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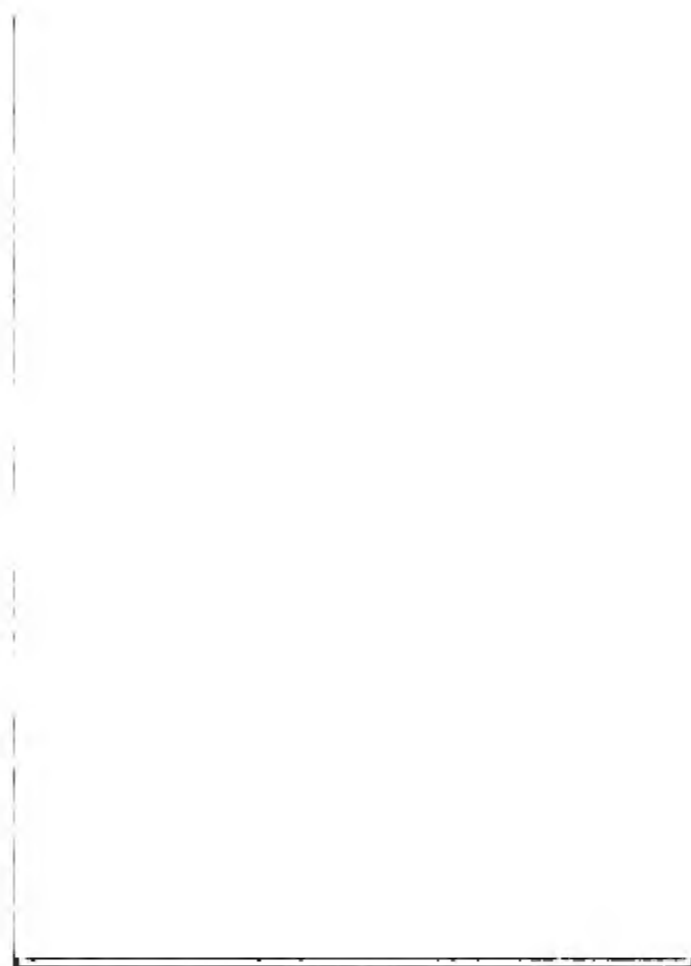
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1184
Gentleman's Magazine:

A N D

Historical Chronicle.

For the YEAR MDCCXCV.

V O L U M E LXV.

PART THE SECOND



By SYLVANUS URBAN, *Gent.*

L O N D O N, Printed by JOHN NICHOLS,
at *Cicero's Head, Red Lion Passage, Fleet-Street*;
where LETTERS are particularly requested to be sent, POST PAID:
And sold by ELIZ. NEWBERY, the Corner of *St. Paul's*
Church Yard, Ludgate-Street. 1795.

ODE TO SYLVANUS URBAN, ON COMPLETING HIS LXVth VOLUME.

WHEN Genius, to fair Learning
join'd,
With Pleasure seek to form the mind,
And dignify their name;
Forego the joys this World obeys,
Choosing to live laborious days,
To gain a sprig of Fame:
Some mount the tow'ring Alps sublime,
Others the snow-capp'd Andes climb,
Or ~~Æna's~~ ^{Æna's} fiery top;
Or o'er th' unfathom'd ocean run,
To distant lands, another sun,
Some unknown plant to crop.

Such views each kindred bosom warms,
Such plans th' enraptur'd fancy charms,
As urge to gain renown;
Nor less the glory of the Sage,
Who patient turns the learned page,
To claim the *after* crown:
Nor thoughts like these alone infect
Th' Ingenious, but the Hermit's breast,
Swells in his small career,
For, not to dull neglect a prey,
So much but hopes another day
To live recorded here.

Consign'd to Earth's dark bowels, where
Death lurks unseen in sulph'rous air,
The dauntless miners go;
When water, rushing in between,
Too oft destroys the busy scene,
And swallows all below:
Whilst, more at ease, see some reclin'd,
Explore a TULLY, BACON's mind,
Or NEWTON's labours try;
EUCLID, some other occupies,
Or magnifying grubs or flies,
Each labour to outvie.

Hence, from laborious scenes, the Muse
Cannot to URBAN long refuse
The tributary right;
Whose monthly care, since THIRTY-ONE,
Has more than any other done,
In bringing things to light:
Heedless of what the World may say,
In serious or in comic way,
Thy monthly works shall live;
And when the lighter strains of Wit,
With all their local humour writ,
Are past, thine must survive.

Releas'd from school-abstrusive dreams,
And all their hypothetic schemes,
URBAN, we turn to thee;
Whilst the just Muse, a friend to Fame,
Attempts to immortalize thy name
For thy variety.

By Science fir'd, each thinking soul
With scorn behind leaves all controul,
And every partial plan;
And, slave to no one's narrow creed,
Whether they drink the Thames or Tweed,
Admire the useful man.

When rigid skies impel the storm,
And whirlwinds Nature's face deform,
Or wanton meteors shine,
Thy register secures the date,
Of mercy or mischief shews the fate,
The tract and wayward line.
Vain task it would be, to essay
To tell thy worth the present day,
Or public spirit shew;
Thy series every year declares
The World thy monthly labours shares,
And praises all bestow.

Deem not, O URBAN, here amiss
Of aught I've said of thee in this,
For flattery's not my mode;
Like you I scorn that hackney'd praise,
Which foul Dishonour oft betrays
In Adulation's road.
Nor only should the World alive,
In grateful memory here strive,
The Dead a debt must own;
Their reliques oft would be forgot,
As Fame is not of all the lot,
Nor can be grav'd on stone.

If such the wish of all mankind,
To leave memorials here behind,
And, dead, yet still to speak;
Philosophers we need not read,
Why for distinction men will bleed;
A name is all they seek.
Nor here, Friend URBAN, let us dwell—
Thine, for another year, farewell!
Let's call another cause:
No more in complimentary rhimes—
We'll loyally wait better times,
And merit MEN's applause.

And may our feuds for ever cease,
May Wisdom guide our steps to Peace,
With all her bless'd supplies;
Alike secure from fraud or force,
May Brunswick's Line still run its course,
And claim their kindred skies!
Another wish yet should appear—
That we may happier be this year
Than we've been heretofore;
Improving too in Wisdom's ways,
And Piety, our latter days,
And Providence adore!

Kingstland, Dec. 28. HENRY LEMOINE

The Gentleman's Magazine;

LOND. GAZETTE
GENERAL EVEN.
Lloyd's Evening
St. James's Chron.
London Chron.
London Evening.
The Sun—Star
Whitehall Even.
London Packet
English Chron.
Courier—Ev. Ma.
Middlesex Journ.
Hue and Cry.
Daily Advertiser
Times—Briton
Morning Chron.
Gazetteer, Ledger
Herald—Oracle
M. Post & World
Morning Advert.
13 Weekly Papers
Bath 2, Bristol 4
Birmingham 2
Blackburn
Bucks—Bury
CAMBRIDGE 2
Casterbury 2
Chelmsford
Chester, Coventry

Cumberland
Doncaster 2
Derby, Eaeter
Gloucester
Hereford, Hull
Ipswich
IRELAND
Leeds 2
LEICESTER 2
Lewes
Liverpool 3
Maidstone
Manchester 2
Newcastle 3
Northampton
Norwich 2
Nottingham
Oxford
Reading
Salisbury
SCOTLAND
Shetland 2
Sherborne 2
Shrewsbury 2
Stamford 2
Winchester
Whitehaven
Worcester
York 3

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By SYLVANUS URBAN, Genl

Printed by JOHN MACHOLS, at Cicero's Head, Red-Lion Passage, Fleet-street;

where all Letters to the Editor are desired to be addressed, POST-PAID. 1795.

Day	Wind.	Baro	State of Weather in June, 1795.
1	S moderate	29,	rain
2	S moderate		fair
3	S moderate		showers
4	SE calm		little rain
5	SW calm		heavy thunder shower at night
6	W calm		fair
7	NW moderate		fair
8	NE moderate		fair
9	NE brisk	30	fair
10	NE calm		showers in the night
11	SW calm	29	little moisture
12	E brisk		fair
13	E calm	30	fair
14	E calm	29	fair
15	SE calm		fair
16	S calm		fair
17	W calm	30	fair
18	E calm	29	cloudy, rain at night
19	NE brisk	30	showers
20	N brisk		fair
21	NW calm		fair
22	W calm	29	rain at night
23	SSW calm		cloudy and slight showers
24	W brisk		rain
25	SW calm		rain
26	NW brisk		fine day
27	SE moderate		heavy showers
28	S brisk		rain till evening
29	W brisk		rain with hail
30	SW brisk		rain at night

1. Golden-rose in bloom.—2. Land-rail heard at night.—3. Abundance of black flies sporting over the stagnant pools. A wonderful alteration for the better in the appearance of a field of beans in the space of 24 hours. Frogs very clamorous in the evening.—4. Bees swarm.—5. Thunder from the S.W. and at a distance in its progress Northward, and nearer with severe flashes of lightning, from about 3 till 10 o'clock P.M. Heavy rain began to fall soon after eight.—6. Honeysuckle in bloom.—7. Bees swarm.—8. House-martin builds.—9. Foxglove in bloom. Hay-grass mown.—10. Gathered the first ripe strawberry.—11. Snow with a shower of rain about 12 o'clock. Gathered the first rose.—12. Went from home.—Fall of rain this month, 4 inches. Evaporation, 3 inches 2-10ths.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for July, 1795.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.						Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.					
D. of Month.	8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in July, 1795.	D. of Month.	8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in July, 1795.
June	0	0	0			July	0	0	0		
17	55	66	56	29,88	showery	12	51	58	50	30,06	cloudy
18	57	63	54	,68	rain	13	50	57	50	,03	cloudy
19	58	66	55	,68	showery	14	52	67	56	,16	fair
20	56	57	54	,66	rain	15	57	58	53	,16	small rain
21	54	62	54	,68	showery	16	56	68	60	,11	fair
22	55	66	55	,97	showery	17	61	65	55	29,95	cloudy
23	54	63	54	,98	rain	18	58	66	59	30,03	fair
24	55	62	51	,80	showery	19	60	73	58	,03	fair
25	54	64	53	30,20	fair	20	61	76	62	,03	fair
26	55	64	52	,25	fair	21	63	76	60	29,80	fair, rain at night
27	53	66	50	,31	fair	22	61	67	58	,78	cloudy and wet
28	53	59	53	,31	cloudy	23	58	66	55	,81	fair
29	53	62	51	,16	fair	24	56	63	56	,81	showery
30	51	61	52	,19	cloudy	25	57	60	54	,81	showery
31	52	60	50	,09	cloudy	26	56	60	59	30,08	fair

W. CARY, Optician, No. 182, near Norfolk-Street, Strand.

T H E

Gentleman's Magazine:

For J U L Y, 1795.

BEING THE FIRST NUMBER OF VOL. LXV. PART II.

THE CHRONICLES OF THE SEASONS,
SPRING, 1795.

***** The entrance of Spring the weather was such as is usually expected at that period, notwithstanding that Winter had taken leave very unwillingly, another sharp frost and heavy snow having immediately preceded the equinox. A thaw, productive of another flood, succeeded; but the equinoxial gales dried the earth so rapidly, that, contrary to all expectation, we saw dust in March at last; inasmuch that, could March dust have procured the release of the unhappy sovereigns of Persia, France, and Poland (for what is the unfortunate Stanislaus but a prisoner!), enough could have been procured for the purpose. A peck of March dust is said to be worth a king's ransom; and the meaning of the saying is easily discovered, seeing that dry weather in that month, by giving the farmers opportunity to sow, leads to the production of wealth. This year the dry weather at that time was yet more acceptable than usual, as the extreme wetness of the ground had delayed the operation of the share, and of course the insertion of the seed; a circumstance highly alarming at a time when barley was so dear that the brewers had stopped brewing, and the wheat so high priced, that it was necessary to sow spring-crops of wheat, and to diminish the call for it by letting large quantities of potatoes to substitute in its stead. A favourable seed-time was, therefore, of the first consequence; and Providence was so merciful as to bestow one on us. In regard to the potatoes, great difficulties were found in procuring any to set, large quantities having been spoiled by the frost, and the dearth of bread having caused an extraordinary consumption of them; inasmuch, that 16s. a Winchester bushel was given

for them in several places. The dryness of April and May was against the vegetation of the Lent-sown seed; but the wetness and gloom of June made all minds easy both in regard to the Spring crops of corn and the grass. On the 4th, 5th, and 6th of June, we had three storms in succession; but I could not discover any new circles on the greenward after them, although much lightning attended each. New circles, however, appeared towards the end of the month; but, they were so far from seeming to have been caused by lightning, that they were luxuriant, and replete with champignons from their first appearance; and some of them so close to my garden-door, that, had the spot been affected by lightning last year, I could not have failed observing it. Nature is perpetually evincing the fallacy of human conjecture respecting her operations. It had seemed probable, that the intense frigidity of the Winter would have destroyed the *animalcula* that in spring-tide often almost obscure the sun itself. But this was so far from being the case, that the brights were this year more opaque, more frequent, and (to trees and shrubs) more destructive than usual; and yet (thanks be to God for it!) the herbaceous crops, both in the fields and gardens, escaped their loathsome influence miraculously. The first visitation of this evil came with the piercing Easterly wind that succeeded the equinoxial wind; and with it came the swallows, the first swallow appearing on April the 14th; according to the common usage of those birds, which I have uniformly noticed to appear first in blighting weather, and when the wind blows from N.E. or E.

There is not a season in which we can contemplate the woodlands without observing some appearance in their aspect peculiar to the season we behold them in. Total denudation is the trait of absolute Winter: between total de-





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two ferrys. Aunbury village is too far distant from the Severn, and too near Bristol; but it might lie in some part of that parish. The real distance from Carmarthen to Lwghor I should be glad to be informed of, not being able to obtain it from the Books of Roads. Fenny Stratford is supposed by Horsley the *Magiorinto* of antiquity, or rather the *Durocobrivis*; for, he is inclined to change the names of these two towns. The distances on both sides favour this opinion, at least shew that it could not be far from that place. But there is reason to think the antient town did not lie exactly upon the road, but at the distance of at least one mile. A *Walton* appears on the East side of the Watling-street at about that distance. The name raises a suspicion of antiquity; but I have not been able to meet with any account of antiquities found in this neighbourhood. The settling the real position of this old town must yet exercise the ingenuity of the curious in these matters. Some useful information as to these different places may reasonably be hoped for through the medium of your curious Publication, which has so many ingenious correspondents in all parts of the kingdom.

T. R.

A succinct Account of the late Mr. HENRY CAREY, Author of "God save great George our King."

THE certainty of who was the author either of the words or musick of that popular and animated song has been a long time withheld from the knowledge of the world; but this might proceed from Mr. Carey's dying suddenly, or from his son, the present celebrated George Savile Carey, being then an infant. However this might be, we have a confirmed authority before us. The very respectable and venerable Mr. John Smith, now living in Bath (who was a friend and assistant to Handel many years), says, "that Mr. Carey came to him with the words and melody of the song in question, desiring him to correct the bass, which Mr. Smith told him was not proper; and, at Mr. Carey's request, Mr. Smith wrote down another in correct harmony."

Mr. Smith has given us farther to understand, "that Mr. Carey intended this air as part of a Birth-day Ode."

Carey was a man endowed with a very lively disposition and great philanthropy, never more happy than when he had it in his power to lighten up the

clouded countenances of a dull society. He was always a warm friend, and a great lover of his country, an ardent affection for which breathed through all his writings.

He was an illegitimate son of George Savile, Marquis of Halifax, who had the honour of presenting the crown to King William the Third. Mr. Carey received an handsome annuity from a branch of that family till the day of his death. There were private reasons why he did not retain the name of Savile himself; yet he annexed it to the Christian names of all the male part of his own family.

He was the principal projector of the fund for decayed musicians, their widows and children, which was held, when first established, at the Turk's-head, once a tavern of great note in Gerrard-street, Soho.

In the great Spanish war, he produced the popular interlude of "Nancy, or the parting Lovers;" which performance, strengthened by the triumvirate of Love, War, and Loyalty, raised a kind of enthusiasm in the breasts of the brave tars and gallant soldiers at that period, and has been given often upon the like occasion, as a necessary relish and political spur, to the present day. It was revived some years ago by Mr. Thomas Hull, of Covent-garden theatre, under the title of "True Blue." The words and musick were allowed to be both simple and natural. His much-admired ballad of "Sally in our Alley" still continues its charms, and is much admired in the present fashionable age.

His "Chrononhotonthologos," "Dragon of Wantley," "Honest Yorkshire Man," and "Contrivances," will ever be remembered by the admirers of wit and genius with pleasure and admiration; and his "God save great George our King" will immortalize the memory of the author, and ought to recommend his posterity to the notice of all sound-hearted Englishmen.

Mr. URBAN,

July 7.

SIR CHARLES BOOTH, p. 486, was high-sheriff of Kent, 1784 (not 1794). If I mistake not, he was knighted, not on carrying up a county address, but to qualify him for serving on the jury, upon occasion of the Sidney barony being claimed and litigated by Mr. Sidney of Yalding.

R. B.

*** The "Fragment of antient History modernized" will appear in our next.

Mr,

Gen. Maguire 1903 P.L.P. 342

Mr. URBAN,

June 4.

I AM surprized at never having yet met with a view of the parish-church of South Mims; which, from the picturesque appearance of its tower, almost covered with ivy, well deserves a place in your instructive and entertaining Miscellany.

I beg leave to send you a drawing of the South side of it (*plate I.*); and should be much obliged to any of your ingenious correspondents who would give some farther account of it. P. B.

Mr. URBAN,

June 15.

HERE are certain prejudices cherished by the human mind, which "scarce the proud philosopher" would bid us dismiss. Among this number, perhaps, may be reckoned that partiality which inclines us to prefer to every other spot the places of our birth and education. The scenes to which we have been accustomed from our infancy attract us by an irresistible power. The spot that was familiar to our puerile years recals, and in a manner reproduces, the particular incidents which happened there. These, connected with other circumstances, assist us in recollecting our past lives, which we should otherwise review only in general, and see but indistinctly. It is natural, therefore, that such objects should be distinguished from others which never engaged our attention. They claim our respect, and we must necessarily regard them. The place of our birth then, however unpleasant its situation, or whatever may be its disadvantages in the eyes of unprejudiced spectators, hath peculiar and secret charms for ourselves. There we perceive the features of childhood, the images of simplicity and innocence, reflected, as it were, from every object; and we mark the traces of those to whom we have been obliged for life and well-being—those whom we tenderly loved, and who affectionately loved us. The interest, therefore, which we feel must be warm and lively. And, if the place of our nativity were the seat of our ancestors, whose characters we have ever revered, the interest is still deeper, whilst the ties that connect us, as it were, with the soil, are too strong and too complicated to be broken. Is it then surprising that our prejudices may invest this favourite scene with ideal beauties? To see charms which it doth not possess need not be attributed to a

whimsical fancy: not to see them must argue a very stupid head or a very insensible heart.

The places also of our education must, from the same principle, have a secret attraction. There must be great unfeelingness in looking at our old school without emotion, since every thing around us there might refresh our memories, and enliven our sensibilities. In the writings of the ancients we have beautiful memorials of this delightful prejudice.

That all mankind possess these feelings, we have the testimony of Ovid:

Nescio qua natale solum dulcedine cunctos

Ducit, & immemores non sinit esse sui.

But it was never considered by the ancients as a vulgar prejudice, to which fashion or philosophy was superior. The wise Ulysses preferred his own Ithaca, barren as it was, to the honours of immortality on Calypso's island; and he was applauded for the virtuous predilection that could feel an endearing, a sweet attraction in the rocks of Ithaca. This passion was not confined to rude æras. One of the Roman emperors, at the time when his people had reached the highest point of luxury, used to visit his natal spot with partial fondness, and triumph in indulging the emotions which it excited. Vespasian, as Suetonius tells us*, who was born in a little village of the Sabines, in an humble farm-house, was wont to make repeated visits to the place of his infancy, taking particular care that the farm should remain exactly as it formerly was; since the change or removal of any object, to which his eyes had been accustomed, would be so much detracted from the imaginary beauty of the place. And I know not whether this reason might not so fair prevail with a modern improver as to prevent him from making many alterations pointed out by fashion, but for his wish to oblige his neighbours in a point where they are perfectly indifferent. Nothing (by-the-bye) is more notorious than that the changes they propose are, in general, suggested by accident, and mentioned amongst the uninteresting topics of conversation. For my own part, I should guard from injury even an old tree to which I had been accustomed, however it might incommode me, by breaking the force of the storm that sweeps the hills in pro-

* Suet. in vit. Vesp. cap. II.

spect. I should venerate the tree as an ancient friend; and I should converse with it in terms of affection. To have recourse to Socia's method, in order to assist imagination, would be perfectly unnecessary; for, without the help of Socia's lantern, I could easily carry on a conversation, not only with a venerable tree, but with a garden-seat, or a wall or a bench, that had been familiar to me from my childhood. The greatest, the most refined philosopher, used to indulge the sensations I have been describing. The learned and amiable Cicero was not ashamed to express his pleasure on visiting the places where he was born and educated; he blushed not to publish to the world his sentiments and feelings. "We are moved (says Atticus to Tully), I know not how, by the scenes in which we trace the footsteps of those whom we love and admire. For my part, not our own Athens so delights me by its magnificent structures as by presenting me with the images of excellent men; whilst I review the houses where they lived, the benches where they sat, the places where they disputed. And with pleasure, also, I contemplate their sepulchres. I shall ever love, therefore (continues Atticus), the spot where thou wast born."—"And is there a man (says Cicero), who hath received a liberal education, by whom even the dumb place where he imbibed the lessons of instruction is not remembered with a lively gratitude?" Pliny the Consul, also, than whom no one was a greater philosopher or gentleman in all antiquity, used to cherish these pleasing prepossessions. Re-visiting the court where he was accustomed to plead when a young man, he began to consider (being in the habit of reflecting in this manner he says) whether any of the present advocates had been his youthful companions; but he found not one: they had been removed by death, or banishment, or old age, or infirmities, or by some accident or other. Such is the mutability of life! There are many who contemplate with veneration the scenes that are celebrated in ancient history, whilst they dismiss as unmanly much of the local predilection which I have described. The monuments of classic ground give them pleasure, in Greece, for instance, or in Italy; but the spot where they were born excites

no agreeable sensations; or is deemed unworthy at least of any affectionate remembrance. But, surely, they are all prejudices alike; such as I should indulge for the best moral purposes."

That the local passion is natural to our species is evident from the ideas and the conduct of the common people, as the more refined. Nor is it necessary to recur to antiquity for striking illustrations of this attachment to place. What has been called the Swiss disease surprisingly marks its influence on the human mind. But some instances of great men, attached, as Vespasian was, to inanimate objects, occur in modern history. It is related, in Sully's Memoirs, that Henry the Fourth of France made an excursion from his camp, during the long siege of Laon, to dine at a house in the forest of Folambray; where he had often been regaled, when a boy, with fruit, milk, and new cheese; and, in revisiting which, he promised himself great pleasure*. And Robertson, in his History of Charles the Fifth, informs us, that, "when the Emperor had executed his memorable resolution, and had set out for the monastery of St. Justus, he stopped a few days at Ghent, to indulge those tender and pleasant feelings, which arise in the mind of every man in the decline of life, on visiting the place of his nativity, and viewing the scenes and objects familiar to him in his early youth†." But the attachment which resembles most that of the Roman emperor may be seen in one of our own countrymen, John Duke of Buckingham. "To a friend (says the Duke) I will expose my weakness. I am oftener mistling a pretty gallery in the old house I pulled down than pleased with a saloon which I built in its stead, though a thousand times better in all respects." This brings to memory a remark in one of Pope's letters—a remark, which the overwrought fastidiousness of the present day would deem ridiculous: "I should hardly care to have an old post pulled up, that I remembered ever since I was a child.‡" I confess, there is something like infantine fondness in this affection for the old post; but the Duke of Buckingham's gallery and the Roman Emperor's farm are just as childish. When, indeed, we descend to particulars, those objects are often

* See Moliere's *Amphytrion*.

* *Mémoires de Sully*, tom. ii. p. 381.

† Vol. iv. p. 256.

‡ Pope's Works, viii. 151.

leadered contemptible amidst trivial illustrations, which, on a general survey, are justly considered as important. In Johnson's *Tour* there is a passage, which, whilst it clearly elucidates my meaning, must add dignity to the subject before us. We have all read it with a glow of delight; and shall be happy to renew the same sensations. "To abstract the mind (says this admirable writer) from all local emotion would be impossible, if it were endeavoured; and would be foolish, if it were possible. Whatever withdraws us from the power of our senses, whatever makes the past, the distant, and the future, to predominate over the present, advances us in the dignity of thinking beings. Far from me and from my friends be such frigid philosophy as may conduct us, indifferent and unmoved, over any ground which hath been dignified by wisdom, bravery, or virtue. That man is little to be envied, whose patriotism would not gain force upon the plain of Marathon, or whose piety would not grow warmer among the ruins of Iona!" And to feel similar emotions, amidst the scenes of our birth or education, may be attended with a stronger moral influence, as they may lead us to a review of our own past lives, and the lives of those with whom we have been intimately connected. P.

(*To be continued.*)

REMARKS ON GRAY'S TOUR.

(*Continued from p. 479.*)

P. 388. The growth of the palm-tree in a wild state, on the hills near Terracina, is an assertion too important to a naturalist to be passed over unexamined. Having travelled that road four times, and with a constant attention to the productions of Nature, I think it would not have escaped my observation. It is sometimes cultivated in gardens as a curiosity. I have noted one at Civita Vecchia, one on the Palatine Hill at Rome, and two at Terracina; but they produce no dates so far North; it is therefore almost impossible they should be found on the spots above-mentioned.

P. 389. Pliny's remarks on the ilex¹, "*aec in Ital & tota nascitur, aut in Gallia omnino*," should be admitted with caution; what hand but that of Nature could cloath the mountains of L'Esterel with that useful tree?

¹ Nat. Hist. l. 16, p. 8.

The custom in Italy, of a married lady being attended in public by a gentleman who is not her husband, is a constant theme of reprehension with Mr. G. who hence argues, that a complete and avowed system of adultery is established throughout the country; and deserves particular consideration.

As every man is accountable for the truth of his own assertions, we should be cautious how we adopt those which we receive from doubtful authority, and from writers who were themselves incompetent judges². When an author submits his writings to the public, that public has a right to expect that he possesses certain fundamental requisites that shall qualify him for the task in which he is engaged. If he take upon him to censure the opinions of others, to have clear and settled opinions of his own; if upon certain systems, upon manners and customs, he should beforehand take care to understand them.

There are few subjects of such difficult attainment to a foreigner as the faithful estimate of national character. It depends on a variety of circumstances, and demands requisites which are the lot of but few. Such as an intimate knowledge of the language, long continuance in the country, a familiar intercourse with the inhabitants, as well those of the middle as of the higher rank. A man thus qualified, in whom education and reflection lend their aid to open an enlarged view of things, will smile at all those little tales of little minds that are repugnant to the laws of humanity. He will find much uniformity in the nature and proceedings of man; and, in developing his character, he will discover that the leading principles are the same in every civilized country in Europe, modified from government, habit, and local circumstances, but that none of these are consistent with a uniform system of immorality. He will, perhaps, find the same quantity of virtue and vice in the different states where the same degree of civilization prevails; and that, as in the body natural, if the sum of debility be greater than that of health, so, in the body politic, if the sum of vice overbalanced that of virtue, it could exist no longer.

Let us suppose there was a single city,

² It is no reflection on Mr. G. to class him in that number; for it appears, from his Letters, that he was but *little more than five months in Italy*.

the married people of which lived in confessed adultery, or, in other words, that they had all the wives in common; what must be the inevitable consequence? The unnatural perversion would tend to the subversion of civil society, and would influence all those relations of life that bind man to man. Among a people so viciously abandoned, what would become of those affections of our nature, those sympathies prompted by parental love? who would succour the offspring of an uncertain father? where those ties and those dependences by which families are kept together? Are these to be found in *every part of the world but in Italy*? Experience has taught me that they exist as firmly in that country as in any other. Religious duties are strongly inculcated from the earliest dawn of reason; parental duty strictly observed; nor have I elsewhere seen such affectionate and respectful attention towards parents, through the successive periods of their lives³.

I have already spoken of the difficulty of attaining a knowledge of national character; and foreigners have erred no less than ourselves in delineating that of ours. Out of many instances I will select one only.

The old English custom, of saluting a lady upon being introduced to her, once universal, and which is not now entirely abolished, was not attended with any idea of indelicacy or impropriety nor did it excite jealousy in the breast of the husband if she was married, has ever given great scandal to the ladies on the continent, where the fashion is unknown. Judging from what such a liberty was supposed to lead to among themselves, they have from this circumstance drawn conclusions, as unfavourable to the modesty of English ladies as we do of them from coelibism. Incredulous as to the very existence of the custom, I have been repeatedly questioned in Italy if it was so or not. And, though I have as often endeavoured to convince them that it was only a mark of respect, I never could that it was not highly improper.

As long ago as the beginning of the 15th century it was stigmatized by foreigners. Loanicus Chalcondyles, the Byzantine historian, who at that time

accompanied the Emperor, Manuel, in his distresses, to solicit help from the sovereigns of Europe, when his country was invaded by the Turks, wrote a description of Germany, France, and England, countries through which he travelled. The English, he observes, in the habits of domestic life, are not easily distinguished from their neighbours of France; "but the most singular circumstance of their manners is their *disregard of conjugal honour and of female chastity*. In their mutual visits, as the first act of hospitality, the guest is welcomed in the embraces of their wives and daughters: among friends, they are *lent and borrowed without shame*; nor are the islanders offended at this strange commerce, and its *inevitable consequences*." Informed, as we are, of the customs of Old England, and assured of the virtue of our mothers, we may smile at the credulity, or resent the injustice, of the Greek, who must have *confounded a modest salute with a criminal embrace*. But his credulity and injustice may teach an important lesson: *to distrust the accounts of foreign and remote nations, and to suspend our belief of every tale that deviates from the laws of nature and the character of man*.

Baretti, and some others, have deduced the introduction of coelibism from the profound veneration paid to ladies in the days of chivalry; and Mr. Gray, from licentious manners, in consequence of the plague of Florence, as described by Boccaccio⁵. That it did not exist for centuries after is evident from the following quotations.

Lassels, 1670. "They (the Italians) are as sensible also of their honour as desirous of honours; and this makes them strict to their wives, even to jealousy." Part I, p. 11.

"In the streets, men and women of condition seldome or *never go together in the same coach*, except they be strangers, that is, of another towne or country: *nay, husbands and wives* are seldome seen together in the same coach, because *all men do not know them to be so*." Ib. p. 18.

The Venetian women wear cioppini, or high shoes, so that they are not able

⁴ The quotation is from Gibbon, vol. xii. p. 82.

⁵ Descrizione della Peste (prefixed to his Decameron). The passage hinted at does not seem to afford sufficient grounds for the censure.

³ Mrs. Piozzi has given an affecting and edifying picture of the attendance of children round the bed of a sick parent. I have been witness to similar scenes.

to go any whither without resting their hands upon the shoulders of *two grave matrons that usher them*" Part II. p. 380.

Milfon, 1688. "During Lent an inclosure of joiner's work is made in the churches round the pulpit, and six feet high, for the women." Tom. I. p. 224.

"The same ridiculous custom prevails here (Parma) as at Rome. Men and women never enter *the same coach, both go separately*. They would be as much ashamed to go naked as to ride together." Tom. II. p. 175.

"The Chevalier F. who has resided here (Florence) some years, is as much chagrined at the endless ceremonies of the Florentines as with *the invisibility of the ladies*." P. 159.

"Love and jealousy predominate among the Italians; they are *jealous* for a mere trifle, and the least *suspicion* engages them to madness." Ib. p. 223.

The author of *Les Délices de l'Italie*, 1707, tom. II. speaking of St. Peter's church, observes, that "the door by which it was formerly forbidden to women to enter was on the left hand, but that now they go in as they please. All that they have retained of that custom is, that, at the sermons in Lent, they do not sit with the men, but in an inclosure of lattice-work built for that purpose."

Persian Letters⁶. "Here the women are greatly indulged; they may look at a man through certain windows called *jealousies*; they may go out every day, accompanied only by some *old woman*; they wear only a single veil." Letter 23.

Barnet, 1685. "From the *jealousy* of the Italians, but, more than all of the Venetians, they are strangers to the pleasures of friendship or matrimony. The women prolong the little liberty they have of going abroad by staying in church on holy days as long as they can. An Italian, that knew the world, told me that their jealousy made them restrain their wives and daughters so much, that they could have none of those domestic entertainments of wit, conversation, and

friendship, that the French and English have at home." Letter iii. p. 81.

Addison, 1701, 2, 3. "The manners of the Italians bear a medium between the gravity of the Spaniard and the lightness of the French; but for some years they have been disposed to imitate the latter. That the stiffness of the Italians is much owing to their being excluded from female society, and of making their court in a way to which the easiness and polish of the French is much indebted; but that, as has been observed, *these restraints are wearing off*" P. 37.

It is evident, from the above quotations, that no trace of *cecidbeism* existed so late as the year 1703, when Addison travelled; that women were admitted into society with difficulty; and that they were rarely seen in public; that when they went abroad, if in a carriage, no man, not even a husband, accompanied them; and, if on foot, they were attended by some elderly female⁷; that at church they were at times separated from the men, and perhaps once did not enter by the same door.

The admission of French manners, as Addison observes, or, in other words, the natural progress of civilization, wore off these restraints, raised them from a humiliating situation, and gave them that rank in social life it was at once their province to embellish and adorn.

The Italians themselves allow this period to be not more than 70 years ago.

In order to facilitate their entrance into public, when not accompanied by their own husbands, they were ushered by some relation or ecclesiastick, of both of which there are several in every noble family; and, among those who pique themselves on correctness of manners, this rule is still adhered to.

To say that this practice does not give opportunities for indulging amorous passion, or that there are no such instances in consequence, would be the height of weakness; but this I can with

⁶ Which, though fictitious, may be supposed to represent the manners of the times.

⁷ National manners, properly so called, are to be learned from those of middling and even lower rank, among whom innovation is admitted with difficulty. This custom still exists among these. Young women who cannot maintain a servant subscribe a few baioccs, several of them together, and hire an old woman to walk out with them on feast days. A speech in Plautus shews that it existed in antient time. The incensed Alcmena says, if she is denied her maids to attend her, she will go alone, *taking her virtue with her for company*. "Comitem pudicitiam duxero." AMPHIT. act. III. sc. II.

The conformity between antient and modern religious ceremonies has been written with success: it is to be wished some one would undertake the *conformity between the antient and modern manners and customs* in Italy. In many instances they are so obvious as to strike you continually.

being already possessed of the kingdom of Navarre in right of his mother.

It follows therefore incontestibly that Mary, princess royal of France, is at this moment, in her own right, queen of Navarre, and representative of the great and glorious Henry.

The Salic claim is agitated in a very masterly manner by the inter'ocutors in the first act of Shakspeare's Henry V. copied probably from some of the old Chronicles—and its futility there most clearly demonstrated by the archbishop of Canterbury and bishop of E. v.

While I am on this subject, Mr. Urban, let me remark, that the address of Henry of England to his soldiers before the walls of Harfleur (act III. sc. I.) is borrowed from Tyrtæus—

"Now set the teeth, and stretch the nostril wide,

Hold hard the breath, and bend up every spirit To his full height," &c.

Ἀλλὰ τις εἰ διαῖς μάλιστα ποσὶ ἀμφο-
τέροισι

Στηριχθεὶς ἐπὶ γῆν, χεῖλος ὀδῶσι δακύν.
κ. τλ. Τυρτ. Λιγ. v. 13.

Yours, &c.

E. E. A.

Mr. URBAN,

June 19.

IT is remarked, p. 282, that, as Denham did not begin to kneel at the shrine of the Muses till he had abandoned his favourite amusement of gambling, poetry, in his instance, may be esteemed rather the source of virtue than the attendant of vice and irregularity.

If the event of Denham's kneeling to the Muses was subsequent to his abandoning the gamester's table, how could it have been its origin? Now the question seems to be, Mr. Urban, whether he was not driven, by his increasing narrowness of circumstances, to the bowers of Parnassus? We cannot say, with Dr. Johnson, that *no man* writes but for bread; but certainly this observation frequently holds with relation to the *rhyming tribe*; and therefore may in some measure explain to us why irregularity is so often attached to the poetic character:

"Were it not for the pinch of some severe and biting calamity (says a biographer of Johnson), the ill demon of indolence, which nature sends into the world the almost inseparable associate of a gifted intellect, would still oftener than it does prevail over its powers, and triumph in its resignation to oblivion."

The indigence of poets is no new case. There is a witty paper in the

Adventurer on this subject, which traces this poetic indigence from the days of Virgil (who is suspected of having laid in the streets, when he speaks so feelingly of a rainy night, "*Nocte pluit tota*," &c.) to those of Dryden. In this paper it is observed that poetry is not chargeable with the faults of its particular professor, that it has no peculiar tendency to make men either rakes or spendthrifts; but that many minute rhymers fall into dissipation and drunkenness, because a few great geniuses have done so before them. Whether this ingenious remark be just or fanciful, I leave to the consideration of water heads than mine.

May I beg leave to say a word to K. Z. p. 282, respecting a statement he has there made?

"Of those whose memoirs are embalmed in the prefaces of Dr. Johnson, several surely might have been spared; such as Sprat, Duke, Yalden, Pomfret, Watts, &c. I am aware that *the list was made out, not by Dr. Johnson, but by the booksellers*; who of course did not mean, as the vulgar opinion interprets it, to include all such as, in the judgement of Dr. J. were worthy of a lasting fame."

Some poets, indeed, whom Dr. J. wished to insert in his collection, may have been omitted by the booksellers. But, if K. Z. means to say that the above-mentioned poets were most probably inserted solely by the booksellers, I take the liberty to inform him, that he is in an error. Let him turn to the life of Watts, of which the first sentence informs us,

"That the poems of Dr. Watts were, by Dr. Johnson's recommendation, inserted in the collection; the readers of which are to impute to him whatever pleasure or weariness they may find in the perusal of Blackmore, Watts, Pomfret, and Yalden."

I forbear to comment, lest I swell my letter too much. INDIGNUS.

Mr. URBAN,

June 26.

AS I much admire the short accounts of the lives of persons remarkable for talents or virtue given in your (usually correct) Obituary, and really think that, to hold up Virtue in every station to the eye of the publick is to assist the cause of morality, I could not without regret observe how imperfect is the information you have obtained of the late James Hutton, of Pimlico, whose death and funeral are recorded pp. 441, 444, but without that tribute to his virtue which it deserved. The following supplemental

amental account is therefore at your service; it is imperfect, but it is the best I can at present supply. Mr. Hutton of late years usually resided in a house at Pimlico jointly occupied by Mr. De Luc; at least that was his home. He died at the house of two amiable ladies, whom he used to term his daughters, the possessors of Oxstead cottage. The character of Mr. H. was well known to me as well as his person. I frequently met him at the houses of mutual friends. Though he was a Moravian preacher, his charities were confined to no sect; and the latter end of his life was spent literally in going about doing good. He had been married, but had no children, and was a widower before I knew him. How many of his relatives Mr. H. assisted I am not informed, but he shewed great kindness to a nephew brought up in the military line. Mr. H. possessed strong sense, with quick feelings and apprehensions, which the illumination of his countenance evinced even at 70, though his difficulty of hearing was such that he could only converse by the assistance of an ear-trumpet. In the attitude of listening with this instrument, Colway has taken a picture of Mr. Hutton, which does him honour, it being, perhaps, one of the most striking likenesses that was ever drawn. From this a mezzotinto was taken, which was eagerly bought up by Mr. Hutton's friends. He was highly esteemed by the two first characters for rank and virtue in the British nation, and well known to many of the nobility and men of letters. To those in affluence Mr. Hutton often recommended misfortune when beyond his own ability to relieve; nor was he refused admittance to the highest ranks, though his ardent benevolence inclined him greatly to neglect his own dress, that he might the better clothe the hungry and cover the naked. An intimate friend of Mr. H. told me that, in the exercise of charitable pursuits, Mr. H. first met with those ladies with whom the greatest part of the two or three last years of his life was spent. These benevolent females, by their attention during that time, gave comfort to a good but infirm old man, full of years and good deeds. Mr. H. was the Moravian clergyman of whom Mrs. Piozzi speaks, in her *Italian Tour*, with such enthusiasm, calling him, I think, "dear good Mr. Hutton."

Yours, &c.

GENT. MAG. July, 1795.

REMARKS on the RELIQUES OF ANCIENT POETRY; from p. 118.

P. 202. The origin of vulgar superstitions is a very curious subject, which, leading us often into the most remote antiquity, lays open the early history of nations, but is generally obscure in proportion to its antiquity. Of this remark a strong proof may be deduced from our antiquated notions about

"The faery ladies dancing on the hearth*;" of which our best poets have frequently made so good an use; and concerning which, hypotheses the most opposite and irreconcilable have been formed.

Isaac Casaubon, in his learned treatise de satyrica pöesi, lib. i. cap. I, p. 45, derives them from the Greeks: "Attici et Iones," says he, "Satyros vocarant ΦΗΡΑΣ vel ΦΗΡΕΑΣ; poetarum principii φηεις sunt centauri." Of the same opinion also was Ben Jonson, whose *Masque of Queens* may be consulted with advantage upon this subject; and who, in his learned notes upon that performance, deduces our word *Fairy* from this original. It is certain that there are some points of resemblance between these beings and the ancient satyrs: of whom Orpheus, Hymn liii. 7,

Διὸς ἐπὶ πάνθ' ὅσον τέλει ταν Σατυροῖς ἀμα
Θηροτυποῖς—— [πᾶσι

where we have the former appellative explained: for φηρ is only the more ancient form of θηρ, as appears from the *sera* of the Latins; whose language was formed from what grammarians idly call the *Æolic dialect*, but what was indeed the original Greek tongue (see Palmer, *Exercitationes*, p. 514). Such again were the nymphs: "the wakeful nymphs, deities formidable to the country girls," says Theocritus:

Νυμφαὶ ἀκραιμντοί, διὰ δὲ διαί ἀγροίωταις.
Hylas, v. 44.

which is exactly like our ballad:

"And if the house be fou',
Up stairs we nimbly creep,
And find the flits asleep."

Hence, adds the scholar, we call some people *soxothetæ*. So also Baxter,

* Milton.

† Nestor, in Homer, relates, that Peirithoos, Dryas, Caïcus, Exadius, &c. fought.

Φηεις οὐκ ἀνδρες, καὶ ἀπαλὰς ἀνδρίσσαν.

Il. v. 258.

This, I believe, is the φηεις which Casaubon had in his eye.

ad. Hor. O. II. 19. Nymphæ & satyri erant dii manes, quia vulgo creduntur etiam hodie in silvis saltitare. Satyri ideo *capripedes* quod primis temporibus silvestres homines capris pellibus amiciebantur. Etiam hodie priorum seculorum habitu, albis sc. & cœruleis vestimentis saltare feruntur.

It is obvious, however, that we do not find, in these nymphs and satyrs, that diminutive and sprightly species of existence which constitutes our idea of a fairy.

Others again tell us that "this fiction of the fairies was undoubtedly brought, with many other fantastic extravagances of the like nature, from the Eastern nations, by the European Christians who had been at the holy war." War- ton, Obs. on Spenser, p. 43. "There was formerly," we are told, "in the East, a race of creatures named *Dives* and *Peris* by the Persians, and *Gins* by the Arabians: whence the Greeks have formed their *δῖες*; the Romans their *genius*, *ingenium*, *divus*, &c. God, before the formation of Adam, created the *Dives*, and intrusted to them the government of the world for seven thousand years (Herbelot, Bibliot. Orient. pp. 298, 387). The *Peris* succeeded them, and inhabited the earth for two thousand years more. The *Dives* were powerful and strong; the *Peris* were wiser and better." Bailly, Lettres sur l'Atlantide, p. 131, *ubi plura*.

Here the *name* inclines to support the derivation proposed; and the *time* conspires, at first sight, to the same end: for, Mr. Warton, we have seen, supposes the notion to have been introduced by the Crusaders: and the historian of the Troubadours says, that the most early mention of it occurs in a *sermon* of William, Count of Poitou, who died in 1122: "Les fées," dit-il, "l'ont ainsi constitué. Nous ne connoissons pas de témoignage plus ancien sur les fées; &, sans doute, elles faisoient peu de sensation! puisque les Troubadours n'ont point du tout profité des ressources qu'elles pouvoient fournir à la poésie." Hist. litt. des Troub. tom. I. p. 13. If, however, our fairies are connected with the Persian *Peris*, it is only as both nations are sister descendants from the great Asiatic hive, and transported into the countries of their respective settlements divers fragments of the popular belief of their Partarian ancestors; among whom this superstition still constitutes a part of the vulgar creed. See

Tooke's Russia, vol. III. pp. 100, 101, whence we learn that the sect of Schamanism believe in the existence of spirits who dwell in water, earth, mountains, and forests; that there are some fairies who ride their horses, and others who preside over mines, and whom they call lords of iron. Indeed, that we are not indebted to the Germans for this notion appears from their being mentioned earlier. Thus, in an old chronicle (ap. Eccard. Hist. Geneal. Saxon. super. p. 567), they were seen by Earl Helperic, the 4th in descent from Witikind. "Hic, quadam die cum in venatione esset, vidit *nanos* illic *ludentes* et *præliantes*: ex quibus unum audivit ventilantem cornu; et post sonitum cornu omnes bestię convenerunt, et se præsentię illius exhibuerunt. Quod comes cernens, cornu de manu ejus tulit, et festinanter fugit. Nāus autem insequabatur eum, clamans, "redde mihi cornu; si mihi reddideris, ditior de die in diem eris; si vero non reddideris, alieni hæredes tui erunt, et generatio tua ad nihilum deveniet. Et cornu, quod comes manu tenebat, nusquam apparuit." Such also are the sprites spoken of by Gervase of Tilbury (ap. Tyrwhitt ad Chaucer, 6441), who were "staturâ pusilli, dimidium pollicis non habentes;" whereas the *Peris* seem to have been gigantic. If, therefore, they had not found their way down so low as Provence before the twelfth century, this must have proceeded from their having been introduced into Europe by our Northern ancestors, who imported them, as I conceive, from the plains of Tartary. That we are justified in assigning to them a Northern descent is countenanced by a profound Antiquary (Eccard, in Præfat. ad Leibnitz. Collectan. Etymolog. p. 8), who conceives the word *fée*, or *fata*, to be of Celtic origin, being derived from *ffawd*, *augurium*: whence were denominated their soothsayers, or *ovāns*; (of whom Strabo, lib. IV. p. 302, Ammian. Marcellin. XV. 1); whence also came the Latin *vates* (which Mr. Macpherson also derives from the Celtic, Critical Dissert. p. 205); and with which is connected the Greek *Αἰδοί*; (with the diamma, *Ῥαοίδης*, cf. Heyne, ad Virgil. Ecl. ix. 34), our *waits*, a species of nocturnal musician well known in the midland counties, and the German *waght*. "Upon the abolition of the old Celtic religion," continues Mr. Eccard, *ubi supra*, "the memory of these *vates*, or *fata*,

fata, continued among the common people in France, who gave that name to their rustic sprites, whom they believed to foretel future events: in like manner as from the Druids, another order of the Celtic priesthood, the nightmare is still called *die tratie* in Germany. In a late journey," adds he, "which I took into Misnia, I found that the peasants called our frau Holde, i. e. Hecate, or Velleda, *frax Faute*, the lady Faute: and thus also Vanda, that famous prophetess and heroine of the Poles, may have been denominated from the same source by the insertion of the letter *v*: so that these *vates* seem to have been known to the Germans and Sarmatæ as well as to the Celts." Mr. Tyrwhitt's derivation (ad Chaucer, *ut supra*), though somewhat varying from Eccard's, is reconcilable therewith; as the former supposes the modern word to be derived from the Latin, while the latter conceives both to be descended from the same source. "Féerie" (says he) "Fr. from *lée*, the French name for those fantastical beings which, in the Gothic languages, are called alfs, or elves. The corresponding names to *lée* in the other romance dialects are *fata*, Ital. and *bada*, Span. so that it is probable that all three are derived from the Lat. *fatum*, which, in the barbarous ages, was corrupted into *fatus* and *fata*. See Menage in v. *Fée*; Du Cange in v. *Fadus*." It seems to me that our old English word for the individual or concrete is *say*, and that *fairy* was the abstract substantive denoting the species; which, if true, negatives their descent from *Ægis*, or *Peri*.

Of the alfs, or elves, mentioned by Mr. Tyrwhitt, it may be observed, that they were so denominated from their diminutive stature, q. d. *half-men*, *homines dimidiati*. Eccard speaks of them as only "Iwart faeries of the mipe."—"Metallorum deum habuisse Celtes facile crediderim; cum et nos *alpes*, sive *prunculos metallicos* venerati simus; et *flati cobolios*, quod idem denotat, tanquam prælides metallorum conuerin." (*Ubi supra*, p. 20). This hypothesis effectually destroys the etymology of those who would derive our elfs and goblins from the faction of the Guelfs and Ghibelins in Italy (see Warton's *Spenser*, p. 38); though I am willing enough to believe that Spenser gave into this general opinion. The goblins are, doubtless, related to the Cobolds of Eccard; but a more immediate connexion

may be traced to the Gobelins, whom St. Taurinus drove from the temple of Diana at Evreux, in Normandy, and who still "degit in eadem urbe, et ni variis frequenter formis apparens neminem lædit." Orderic. Vital. l. v. p. 556, ap. Tyrwhitt, *ut supra*. The innoxious nature of this demon resembles that which Gervase of Tilbury (Ot. Imp. iii. c. 61. 2. *ibid. citat.*) relates of the demons, "quos Galli neptunos, Angli *portunes*, nominant. . . id illis insitum est, ut obsequi posuit, et obesse non posuit." These last, indeed, he informs us, were fond of a little mirth, as they would perform the same prank as Puck relates in Shakespeare's *Midsummer's Night Dream*, act II. sc. I. "Cum enim inter ambiguas noctis tenebras Angli solitarii quandoque equitant, Portunus nonnunquam in vilis equitanti sese copulat; et cum diutius comitatur equitem, tandem, loris arreptis, equum in lulum ducit; in quo dum infixus volutatur, Portunus exiens cachinnum facit; et sic, hujuscemod ludibrio humanam simplicitatem deridet."

It is far from my intention to enter into a detail of all the feats related of these aerial beings by our credulous ancestors; but, having laid open the prevailing opinions relative to their origin, I shall content myself with directing the attention of your readers to two or three detached passages concerning them, scattered up and down in different authors. Eccard (*ut supra*, p. 22) mentions "spectra ex Druidibus confecta, quæ *tratten* et *weisse frauen*, candidè indutas scæminas, vel etiam *sapientes scæminas* dicimus; quæ bona consilia hominibus dare, et mala averruncare vulgo adhuc apud plebem creduntur." May not our word *fairy* come from this *frauen*?

Reginauld Scot, in his "Discovery of Witchcraft," 1584, makes mention of the Lares, Larvæ, Verinculi terrei, such as was Robin Goodfellow in England, who would supply the office of servants, specially of maids; and Hudgin, a very familiar and sociable hobgoblin in Germany, so called because he always wore a cap or hood. Such also was Friar Rush, who also inhabited the kitchen. In book VII. he mentions their different names as spirits, hags, fairies, imps, incubi, Robin Goodfellows, men in-the-oak, puckles, fire-drakes, hoggoblins, tom-thumbs, &c.; and in book IV. he contends that these superstitious notions were invented, or,
at

at least, encouraged, by the monks, in order to cover their debaucheries; Robin Goodfellow being but a lewd conferring frer. (See Oldys, Brit. Libr. No. XXXVII.)

Burton enters pretty much at large into the subject; he divides them into their several elements (Anat. Melanch. part I. § 2, Memb. 1, Subl. 2. p. 47), like as Michael Plessus had said before him: *πολλα δαιμονων γινη, και παροδαπα τας ιδιαις και τα σωαλα' ως ειναι ωληρη μεν τον αερα, τον τε υπερθεν ημων, και περι ημας' ωληρη δε γαιαν, και θαλασσαν, και πους μυχαλιας και βιθους τοπας*, p. 41. See Shakspeare's Tempest, act. I. sc. II. p. 25, edit. 1785. Johnson's note 3. And after him our Hooker (book I. cap. 4): "the fall of the angels was p. ide. Since their fall, being dispersed some in the air, some on the earth, some in the water, some among the minerals, dens, and caves that are under the earth, they have by all means laboured to effect an universal rebellion." Thus Milton, Il Penseroso:

Those demons that are found
In fire, air, flood, or under ground.

Whence Malon, Caractacus, act I. scene II:

The spirits of air,
Of earth, of water, ray of heaven's self.

In the list of *interlocutori*, in *L'Adamo* of G. B. Andreini, is a "choro di spiritui ignei, aërei, æquatici, et infernali" (Warton's Essay on Pope, vol. II. Appendix). The Rosicrucian doctrine of the invisible inhabitants of the four elements, which is exposed in so agreeable a manner by Abbé Villars, in his "Entretiens du Comte de Gabalis" (Entret. 2d), is founded upon a very ancient and prevailing superstition; since, besides the instances alleged above, Procopius (Gothic. lib. II) tells us, that the people of Thule worship demons aerial, terrestrial, and marine, who are said to dwell in springs and rivers.

But, to confine ourselves to those at present under discussion, Burton says of the water-nymphs, that "some call them fairies, and say that Haburdia is their queen. Olaus Magnus, lib. III. hath a long narration of one Hatherus, a king of Sweden, that, having lost his company as he was hunting one day, met with these water nymphs or fairies, and was scalded by them. Terrestrial devils are those lares, peni, faunes, satyrs, wood-nymphs, hobots (elms follets, Fr. follets, Ital. Tyw. *ab jufr.*)

fairies, Robin Goodfellows, trulli, &c. Some put out fairies into this ranke (elvas Olaus vocat, lib. III.), which have been in former times adored with much superstition, with sweeping their houses, and setting of a pail of cleane water, good victuals, and the like; and then they should not be pinched, but finde money in their shoes, and be fortunate in their enterprizes." Thus Drayton, in that elegant system of fairy, his Nymphidia:

"These make our girls their fluttry rue
By pinching them both black and blue,
But put a penny in their shoe

The house for cleanly sweeping."

"They are sometimes scene," adds Burton, "by old women and children. Hierome Pauli, in his description of the city of Bercius, in Spaine, relates how they have been familiarly seen neare that towne about fountains and hills." So Lilly tells us (Life, p. 152) that the fairies love the Southern side of hills, mountains, groves: and thus also the rhyme for Dr. Dee's "Unguent," in p. 214, must be "gathered neare the side of a *hill* where fairies use to be." "Nonnunquam (saith Tritenius) in sua latibula *montium* simpliciores homines ducunt, stupenda mirantibus ostendentes miracula, nolarum sonitus, spectacula, &c.?" In like manner the Welsh call their fairies, "the spirits of the *mountains*," p. 203. "Paracelsus (in libro de sulphis et pygmæis) reckons up many places in Germany, where they do usually walke in little coats, some two foot long." And such were the *portuni* of Geivas. Tibur. (*ut supra*) "senili vultu, facie corrigata." "A bigger kinde there is of them, called with us *boligoblins* and *Robin Goodfellowes*, that would, in those superstitious times, grinde corne for a messe of milke, cut wood, or doe any manner of drudgery worke. Tholofanus calls them *trullies* and *getulor*; and saith, that in his dayes they were common in many places of France; qui et in famulatio viris et foeminis inserviunt, conclavia scopis purgant, patnas nundant, ligna portant, equos curant, &c. lib. VII. cap. 14. Dithmarus Bleskenius, in his description of Iceland, reports for a certainty, that almost in every family they have yet some such familiar spirits; and Fælix Malleolus (in his book de Crucl. Dæmon.) affirms as much, that these *trulli*, or *telchines* are very common in Norway, and scene to doe drudgery worke, *ad ministris structur*; to draw water,

water, saith Wierus (lib. I. c. 22), dresse meat, or any such thing.

"Anot of sort of these there are which frequent f.orne houses where treatere is hid, as some thinke, or some murder, or suchlike villany, committed, which the Italian call *follets*; most part innoxious. O. best Gervase of Tilbury speaks (Dec. I. cap. 18) under the denomination of *follets*. Cardan (lib. XVI. de Rerum Varietat.) holds, "they will make strange noises to the night, howle sometimes pitifully, and then laugh againe, cause great flame and sudden lights, fling stones, rattle chaines, shaver men, open doores and shut them, fling downe platters, stools, chests, sometimes appeare in the likenesse of hares, crows, black dogges," &c. Of this species was the spirit mentioned in the MS Antiquities of Lincoln, Harleian MSS. No. 6829, fol. 162, under the article Bolingbroke; and, as I do not know that the account has ever appeared in print, I shall transcribe it at length, and *literatim*, from the MS:

"One thinge is not to be passed by, affirmed as a certaine truth by many of the inhabitants of the towne upon their owne knowledge; which is, that the castle is haunted by a certaine spirit in the likenesse of a hare, which, at the meeting of the auditors, doeth usually runne betweene their legs, and sometymes overthrowes them, and soe passe away. They have pursued it down into the castle-yard, and seene it take in at a grate into a low cellar, and have followed it thither with a light; where, notwithstanding that they did most narrowly observe it, and that there was noe other passage out but by the doore or windowe, the roome being all close framed of stones within, not having the least chinke or crevice, yett they could never synde it. And att other tymes it hath ben seene run in at iron-grates below, into other of the grottos (as there be many of them), and they have watched the place, and sent for houndes, and put in after it, but after a while they have come crying out."

Thus far the MS.

"Others there are, which Mizaldus calls *ambulones*, that walke about midnight on great heaths and desert places; which (sayeth Lavater, lib. I. cap. 44) draw men out of the way, and lead them all night a hy-way, or quite barre them of the way. These have severall names in severall places; wee commonly call them *pucks*. In the deserts of Lop, in Asia, such illusions of walking spirits are often perceived, as you may read in Marcus Paulus, the Venetian, his travels. If one lose his company by chance, these devils will call him by his name, and counter-

seyt voyces of his companions, to seduce him: *dæmonum cernuntur et audiuntur ibi frequentes illusiones, unde viatoribus cavendum, ne se dissociant; aut a tergo maneant; voces enim fingunt lociorum, ut a recto itinere abducant.*"

Hence our Milton, who well knew how to apply the fruits of an extensive reading to all the purposes of a most fervid and poetical imagination:

"A thousand fantasies
Begin to throng into my memory,
Of calling shapes, and beck'ning shadows dire,
And æery tongues, that syllable men's names
On sands, and shores, and desert wildernesses."

COMUS, v. 205.

"Hieronymus Pauli (in his booke of the hills of Spayne) relates of a great mount in Cantabria where such spectrums are to be seene: *mons sterilis et nivosus, ubi in tempesta nocte umbræ apparent*. Lavater and Cicogna have variety of examples of spirits and walking devils in this kinde.

"Sometimes they sit by the highway side to give men falls, and make their horses stumble and start as they ride; *offendicula faciunt transeuntibus in via, & petulanter rident cum vel hominem, vel jumentum ejus, pedes atterere faciunt; & maxime si homo maledictis & calcaribus sæviat*; if you will believe the relation of that holy man Ketellus (in Nabrigensis, lib. ii. cap. 21), who had an especial grace, *gratiam divinitus coll tam, to see devils, and to talke with them, et impavidus cum spiritibus sermonem miscere*.

On the subject of subterraneous fairies Burton is not so full. He confines himself to observe that "Olaus Magnus (lib. vi. c. 19) makes sixe kinds of them, some bigger, some lesse. These, saith Munster (in Cosmogr.), are commonly seene about mines of metals; and are some of them noxious, some againe doe no harm." Of these Mr. Sargent has made good use in his elegant dramatic poem intituled "The Mine;" in the learned notes on which performance are contained more particulars relative to this species of beings. "The metall-men in many places account it good lucke, a signe of treasure and rich ore, when they see them. George Agricola (in his booke de subterraneis Animantibus, c. 37) reckons two more notable kindes of them, which he calls *Getuli* and *Cobali*" (hence, perhaps, or from the Slavonic *cobold*, mentioned by Ecard above, the mineral called *cobalt*);

robati); "both are clothed after the manner of metall-men, and will, many times, imitate their workes; vestiti more metallicorum, gestus & opera eorum imitantur."

In the very entertaining "*Mélanges de Littérature*" of Vigneul-Marville (tom. I. p. 111, edit. 1789) is an amusing tale, which may not improperly be introduced on this occasion, and of which I shall therefore present your readers with a translation.

"Piron is an antient castle, situated on the coast of Lower Normandy, opposite to Jersey and Guernsey. Andrew du Chesne (in his book of *the antiquities, towns, castles, and remarkable places of France*, corrected and augmented by his son Francis, Paris, 1668) mentions it as a strong castle; and M. Scudery has given an elegant description of it, under the name of the castle of *Resmeliane* or *Ivarambe*, in his *Almaïde*.

"This castle is so antient, and accompanied with so many marvellous circumstances, that the good folks thereabouts believe it to have been built by the fairies, many years before the Norwegians or Normans settled in Neustria. (If any one chooses to find a resemblance between Piron and the *Pal* of Persia, he has my leave so to do.) They will tell you that these fairies, the daughters of a great lord of the country, who was also a famous enchanter, assumed the form of wild geese when these Northern pirates landed at Piron; and that they are the very same birds which come every year, and build their nests in this wonderful castle. The thing is certainly surprising, and well deserves the naturalist's attention. The following is a description of it.

"At the foot of the castle walls are eighteen or twenty stone niches, wherein the inhabitants place every year nests of straw or hay for the wild geese, that never fail to come on the first of March. They come during the night, and commence their annual visit by flying round and round several times, to see, by the light of the moon or stars, whether their nests are ready. The day following they take possession of those nests which they like best; a selection which is not concluded without blows. Sometimes they inflict such wounds upon each other with their claws and beaks that they are covered with blood; and make so great a noise that the echoes which inhabit the old walls of the castle resound with their cries; and, neither in the apartments of the castle, nor in the neighbouring cottages, can you hear for their clamour. When the bravest of the geese have filled all the nests, the peasants place six or seven others on the parapets of the walls, and these do

not long remain empty. As these walls are of a very extraordinary height, the birds which lay their eggs there take care, as soon as the young ones are hatched, to inform the people by their cries, that they may come and take them down into the ditch. If the peasants neglect this good office the mother geese themselves take them down; and, affectionately stretching forth their wings, break the fall and prevent them from being hurt.

"They keep all the while in flocks; and it is remarkable that they are true wild geese, and that sometimes none of these birds are to be seen in the neighbouring districts at the time when thousands are swimming upon the lakes of Piron.

"Though elsewhere they are so wild that they will not let one come within six hundred paces of them, yet, when they reside within the castle, to testify due gratitude for the hospitality of their landlord, they lay aside their savage nature (*exant furem animam*); coming to take bread out of the hand, and not being frightened either by cries or by the firing of guns. They are from the beginning of March to the middle of May. When the young ones are strong enough to follow them they go off in the night, and make their retreat to the neighbouring lakes till the same time next year.

"The people of the country, who plume themselves upon their observations, pretend (as is affirmed of the flocks in Switzerland and Holland) that it is a good sign when a great number of wild geese come to Piron. The lord of the castle, who is very careful that their nests should be full, and that they should have plenty of meat, told us that there were a great many this year, whence it is conjectured that there will be a good year, or that we shall have peace.

"I knew an old Norman gentleman who told me that, when he was a child, he was taught to read in a very old chronicle, in which it was related, that when a son was born to the illustrious House of Piron, the males of these birds were clothed with grey plumage, and took the upper hand in the courts of the castle; but, when it was a daughter the females, with feathers whiter than the snow, had the right hand of the males. But, if this daughter were to take the veil, it was observed that none of these geese would build no nest, but would sit alone in a corner, eating very little, and, I know not why, heaving the deepest sighs."

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN,

July 9.

THE figure herewith sent to you (*plate II. fig. 1*) is a small ivory bust, which seems to have been purposely decollated. If any of your correspondents can illustrate its history, I shall be much obliged.

E. A.

Mr.

Genl Mag. July 1793. Pl. p. 33

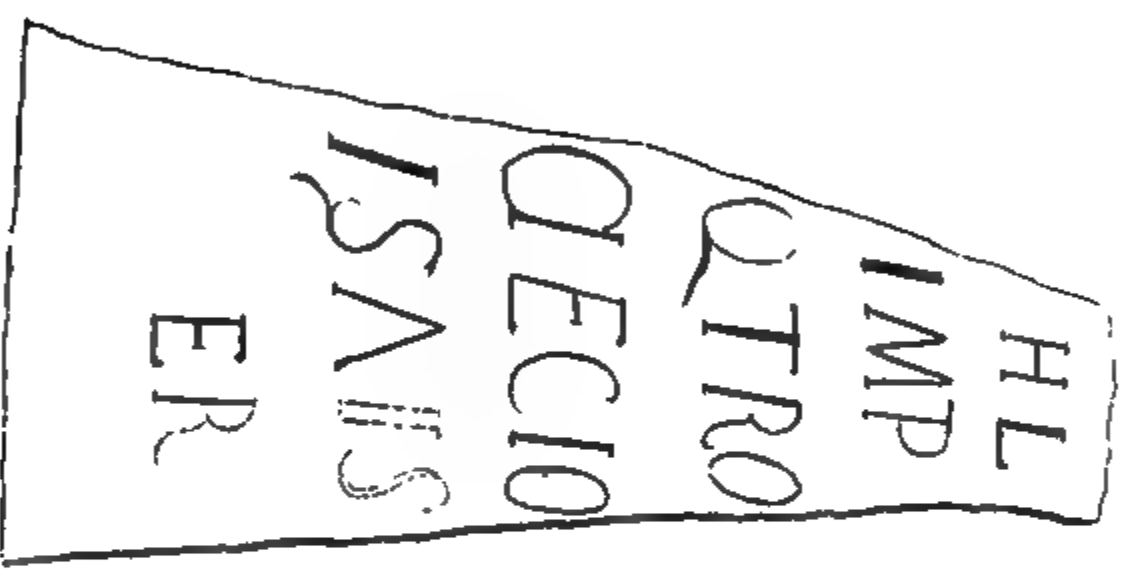


Fig. 1

Fig. 2

Fig. 3

Fig. 4

Mr. URBAN, *Wendover, Feb. 16.*
I HAVE sent you the antique brass image found near Wendover, and mentioned in your Magazine for January, p. 12. If you think proper to engrave it (*see fig. 2*), shall be glad if any of your curious readers will be so obliging as to investigate its history.

Yours, &c. T. MALLISON.

Mr URBAN, *Stowdon, March 20.*
THE following articles will, no doubt, be readily admitted into the Gentleman's Magazine, where they will find a secure asylum from the devastation of Enemies, and the ravages of Time.

The first (*see plate II. fig. 3*) is an inscription (not noticed either by Mr. Camden or Mr. Pennant), supposed to be Roman, lately discovered in the parish of Llanddiniolen, in the county of Caernarvon. The stone was found, and is still situated, about a quarter of a mile to the North-east of an old building called Llys (described by Mr. Pennant), in the remains of several square and circular booths, huts, or cottages, probably the summer encampment of a cohort, or small company of Roman soldiers. Dinorwick, a fortified eminence, universally supposed to be the work of those adventurous people, is not above a mile off; and old Segontium not more than six. An explanation of the inscription from one of your learned correspondents is earnestly requested.

The stone is about four feet in length; a foot broad at top, and a foot and an half at bottom; of coarse grit, such as are found in the neighbourhood. Could it have been erected by the commanding officer to the memory of one of the soldiers who died here, and to be read thus: *Huic Lapidem Imperator Quirinus Tiberio Dedit erexit?* The letters are about two inches in length; those dotted are not very distinct. The two first, H L, are likewise rather obscure, and not so large as the rest.

The second article contains a curious letter, written by the late ingenious Antiquary, Lewis Morris, esq. a native of Anglesey, on the subject of what are by the miners denominated *knockers*.

The subject treated of in the following letter is so extraordinary, that it is to be wished gentlemen who live near mines would enquire into the matter, and inform us whether the idea of these invisible beings is general throughout

the kingdom amongst labourers employed under-ground, or whether this superstitious opinion is confined only to the Welsh miners. PERIS.

Letter from LEWIS MORRIS, Esq. to his Brother, WILLIAM MORRIS, Comptroller of the Customs, Holyhead.

"Dear Brother, OBT. 14, 1754.

"Pray let me know the truth of the report, that Huw Llwyd (Hugh Lloyd) throws sticks at Newhaven; pray enquire closely into the affair: I do not think it impossible but the aerial part of such a fellow may be condemned to act like a fool, who so long acted the knave. I have heard it affirmed by very sober men in Merionethshire, that Mr. Wynne, of Ystumlllyn, can do some surprizing things, which we call *supernatural*, by producing the appearances of distant persons; not that they are, perhaps, really *above nature*, but that they are done by some means that are not commonly known, or that can be accounted for; as electricity and magnetism are secrets of that kind, though really natural. Be so good as to let me know the common opinion of people in your parts about Mr. Wynne, and whether he really performed those things before sober, sensible, sedate men. I am not over credulous about those things; and scepticism is madness; for, we really know (in general) very little or nothing in comparison to what is to be known. The great Lord Bacon owns it; and that temper of mind in him brought him to enquire into the depth of Nature beyond any man that was born before him. People who know very little of arts or sciences, or the power of Nature (which, in other words, are the powers of the Author of Nature), being full of conceit of their own abilities and knowledge, will laugh at the Cardigan-shire miners, who maintain the existence of Knockers in mines, a kind of good-natured impalpable people, but to be seen and heard, and who seem to us to work in the mines; that is to say, they are types, or forerunners, of working in mines, as dreams are of some accidents which happen to us. The barometer falls before rain and storms. If we did not know the construction of it, we should call it a kind of a dream that foretells rain; but we know it is natural, and produced by natural means comprehended by us. Now how are we sure, or any body sure, but that our dreams are produced by the same kind of natural means? There is some faint resemblance of this in the *sense of bearing*; the bird is killed before we hear the report of the gun. However this is, I must speak well of these Knockers, for they have actually stood my very good friends, whether they are aerial beings called spirits, or whether they are a people made of matter not to be felt by our gross bodies, as air and fire and the like. Before the discovery of

Lfgair

Esgair y Mwyn mine, these little people (as we call them here) worked hard there day and night; and there are abundance of honest sober people who have heard them, and some persons who have no notion of them or of mines either; but, after the discovery of the great ore, they were heard no more. When I began at *Llwyn Llwyd*, they worked so fresh there for a considerable time, that they even frightened some young workmen out of the work. This was when we were driving levels, and before we had got any ore; but, when we came to the ore, then they gave over, and I heard no more talk of them. Our old miners are no more concerned at hearing them *blasting*, boring holes, landing *deads*, &c. than if they were some of their own people; and a single miner will stay in the work, in the dead of night, without any man near him, and never think of any fear or harm that they will do him; for, they have a notion that the *knockers* are of their own tribe and profession, and are a harmless people who mean well. Three or four miners together shall hear them sometimes; but, if the miners stop to take notice of them, the *Knockers* will also stop; but, let the miners go on at their own work, suppose it is *bring*, the *Knockers* will go on as brisk as can be in landing, blasting, or heating down the *loose*; and they were always heard a little from them before they came to ore. These are odd assertions, but they are certainly facts, though we cannot and do not pretend to account for them. We have now very good ore at *Llwyn Llwyd*, where the *Knockers* were heard to work, but have now yielded up the place, and are no more heard. Let who will laugh, we have the greatest reason to rejoice, and thank the *Knockers*, or rather God, who sends us these notices.

This topick would take up a large volume to handle properly; and I wish an able hand would take the task upon him to discuss the point, perhaps some extraordinary light into Nature might be struck out of it. The word *supernatural*, used among us, is nonsense; there is nothing supernatural; for, the degrees of all beings, from the vegetative life to the archangel, are natural, real, absolute creatures, made by God's own hand; and all their actions, motions, and qualities, are natural. Doth not the fire burn a stick into ashes as natural as the air or water dissolve salt; and yet fire, when out of action, is invisible and impalpable; but where is the home or country of fire? where also is the home and country of *Knockers*? I am, dear brother, yours affectionately,

“LEWIS MORRIS.”

Mr. URBAN,

July 6.

TRUE it is that mistakes abound in almost all the works of the Philosopher of Ferney; but no crick can

claim a right to animadvert upon them unless he has discovered them in the original text. If authors of celebrity are to be responsible for the blunders of their translators and transcribers, books of criticism would be multiplied in such numbers, and to so little purpose, that twenty literary men, possessing all the knowledge and acuteness of Bayle, would not be sufficient to compile a dictionary of errors. And, if even all these errors were to be clearly and distinctly ascertained, the labours of the compilers would be lost, when it was discovered that the original writer was free from any mistake, and that the blunder remained only with his ignorant translator.

I was led into these reflexions by reading the observations of your correspondent T. O. de Britain, pp. 459. 460, on the subject of Voltaire's “*Dictionnaire Philosophique*.” He has cited the work in such a manner as to induce his readers to suppose that he had consulted the original French; and I even thought, from the boldness of his manner, that he had convicted the witty philosopher of a “gross blunder.” But, on turning to my French edition of that work, for the purpose of reading the passage alluded to, I immediately discovered that your correspondent had not consulted the original work, but some incorrect English translation; for, if he had consulted the original work, he never would have charged Voltaire with asserting, that the cup-bearer of Pharaoh was restored to favour, “and the butler hanged.” This may be the language of the translator, but Voltaire himself says no such thing. After telling his readers that Joseph explained the dreams of the two state-prisoners, his narrative runs thus: “*Il leur prédit, que dans trois jours l'échançon rentrera en grace, & que le panetier sera pendu, ce qui ne manqua pas d'arriver.*” The literal English of which is, he foretells to them that, in three days, the cup-bearer shall return into favour, and that the panter [the maker of the pantry] shall be hanged; which did not fail to happen. The panter, or the master of the pantry, in French *panetier*, from the Latin word *panis*, bread, is the same person whom the English translators of the Bible call the chief baker, and is a distinct officer from the cup-bearer, *l'échançon*, who is denominated by the English translators the chief butler. Voltaire's translator, not understanding the mean-

ing

DUNSTAN PILLAR

N^o 1

N^o 2

N^o 3

M

Vespeto fumo in CORNWALL.

ing of the word *panetier*, translates it butler, by which means he confounds the two persons mentioned by the Hebrew historian; for, “the cup-bearer” and “the butler” are clearly synonymous. Voltaire himself is free from this mistake, and has observed the necessary distinction; he seems to have consulted the Geneva translation of the Bible, the words of which, in the passage alluded to, are the same with those used by Voltaire.

“Et il retablit le grand *échançon* dans son office d’*échançon*, & il presenta la coupe a Pharaoh.

“Mais il fit pendre le maitre *panetier*, selon que Joseph leur avoit interpreté leurs songes.” Genese, ch. xl. v. 21, 22.

“And he re-established the great cup-bearer in his office of cup-bearer, and he presented the cup to Pharaoh.

“But he caused the master pantler to be hanged, according as Joseph had interpreted them their dreams.”

I believe I have said enough, Mr. Urban, to clear M. de Voltaire from the unfounded charge of your correspondent, and shall not wish to take up any more room in your valuable columns, except by expressing my wish that T. O. de Britain may take a hint from what is here offered, never to criticize on an eminent literary character through the medium of a translation; for, he will be sure, if his critical remarks are unfounded, that they will be noticed to the world. J. B. R.

Mr. URBAN,

July 13.

DUNSTAN PILLAR was erected, for the purpose of conducting travellers over Lincoln heath, A.D. 1751.

Lincoln light-house, or Dunstan pillar, is a stone building, and stands upon the heath close by the turnpike-road, about six miles North of Lincoln. It is in the parish of Dunstan; but the inconveniences that this building was intended to remedy are now done away by the late inclosure of the heath. There is a *bowling-green*, and likewise an assembly-room, near the building, where much company resort to at particular times. From the lantern at top there is a very extensive prospect. On the South side is inscribed, FROM THE CITY CXXVI MILES; West, COLUMNAM HANC UTILITATI PUBLICÆ D. D. D. P. DASHWOOD, EQ. A. MDCCLI; East, DUNSTAN PILLAR; and on the North, TO LINCOLN VI MILES. C.

GENT. MAG July, 1795.

Mr. URBAN, *Cornwall, March 11.*
THE vessels, of which I inclose drawings (*see plate III.*), were found, March 28, 1792, with their mouths upwards, and full of gravel, in a stream-work on an extensive common, called Broadwater, in the parish of Luxallian, in this county, about 28 feet under the surface of the earth. That represented by No. 1 is entire and uninjured*; but that by No. 2 is much battered and mutilated (though, when taken up, in as high a state of preservation as the other), having fallen into rude hands, and being carelessly thrown about, and used as a common utensil. The metal, which is a dark-yellow, seems to be a composition, resembling, though superior to, Pinchbeck, and is of great brilliancy when polished. The vessel which is perfect contains above 40 gallons, and is worked out of one entire piece, in a manner equal, if not superior, to any modern skill in workmanship, and weighs only 14 pounds. They were discovered within three weeks of each other, about 9 feet apart, by John Nichols and John Stephens, streamers, of the parish abovementioned; and it is thought, Mr. Urban, that more of these vessels, as they unburthen the ground in search of tin, may be discovered. The most probable and general opinion is, that this stream-work (for, it is visibly a work of great antiquity) must have been drowned many hundred years since by floods; but, whether the vessels are Roman or Phœnician, is submitted for the learned Antiquaries to determine. Many well-informed gentlemen, who have seen them, suppose they are of the latter kind, as it is well known (and we are so informed by Strabo) that the Phœnicians traded hither for tin. The chief objection to this is, that, being of such excellent workmanship, and so thin, they seem incapable of being employed in the process of preparing tin, unless the ancients had methods of effecting this very different from those in use at present. I beg leave to add, Mr. Urban, that it is pretty evident that this work of Broadwater must have been drowned, or overwhelmed, as hinted above, and given up on that account; because, at that time they knew nothing of en-

* No. 1. is 8 feet 10 inches circumference at the bulge, 2 feet 4 inches diameter at the top, 1 foot 8 inches depth.

gines, and their means were very inadequate to keep out large bodies of water; and, besides, the very name of the work and common indicates such an overflowing. In the same place are frequently found wooden shovels of a curious form and construction, supposed to be used by the ancients in their mines or stream-works.

What is very remarkable, though both these vessels must have lain for several centuries under the earth in the place where they were found, they are not in the least (and particularly that of No. 1) corroded by time; which I imagine (but leave it to better judges) must be allowed to be a proof of the superior composition of the metal.

The mutilated one is much of the same size as the other, and perhaps not differing much in shape. The drawing will shew, as much as it can from a vessel so defaced, whatever difference exists. It is not of one piece, like the former, but of three, braced together, where the little knobs, or rivets, appear, which are closed on the outside (in a very curious and skilful manner), contrary to modern workmanship. The bottom of this vessel also, as far as the line of rivets, is formed out of one piece.

No. 3. represents a fragment, or part, broken off from No. 2; and (a) is the figure of a handle, or loop, in and through which something was placed to suspend the vessel. The part at (b) is evidently the top or finishing of the vase; and there is a little hole in the bottom of the loop itself.

Yours, &c. CORNUBIENSIS.

Mr. URBAN,

JUNE 28.

IN a collection of "Poems on several Occasions, by James Beattie, LL.D." London, 1770, are two poems, intitled, "The Education of Achilles," and "The Cave of Pope." Now, in Doddsley's Collection of Poems, 1750, in vol. III. p. 121, the first of these poems is attributed to Mr. Bedingfield; and, at p. 346, the second to R. D. whom I take to be the editor, Robert Doddsley. How am I to reconcile this? Were they the productions of Dr. Beattie, but published at first under the names of these two gentlemen? or have they been added by the booksellers to swell the size of the Doctor's volume?

Can any of your Antiquarian readers inform me what mystery, or obsolete custom, is couched under the notch

which terminates the sleeve of a Master of Arts' gown? These habits are of remote antiquity; and I suppose that, originally, at the conferring of this degree, a piece of the sleeve was cut out by the vice-chancellor; but for what reason, I am unable to discover. It is certain that many parts of our professional *res vestiarie*, now equally unaccountable, were at first of use; e. g. our serjeant's patch was to hide the tonsure; the tippet behind a barrister's gown was a wallet to carry his breviate in; the lamb-skin hood of our *determining* bachelors, at Oxford, was in allusion to the *toga candida* of the Romans, &c.

Yours, &c.

SCIOLUS.

Mr. URBAN,

JULY 14.

AS a "well-wisher to the cause of Christianity, and," I hope, a "true philanthropist," and a man well disposed "to yield the most strenuous support in his power to the cause of Religion," I am glad to see such letters as that of E. A. p. 391, upon the melancholy subject of the sad "neglect of the pastoral duty" among the Clergy; a subject, concerning which I fear there may be one day cause to say the same that was said two or three years ago by a noble Marquis respecting a reform of another kind: "If Government be so immoveably determined not to stir a step in the business, let them see to it that the people do not take the matter into their own hands, and bring about a reform in the plenitude of their own power:" and, what kind of reformers the *people* are, a neighbouring kingdom knows by sad and dear-bought experience. For my own part, I am so far from wishing, that I dread, a reform to be effected by any other power than that of the Legislature: *they*, Mr. Urban, and no individuals, neither the Bishops and Clergy on the one hand, nor the Mob on the other, are the only persons who can in a regular, legal, and constitutional way, redress our grievances; and they *can* redress them; to do it, nothing but the will is wanting; for, there is wisdom and understanding in the British parliament sufficient to effect any thing that can be effected by human wisdom. And, as I fancy the boldest members of it will hardly say that there is nothing amiss in our Ecclesiastical Constitution, and as it is in their power to rectify what is amiss in it, let them remember who has said, "to him that knoweth to do good, and doth

doth it not, to him it is sin." Imagine not, Mr. Urban, that, when I talk about a reformation, I mean to deprive the Clergy of their establishment and their maintenance, or to alter the general constitution of the Church of England—so far from it, that, were it in my power, I protest before God I would increase, rather than diminish, the revenues of the Church, if they be not at present sufficient to afford a decent and comfortable support to every faithful, diligent, and worthy servant of it. But, at the same time, I freely own, that, while I would not suffer any, with your correspondent *Cleros* (p. 489), to be starving with 30l. a year, so neither should any lordly prelates be rioting in the enjoyment of 10,000l.

As to your correspondent *Sincerus*, p. 474, who with great *civility* and *modesty* "recommends all reformers of the Clergy to study to be quiet, and mind their own business," I will not venture to bring my sincerity or my modesty into a comparison with his, remembering, as he advises E. A., that we must all, and even *Sincerus* himself, "answer for our own conduct." I will only say that, in consequence perhaps of the weakness of my intellects, I cannot be brought to consider it as any proof of a man's being a "sincere Christian," that he is disposed "to afford his most cordial support" to every lazy non-resident pluralist—that, while "philanthropy" and every good principle would "command," and, I humbly hope, induce me to do every thing in my power "to render the supporters of Christianity" amiable and venerable in the eyes of all men, I consider such persons as so far from being "supporters of Christianity," that I look upon them as, by their conduct, making it more "odious and despicable in the eyes of its followers" than any other persons whatever—that, fully sensible how much "Religion and its Ministers are slighted," I should consider it as the greatest happiness of my life if, by any efforts of mine, however feeble, I could engage those who have the power, and only want the will, to remove those "objections," which even *Sincerus* acknowledges may be made to our Ecclesiastical Constitution, satisfied as I am of *their* tendency to lead men "to slight Religion and its Ministers, and to weaken the cause of Christianity"—and, once more, that I should think no pains ill-bestowed if any thing in my power could remove every cause that

leads "men of education" and discernment to censure the Clergy, as the best mean that I can think of to promote their universal respect and esteem. As to the charge of scandalizing and censuring the whole body because some (as *Sincerus* acknowledges) "deserve contempt" on account of their "indifference to their pastoral office," my own conscience tells me that *that* does not apply to me; and, as to those to whom it may apply, it is worth neither your correspondent's while nor mine to spend our time or our pains upon them.

To recur to another subject, which is of no small importance to us all, and has been touched upon in your Magazine, I mean the scarcity of corn, and consequent excessive price of bread; why does not Government interfere with more energy, and in a more impressive manner? Let no bread be made but household bread, no biscuits (you will readily perceive I mean not to prohibit ship-biscuit), no rolls, no cakes, or pastry; for, what are all these things but mere temptations and encouragements to eating unnecessarily? Let public dinners be put a stop to; I am thankful, indeed, to see them in some instances renounced; let not the soldiers be permitted to waste what little wheat we have in powdering their heads; especially, let a constant and a diligent watch be kept upon the bakers to see that their weights be good; and glad I am to see the justices exerting their authority in some instances, and fining and publishing the names of some delinquents; for, how dreadfully cruel a thing is it, Mr. Urban, when a poor wretched creature has been forced to pay a shilling for a loaf, to supply the immediate wants of a starving family, that that loaf should want several ounces of its appointed weight! I cannot help saying, that I think the mode we are got into, of letting the poor pay a part of the cost, and making up the rest by subscription, but a miserable palliative; for, if the mealman or any other trader can get his exorbitant charges satisfied, he will not ask if it be you or I that satisfy him; and, as has been observed, will never reduce the price till he cannot help it. We must trust and pray, "that the scarcity and dearth, which we most justly suffer for our iniquity, may, through the goodness of Providence, be mercifully turned into cheapness and plenty, and that the fruits of the earth may be increased by the heavenly benediction," and that

our governors may do what they can to obtain for us a seasonable supply both at present and in future; and, when we come to reap the benefit of the kind interference of both, I hope we shall not be wanting in gratitude and thankfulness to either. To forward the same good purpose, especially considering the sad devastation which some cold unseasonable nights have made among the new-thorn sheep, how adviseable would it be to abstain for a considerable time from slaughtering young lambs, calves, and pigs! E.

Mr. URBAN,

June 24.

I SIT down to give you the particulars of a new *iter* to the Lakes, with some trifling observations I made during a few weeks excursion in this present summer; hoping that it may add somewhat to the variety, though perhaps not much to the utility, of your excellent miscellaneous work.

Leaving the London, or great North road, at Penrith, the first visit you pay will be to Ulles-water, or Ulph's-water, on the left, and then proceed to Keswick, 17½ miles of good carriage-road: here view the romantic beauties of Derwentwater, Bassenthwaite lake, and the stupendous height of Skiddaw hill. The vast amphitheatre of flat country which surrounds the town of Keswick, and which is environed on all sides by the most rugged and impassable mountains, ought not to be left unmentioned. The road, nevertheless, is by great labour rendered extremely good, and the inhabitants are a kind hospitable people. Taking the road over Whinlatter, you enter the beautiful vale of Lorter, justly celebrated for its extent and fine scenery; winding up the valley to the left, you proceed to Scale-hill, a comfortable inn, ten miles from Keswick, and close to the beautiful lakes of Cromack and Buttermere; both of which abound with the finest charr. In the environs of these lakes are some very astonishing rocky hills, such as Gialmore, Red-pike, and Melbrek. Pass through the pretty village of Lowswater, and, after two miles ride, you see another lake, named Lowswater lake, which, though not so extensive as the others, is yet a beautiful sheet of water. Ascending the hill at High Cross, take a full view of the rugged scenery behind you, leading up to Buttermere, which exceeds any thing of the kind I ever have seen in these parts; it is bold beyond all de-

scription. Near Lowswater, at the higher end of a morass valley, called Mawdale, I met with two springs, the water issuing from which dyed the grass and stones a deep black; a few hundred yards from which is an immense quantity of rich iron ore lying to the light: indeed, I had every reason to suppose the whole hill consisted of this valuable mineral. This, I should think, might prove worth some ingenious person's attention, as there are immense quantities of the finest black peat close at hand, which are now used for the smelting of iron ores with success. The road from Penrith to Lowswater lake has now extended 29½ miles; which latter place leave, and take the road to Lamplugh, the seat of the Lamplughs, thence to Salter's hall and Stokkow hall, and go through Ennerdale to Ennerdale lake (commonly called Broadwater), 7 miles; a place highly diversified with fine landchape, and the very boldest views of rock and water. The pillar and steeple here astonish all travellers; the former of which was wonderfully rent by an earthquake a few years back. This lake is the property of Humphrey Senhouse, esq. M.P.; and the adjacent forest is held of the Crown by lease: Lord Londale lessee. From this place the road is good to Cleator; at which place the traveller may stop; and, if he is a lover of the Arts, may view the very extensive works of Reed and Co. (of Sheffield), who make great quantities of iron and steel by a process entirely new, I believe. The most of what I learned concerning it is, that the ore is *roasted* in a certain kind of furnace with charcoal, &c. till it actually becomes malleable iron. The works are upon a large scale. The black peats beforementioned are used at this place. Hence go to Egremont, an ancient town, giving title to Earl Egremont, and pursue this road, which of late is become very good, to the charming vale of Calder; and at Calder bridge, which is 11 miles from Ennerdale lake, you have a full view of the tottering ruins of Calder abbey, once famous in these parts. Hence pass through Gostorth, Irton, and Santon bridge, to Walsdale lake; then go over Eskdale bridge, and to the right over Birker moor, a road-very passable on horseback, though not very proper for a carriage. On Birker moor is a considerable lake, called Doveke water, close to the road, abounding with fine trout,

trout, &c. The extent from Calder bridge to this lake is 12 miles. From this place your route will be through Ulpha, and up the romantic valley of Scathwaite, to the lakes in Lancashire and Westmorland. Go over the hill named Walney Scarr, which is by far the nearest road to Conistien, which last place is 10 miles distant from Doveke water. At Conistien is a most beautiful piece of water in the midst of a rich pleasant country, very different from that which we have just now left. It would fully employ an infinitely abler pen than mine to paint the beauties of this place, for which reason I shall not attempt a description. The blue slate (well known in London, &c.) is got here in vast quantities, and a rich copper mine is wrought in the neighbourhood. The road hence to Hawkhead is very good, and remarkably pleasant; the distance four miles. The country here too is very romantic and very beautiful, and, close to the town of Hawkhead, is a pretty considerable lake, named Easthwaite water, upon which, it has been said lately, there is a floating island. It is represented as having been disengaged from the bed of the lake by the late severe winter, ice, &c. From Hawkhead the road is very good four miles to the ferry over *Windermere lake*, a place well known and very justly celebrated. By this route the traveller has had a view of *all* the lakes in Cumberland and Westmorland, and some in Lancashire, with travelling the distance of $77\frac{1}{2}$ miles only, by which he is advanced 40 miles nearer London than when he was at Penrith. I know many persons will take upon them to find fault with this new *iter*; but, observe, I do not recommend it but to the more *agile* of the tourists, and those who travel chiefly on horseback. I found it the pleasantest my romantic *rambling* mind ever experienced of the very many visits I have paid to this remarkable part of our kingdom. T. RAMBLER.

Mr. URBAN, June 27.

AS no person has answered M. S's question, p. 383, give me leave to give him some information respecting it. I understand that rose-pink alone is never used as a tooth-powder, but mixed with some other ingredient, and that it is brought from Brazil. I believe it is a wood made to a powder. I cannot find that it was ever taken inwardly, so that the effect cannot be known; though

I am informed it is not poisonous, but that it is mostly used as a colouring for water-colours.

Yours, &c.

A. B.

Mr. URBAN,

July 3.

I SHOULD be obliged to any one of your correspondents who would do me the favour to explain, by an example, through the medium of your useful Repository, the position which Smith, in his "*Wealth of Nations*" (ed. 7, ch. IX. p. 149), advances relative to that part of the price of a commodity which resolves itself into profit, rising through all the different stages of a manufacture in *geometrical* proportion to the rise of profit. The passage alluded to begins thus:

"But if the profits of all the different employers of those working people." &c.

Yours, &c.

PHILOMATHES.

Mr. URBAN,

Macclesfield School,
June 12.

THERE is a certain malignant vice, to which school-boys are sometimes addicted, which has not, I think, been noticed by any writer on the subject of education. I allude to the sending of impertinent, scurrilous, and malicious letters, either anonymous or with fictitious signatures, to their *quondam* schoolfellows and masters, by the post. It is true, the purpose is usually defeated, as such letters are generally too palpable to impose on the persons to whom they are addressed. And, in any case, by a judicious regulation at the Post-office, the postage of all such letters is always returned, notwithstanding the cover may inadvertently have been opened: consequently, not much harm, and no pecuniary loss, is sustained by this paltry and illiberal practice. But, what must we think of the dispositions of those boys who are guilty of so mean an act of incendiarism? They certainly intend to cast fire-brands, arrows, and death; and may, perhaps, deem it excellent sport. But, "to give any person vexation, or make him appear contemptible, though in a slight instance, is by no means innocent sport." I say nothing of the perversion of a useful institution, the conveyance of letters and packets by post; though every part of the transaction in question is, in some degree, mischievous, and of an evil tendency.

In consequence of some letters of the

above

above description lately received from
Eton, but returned to the Post-office
unopened. I address these observations
to the publick, through the channel of
your widely-circulated Publication. hop-
ing they may be the means of resisting
an idle and pernicious practice, and of
correcting a too prevailing custom in
most of our large seminaries of learning.

THOMAS MOLINEUX.

Mr. URBAN,

June 16.

It appears, by Peck's *Desiderata Cu-
riosa* and *Collectanea Curiosa*, that
Charles I. in his route from Oxford to
the Scotch army at Newark, was at
Downham, in Norfolk, where he re-
mained a week. And I shall consider
myself obliged for the information by
any of your correspondents who has
discovered the road the king took from
Downham.

The immediate and direct road is by
W. Bech, in the Isle of E'y, and Spald-
ing, in Lincolnshire; but, as the king
was obliged to steer clear of the Parlia-
ment's forces, he probably did not take
the route of other travellers.

Yours, &c.

M. H. F. S. A.

Mr. URBAN,

June 23.

THE end of every literary underta-
king is professedly to instruct man-
kind: not so much by producing truths
heretofore unknown, as by presenting
well established facts in the most per-
spicuous point of view. Relying upon
the incontrovertibility of this maxim, I
here take the liberty of stating my em-
barrassment, and of soliciting informa-
tion. Alas! I fear, Sir, that, though
born in England, and educated in the
principles of Christianity, my faith is,
in good sooth, of a very blind and wa-
vering persuasion. I am young, indeed,
have read my Bible partially, attended
divine service almost every Sunday, and
conversed with various clergymen as
occasions offered. But I have now and
then inexplicable anxieties with regard
to the authenticity of even the Scrip-
tures themselves, and am in utter igno-
rance as to the means of their preserva-
tion to our times. Jerusalem is as if it
had never been. Papal authority tor-
ters, France abjures all religion. False
prophets, atheists, and free-thinkers,
spring up in England. Whilst the
Clergy live as without God in the world,
and think to read *printed* prayers, and
to preach *printed* sermons, the sole ob-
jects of their calling.

Sir, I solemnly conjure you, by your
hopes of futurity, not to disregard this
my short letter, but to inform me how
I may acquire a clear insight into what
so materially involves the happiness or
misery of a sinful fellow-creature,

BENJAMIN STEVENSON.

Mr. URBAN,

July 15.

AS an admirer of the beautiful Ma-
dame de St. Julien, I think it a
duty incumbent upon me to give thanks
(though without her consent) to the
gallant poet, who so happily displayed
his genius in a charming piece of poe-
try upon that amiable lady. Be then so
kind, Sir, as to insert the following
lines in your Magazine; it will be
deemed a great favour by G.

Habile Breton* dont la plume courtoise,
Manie si bien la langue Françoise;
Accepte, je te prie, mes remerciements,
Pour tes vers élégans & tes compliments.
Puisse chaque beauté comme la St. Julien
Trouver quelqu'un qui la loue aussi bien.

Mr. URBAN,

July 10.

GENERAL WASHINGTON, at
the period mentioned by your cor-
respondent Philanecdotos†, was colonel
of a regiment of continental militia rai-
sed by the colony of Virginia, to serve
against the French on the banks of the
Ohio; on which occasion he signalized
his courage and conduct, and gave a
flattering preface of those services he
was destined to render his native coun-
try when employed in a more ample
field, which afforded a wider scope for
the display of his military talents. "In
the regular standing army of Great Bri-
tain" he never held any commission:
and this perhaps may have been one,
among other reasons, why Lord Howe
and General Howe declined acknow-
ledging his rank during the American
war, or addressing him by the title of
"Excellency," which the Congress had
conferred on him; until, by his again
and again refusing to read or receive
their letters addressed to him in any
other style, they were at length induced
to conform to etiquette, and treat with
him on a footing of equality. See his
"Letters to Congress," vol. I. pp. 195,
200, & seq.

* The poet, I hope, will not be offended
at his being taken for a Breton; he is so well
acquainted with the French language that it
does him more honour for it.

† See hereafter, p. 570. EDIT.

Left,

Left, however, any of your readers should think over harshly of the two British commanders, for refusing to give up with a good grace a mere point of etiquette at a time when they seemed otherwise to aim at conciliation, it is but doing them justice to observe, that they only followed the example set them by General Gage at an earlier period of the war; for, on a complaint made by General Washington, that the American officers, prisoners in Boston, were (to use his own words) "thrown indiscriminately into a common jail appropriated for felons, and that no consideration had been had for those of the most respectable rank, when languishing with wounds and sickness*," General Gage (in a letter dated Boston, August 13, 1775), replied, "Britons, ever pre-eminent in mercy, have outgone common examples, and overlooked the criminal in the captive. Upon these principles, your prisoners, whose lives by the laws of the land are destined to the cord, have hitherto been treated with care and kindness, and more comfortably lodged than the king's troops in the hospitals; indiscriminately, it is true; for, *I acknowledge no rank that is not derived from the king*."

I can, if you think proper to devote to them a page of your valuable Repository, furnish you with both the letters at length; affording, at the same time, sufficient proof of their authenticity.

Respecting "Colonel Cosciusko," I could at present satisfy your correspondent Philanecdotes; but, as I hope to authenticate some anecdotes respecting him, I reserve my intended answer for a future occasion. SENEX.

Mr. URBAN,

July 11.

AS the inclosing of waste land has at length attracted a little of the public attention, and many unaccountable schemes of interested people have been suggested to bring it about, I beg, leave, therefore, to offer what appears to me to be the only honest and rational mode of doing it. For strangers to interfere, and be making fortunes out of private property, is very unjust.

Were there only an act passed, compelling every parish to divide their own waste land, and the majority in each to choose their own commissioners to allot each person his share, the whole, or

greater part, would in one year be finished, and gradually improving, to the great advantage of individuals, and the nation at large; of far more importance than distant and expensive colonies. The great and vast importance of this business to this nation, the increase of subjects, trade, and wealth, it would bring, would be superfluous to mention; as every one, if he thinks at all, must have some idea of it. But why is a matter of such importance any longer delayed?

As book-making is a trade, some authors have undertaken to prove, and have proved it to the conviction of many, that inclosing waste land was injurious to the nation; that is, that many thousand acres of land bearing gorse, fern, heath, &c. is more profitable to mankind than so many thousand acres of good wheat, barley, oats, hay, &c.

Yours, &c.

B. J. B.

Mr. URBAN,

July 4.

AT a time when, from the very high price of the necessaries of life, the public mind is turned to the relief of the poor, any suggestion, that seems likely to contribute to this most desirable end, deserves, and will receive, attention. With this view I communicate the following plan, which, in the two instances where it has been carried into execution, has been productive of the most beneficial consequences to the poor, with but little or no expence to the rich.

This plan was originally formed by the late Lord Barrington at his seat in Berkshire; and has since been adopted by his brother, the Bishop of Durham, at Mongewell, in Oxfordshire, who permits his name to be used as giving authenticity to the fact, and as he has no other merit on the occasion than treading in the steps of his benevolent relation.

The articles that the poor have the greatest need of are retailed to them at the prices they are bought in at, or nearly so, no credit being allowed. Thus bacon, which cost 6d. $\frac{1}{2}$ per lb. and the carriage $\frac{1}{4}$, is sold for 7d. $\frac{1}{2}$: by this there is an allowance made for the cutting, and for an inferior price for the hock; and the poor gain at least 2d. per lb. Cheese, with the carriage, costs 2l. 4s. per cwt. and is retailed at 5d. per lb. leaving 2s. 8d. per cwt. for the cutting. Candles, soap, and salt, are sold at the prices they are bought in for.

On

* See vol. XLV. p. 446; and see an admirable letter to his wife, XLVII. 629. Ed.

On these articles there is no loss, except the trifling waste of the two last, and the cutting of the soap. Bread is sold at 1s. *per* gallon. The loss on this must vary with its price, deducting a half-penny *per* gallon, the allowance of the baker to the shopkeeper. It should be observed, that in these prices of bacon and cheese is included the carriage, which is 2s. *per* cwt.; but most other parishes are nearer to a good market, whence they might be procured without paying such an addition to their price.

This plan was adopted at Mongewell under the disadvantage of not having a person thought capable of keeping the shop. Few parishes can be in a similar predicament; but, if they were, the difficulty, by attention at the commencement, is easily overcome. This is managed by an infirm old man, who cannot even read or write. He receives the several articles in the quantities supposed to be necessary for the week, at the close of which it is seen whether he has been correct; and it has not yet appeared that there is room to regret his want of scholarship. As he receives parish pay, and his rent is allowed, he is perfectly content with his salary of 2s. *per* week, having also the common benefit of the cheap shop. This salary then, and the loss on bread, constitute the whole loss, except the trifling waste on salt and soap. The weekly sale may be reckoned at 200 gallon loaves, 30lb. of bacon, 35lb. of cheese, 10lb. of candles, 10lb. of soap, and a peck of salt. The sale is small, considering that the poor of the three parishes, allowed the benefit of the shop in common with Mongewell, are numerous; but many, having contracted debts at their village shops, dare not leave them.

	£.	s.	d.
The loss on bread is	0	16	8
Bacon	0	0	0
The gain on cheese is more than equal to the loss on candles, soap, salt.			

Salary	0	1	0
	<hr/>		
	0	17	8
	<hr/>		

The saving to the poor on bread is	1	5	0
Bacon	0	15	0
Cheese	0	4	4½
Soap	0	0	5
Candles	0	0	10
Salt	0	0	7
	<hr/>		
	2	6	1½

As this account stands, the balance is very considerable; but, were it not for the allowance on bread of one penny *per* gallon in favour of the poor, it would be more striking; the half-penny *per* gallon from the baker, and the difference on the other articles, amounting to 19s. 6d.½, being set against the shop-keeper's salary of 1s.; and this is the fair way of judging of the plan, the allowance on bread being a charitable gift.

Now, hence it may be presumed that, where a shop is established, the poor-rates will be reduced. By the account here stated, the poor buy for 1l. 19s. 10d.½ what, at the lowest rate, at other shops, would cost 2l. 11s. 1d. add the 8s. 4d. on bread, which together make a saving of 19s. 6d.½. Suppose the average of the rates of any parish to be 300l. *per annum*, being 5s. in the pound, this would be a reduction of almost 10d. in the pound. But, by making it a parish concern, it would be more favourable, because it might extend to other articles, especially to fuel, on which there would be great gain. The materials for spinning might also be procured, which would turn to profit, and relieve the poor; for, the shop-keepers who employ them only pay for their labour with their shop goods, which hinders them from purchasing at a cheaper market.

It will be proper to anticipate the objection to the plan from the injury it may be supposed to produce to the shop-keepers. The advantage of an individual should not stop the comfort and prosperity of many. In most places the shop-keepers might be employed on account of the parish. It is plain that the success of shop keepers of this rank must be derived from injury to the public. Having only a small capital, they are obliged to sell their articles at a high rate, to make up for the long credit they give, and for the losses they suffer; the regular industrious labourer is considerably burthened; and many of the poor, thus finding credit at the shop, are tempted to spend more of their money than they would otherwise do, at the public-house; and ultimately the shop-keeper is obliged to secure himself by the seizure of their effects, which produces much additional distress to the poor debtors, and greater burthen to the parish.

During the winter, the shop-keeper lets them incur the debts on the prospect

spect of payment at harvest; and, by that means, he binds them to deal with him alone. The poor, therefore, instead of purchasing clothing against the winter with the earnings of the summer, are obliged to discharge the score, and then apply to the parish to prevent their perishing by cold.

If the saving, by such a plan, would amount to a sixth part of the present poor-rates, it becomes an object deserving attention, especially as it would enable the farmer to take better care of his land. A renter of 200*l. per annum* would have nearly seven pounds for additional manure; which, estimated at its compound interest for a few years only, rises to a sum scarcely credible.

The small farms are very often ill-managed for want of capital; every rate diminishes the means of improvement; and yet it is to such farms that we must trust for keeping the prices of the most necessary articles within moderate bounds. Whatever tends to spare the expences of such renters more affects the general welfare than may at first sight appear to many.—*January 1, 1795.*

Mr. URBAN,

July 14.

IN your last month's Obituary, I much wonder the gentleman, who obliged you with an account of the death and literary productions of the late Dr. Heathcote, did not know, or, if he did know, that he did not inform you, the most considerable dispute the Doctor ever engaged in *single* (though not more than 33 years of age) was occasioned by the publication of a sermon, preached before the University of Oxford, by Thomas Patten, D.D.; and this was the very thing which produced his pamphlet, intitled, "The Use of Reason asserted in Matters of Religion;" the sermon in question being, in fact, written purely to disown the authority of reason if only set up as *test* of MIRACLE and REVELATION!—It will be remembered, Dr. Patten was a leader of the *Hutchinsonian* sect; who, so far from allowing reason to be the touchstone of Scripture miracle and revelation, held the use of it, in respect of them, altogether inexpedient—nay, impious and profane! Agreeably to his principles and professions, Dr. Patten called this sermon of his ST. PETER's *Christian Apology*; and which, in answer to The Use of Reason, he says, is *farther illustrated and maintained against the ob-*

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jections and misrepresentations of Dr. Heathcote. But, I fancy it will be allowed, by every impartial and dispassionate reader of this controversy, that Dr. Heathcote's objections were not only just, but (as he contends in his *Reply*) essential to the cause of truth; Dr. Patten's interpretation of his text not being agreeable to the meaning of the Apostle. In August this year (1756), Dr. Heathcote preached the assize sermon at Leicester; which he inscribed to William Pochin, esq. high-sheriff (the present member for that county), and the grand jury; and which sermon he intitled, *Religion and Morality essential to Society*. It stands high in the rank of pulpit composition; and I am surprized it was not mentioned by your correspondent, the more because it was printed with the last edition of the IRENARCH, celebrated for its Dedication to the late Lord Mansfield. Dr. Heathcote long since talked of preparing what he thought worth publication; and I know his intention was to *enlarge* SYLVA. Early in life (I think while preacher-assistant at Lincoln's-inn) he was appointed to preach the Boyle's Lectures. These sermons, I believe, have been long ready for the press. Dr. Heathcote first qualified for Leicestershire the year he wrote his *Manual* (1771), and continued in the commission of the peace for that county till his death.

BINGHAMIENSIS.

Mr. URBAN,

July 10.

LANNERCOST priory is omitted in the new History of Cumberland, though all the places around it in Eskdale ward are treated at large, and prints of it given in the second part of vol. I.

Mr. H. has described it, in his Tour to the Lakes, in all the pomp and flowers of language. Forgetting that he was there "in the character of an itinerant only," he has preached a sermon on the languishment which hangs on the very curiosity which excited him to advance. *Imagination* is immediately *figured from conception of the rites* which once hallowed this place. The benevolent mind turns away from ideas of those horrid crimes which, through the corruption of men, polluted these holy mansions, and *will not yield to the false character which would blot out all pleasing visions*," p. 268. "It is profitable for the impetuous and ambitious spirit of youth to visit such a remonstrating

repro-

representation," &c. &c. Oh! it is so moving one can read no more.

Two such modern fronts are introduced into an inside view of the priory, in the second part of the first volume.

I am led to these enquiries by looking over your former volumes, in the XIVth of which are given two curious inscriptions from this old ruin; the one of Roman, the other of Gothic, antiquity: of the latter a more correct copy is much wished for, though it is as much to be feared Mr. H. cannot be depended on to make a *fac simile*, such wretched work has he made of others.

If I should have overlooked Lannercost in a work that has no plan nor index, who is to blame? P. P.

Mr. URBAN, *Niagara, Oct. 30, 1794.*

HAVING resided some years in different parts of this flourishing province, and my military profession giving me frequent opportunities to accumulate food for your most useful *Miscellany*, I take this liberty of addressing you; and, though not at present personally acquainted with you, I hope, when I arrive in England (which will be in the course of this ensuing year), to have that honour.

The unfounded assertions of modern philosophers, and the various new publications containing barefaced falsehoods respecting the manners of the natives of this country, and relative to the internal population and police of the same, induces me to become a correspondent of yours.

I hope I may not correspond in vain. My utmost aim is to be of public use to the kingdom I have the honour to serve.

CULTOR VERITATIS.

Mr. URBAN, *Stockport, July 12.*

THE jointly-signed Washington [see p. 566] was in 1754, when in the provincial service, to which rank he had been promoted, from that of major, either in the beginning of that year, or in the latter end of the year 1753.

Philanecdotos asks, "Whether he ever held a commission in the line of the regular standing army of Great Britain?" All the information I can afford him on this head is, that, about Midsummer, 1755, he resigned his command, and served as a volunteer and aid-de-camp under the obstinate and unfortunate Gen. Braddock. After this inauspicious period he was again appointed to the command of his former

regiment, wherein he acquitted himself with the highest honour. In 1759, he resigned, married an amiable and wealthy widow, and sought the pleasures of retirement. From this happy life he was reluctantly withdrawn in 1775, when he was vested with the supreme command of the American armies in the unhappy war against our country.

The Kosciusko mentioned in the official letters, &c. is the same that has acted with such determined bravery and patriotism in defence of the rights of his unhappy country. It was customary for the King of Poland to send annually four young men, selected from the school of cadets, to be perfected in tactics, &c. in foreign countries. Kosciusko was happy enough to be chosen. He pursued his studies several years in the military academy at Versailles; and, when he returned thence to Poland, was reputed a very skilful engineer. About this time he fell a devotedly in love with a young lady of noble birth, from whom he met with a reciprocal affection: but, as an alliance with him was, by the lady's parents, deemed highly degrading to their exalted rank, his offers were peremptorily rejected. Hence the fond pair resolved on an elopement; but, by an accident, they were so long retarded on the road that their pursuers overtook them. A contest ensued. Kosciusko was wounded, and compelled to resign his prize. This circumstance engrossing all the conversation of the higher circles, he found it unpleasant to remain in Poland. He requested leave of absence from the king; which was granted. He directed his course to America, which was at that time the theatre of war: he rendered his services as a volunteer to Washington; who, sensible of his great abilities, conferred on him an important post.

I thought it necessary not only to say that the Colonel there mentioned is one and the same person with the noble and unfortunate General, but also to account for his being there; which dissolves, Mr. Urban, you will have the goodness to pardon, and for which *Philanecdotos* will be obliged to us both. F. C.

Mr. URBAN,

June 17.

HAVING lately observed a letter in your Magazine from a young *Rector*, relative to an ecclesiastical matter, which was answered the following month, I am induced to hope for your intercession of an article of a similar nature from

from a constant reader; and also to hope that some of my brethren the *Clergy* or of those acquainted with ecclesiastical law, will be so kind as to favour me with an answer to my following questions and queries. I enjoy a small discharged vicarage in the patronage of the lord chancellor, and am so unfortunate as to be situated among a set of very litigious, oppressive, and overbearing parishioners; who, instead of endeavouring to make my life comfortable by a civil, peaceable, and just behaviour towards me, in return for my care of them, and my diligent and faithful attention to the several duties of my function (upon a benefice in a populous parish, which, had I nothing besides, would not support my family), make it their study to plague and oppress me in every thing they can, and endeavour to deprive me of my just rights and privileges which belong to me as vicar of the parish. They have endeavoured to charge my *vicarage land* to the church-rate, notwithstanding this is expressly *contrary to law*, and although, as I am well informed, no vicarage in the county pays thereto. They next (or at least *some* of them) have had the audacity and injustice to deny my right of electing a churchwarden, notwithstanding my right in that respect is established by immemorial and ancient custom. At last, as I suppose, that they would not be able to carry their point were they to try this matter with me, they *unanimously* refuse to let my churchwarden execute his office, and thereby endeavour to deprive *him also* of his just rights. And, lastly, they abuse and insult me and my churchwarden at the *vestry*, and tell me I have *no business* there.

An estate is left my parish for the express purposes of maintaining a clock and repairing the church; which, together with some town-lands, as they are called, amounts to between twelve and thirteen pounds a year, and was leased, a few years ago, by my *present churchwarden* and his partner in office at that time. My churchwarden, in the fairest and most equitable manner, requires the lessee to pay *half* of the rent of this land into his hands, and he is at liberty to pay the *other half* of the money into the hands of the other churchwarden. Upon this the *parishioners* meet at a vestry, and declare that the churchwarden whom *they* elect shall *alone* receive *all* the money; and the *tenant, or lessee*, accordingly pays it

into his hands. Now, as the churchwardens are *joint* officers, as one is *equally* concerned with the other, and as the *law* says that *one churchwarden cannot release without the other*, I should be glad to be informed,

1st, Whether *one* churchwarden can justifiably take upon himself to *execute all the business* when there are *two* officers? 2^d, Whether the *tenant, or lessee*, of the aforesaid clock and church land, is not subject to an *action* or an *arrest* for the rent or money while he presumes to pay all the money to *one officer resident* *he resident of the other*? or, whether that churchwarden, who takes upon himself to *receive* all the money, may not be *compelled* to give up *half* the money when demanded by the other churchwarden? 3^d, Whether, when one officer detains the *book* in which the accounts are kept, and refuses to let the other have it for the purpose of setting down his accounts, some legal remedy cannot be taken to *compel* him to deliver it up? or whether the officer so refused cannot buy a book, at the charge of the parish, for his own use? 4th, Whether the *parishioners* have any right to controul one officer in such a manner as to deprive him (without reason) of the execution of his office? 5th, What a clergyman, thus *oppressed by his parishioners*, can best do, who is desirous to live in peace, and to avoid quires and law? and what least expensive and vexatious method can be adopted to *restore* his churchwarden to those just rights which belong to him?

At the same time I should be glad to be informed, whether a clergyman, who *stays once or twice a week* upon his benefice, would not be considered as a *resident* according to the *spirit* of the law? The writer is well acquainted with the statute of non-residence; but thinks no judge or jury would or should interpret this statute too rigorously, provided the duty of the parish is well done, the house kept in good repair, and residence be not *altogether* neglected; and where, as in many cases, the houses are not fit for an incumbent to live in with any tolerable comfort, and the income of the living is too small to enable him to enlarge it, or to support himself with credit and respect. A YOUNG VICAR.

Mr. URBAN,

July 18.

THE Crows, mentioned in p. 476, are natives of the Alps; and the disagreeable protuberances in their throats proceed from their having been accustomed,

accustomed, in their infancy, to drink dissolved snow instead of spring or running water; which beverage is universally known to produce that effect: and, what is more extraordinary, a close application to lace-making is productive of the same consequences; insomuch, that most of the women in Buckinghamshire and Bedfordshire (the two principal lace-manufacturing counties) have wens in their throats; and so also have the poor people in Derbyshire who drink snow-water. The only remedy for these wens is dispersing them by the use of goose-grease and flannel; but patience must be had for the sensible ope-

ration of those remedies. Any traveller who has been in the Alps, or written an account of them, will satisfy Dr. Curic'sy farther on this head. The Crows were exhibited in London seven years ago; and I there saw them twice, and was told by their attendant the same fictions about them as your correspondent was told. The circumstance respecting them that surprised me most was, that persons, in a situation so degrading to humanity, could affect such violent animal spirits as they (particularly the old woman) assumed when under the observation of strangers.

Yours, &c. SIGEBERT.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT, 1795.

H. OF COMMONS.

January 27.

A NEW writ was issued for Carnarvon, in the room of Lord Paget.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* took the opportunity of noticing something he mentioned on a former night, relative to an additional supply of seamen for the present year beyond what had been voted in the Committee of Supply; and he should on Monday next bring forward a motion for that purpose. With respect to our merchantment in our sea-ports, he would, however, submit to the House a plan he had in contemplation concerning them, which was, that each ship outward-bound shall not be cleared out without contributing some of her hands for the service of the navy. He would not, he said, now enter into the proposition, but employ that interval in making every possible enquiry for adopting, with as much safety as possible, such a plan; and would be thankful for any suggestions that might be offered on the most proper and eligible means to put such a measure into execution. He had also another proposition to make to the House. Gentlemen were aware that many were employed in the internal navigation of the country, and that was always considered as a great nursery for seamen, and he thought that an equal proportion might also be taken from among those. It was also admitted by the House in general, that hindmen might with great safety and propriety be incorporated with seamen. He thought the different counties should also furnish their quota to the navy; and that a given fine should be imposed on

each parish if the person chosen should refuse to serve. He would not, however, enter at that time farther on the subject. The measure, he admitted, was strong, but our situation required it; and he hoped its importance, and the magnitude of its object, would thoroughly justify it.

Mr. Grey said, that the matter proposed by the right hon. member was certainly an object of the highest importance to the country; and, where its safety was concerned, every person should concur in measures productive of that end. But, in respect to the modes adopted for manning the navy, he thought the impressing of apprentices highly improper, as such a measure must prevent many indenting their children in that service who otherwise would do so. There was also another cause, namely, recruiting parties offering at our sea ports high bounties for the land service, which induced many to engage therein, to the great detriment of the navy. From these considerations he, therefore, would not oppose the measure.

A conversation then took place between Mr. Jekyll and Mr. Pitt, relative to the notice that was to be given to merchantmen. Carried *nem. con.*

H. OF LORDS.

February 2.

Lord Cardiff (Earl of Bute in Scotland) took the oaths and his seat as Baron Mountewart.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. Grey presented a petition from a number of the inhabitants of Southampton, praying in general terms for a peace.

Alderman

Alderman *Curtis* presented a petition, signed by 1659 of the livery of the city of London, stating their readiness to support his Majesty in the prosecution of the war, as the only mode of obtaining a permanent and honourable peace.

Mr. *Sheridan* observed, that many people had been induced to sign this petition, conceiving that it was for peace, but worded in terms more courtly than the former. As this was not its real effect, he thought it a delusion.

Aldermen *Newnham*, *Anderson*, and *Le Mesurier*, denied this misunderstanding; and said, that the noise and tumult at the common-hall was so great, that no one could be heard who attempted to speak.—Both the petitions were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. *Fox* moved, that the call, which stood for tomorrow, should be discharged; which was agreed to.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* moved, that the House do resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House, in order to consider of the most effectual means of manning the navy.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee, Lord *Arden* in the chair.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* proposed his plan in four resolutions to the Committee. It briefly recapitulated the objects of his motion for the Committee on Jan. 27. As to the application of the principle, all vessels under 35 tons he proposed should be exempted; but, from that burden to 75 tons, each vessel should find one landman for the navy; from 75 to 105, one seaman or two landmen; and so in proportion, till the tonnage was very high, when a variation would be proper, as the number of hands employed did not increase in proportion to the burthen beyond a certain degree. The produce of this regulation he estimated at between 18 and 20,000. With respect to the general call on counties, he proposed that it should produce about 10,000; that is, on an average, one man for each parish. On the subject of canal navigations, he had not yet obtained the necessary accounts of their number so as to enable him to calculate their produce; but he was well persuaded that the numbers from that source would be considerable, and the class of men very useful. He had to add another regulation, which had since occurred to him, namely, that magistrates should be directed to take up all loose and disorderly persons; and if, on examination, they should appear

to have no settled habitation, or honest mode of livelihood, that they should be empowered to deliver them up for the service of his majesty's fleet. He declined entering into any farther detail at present, as a fitter opportunity for so doing would present itself in the course of the bills which would be brought in if the resolutions were agreed to. He then moved four resolutions agreeable to the heads of his plan, which were agreed to: and the chairman ordered to move for leave to bring in a bill on each.

A slight conversation took place in the Committee, in which Mess. *Harrison*, *Curwen*, *Burdon*, *Gray*, and *Fox*, delivered their sentiments.

H. OF LORDS.

February 4.

Lord *Grenville* presented a message from his Majesty, similar to that communicated to the House of Commons; and moved, that it should be taken into consideration on Monday.

A conversation took place between the Earl of *Lauderdale*, Duke of *Bedford*, and Lords *Darnley* and *Grenville*; the former wishing to know the precise sum already advanced by this country, and the security which Great Britain would have for the performance of the Emperor's engagement to bring the abovementioned army into the field.

Lord *Grenville*, not conceiving it necessary in the present stage of the business to afford this information, declined it, and pressed his motion; on which the message was ordered to be taken into consideration on Monday.

In the Commons, the same day, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* brought down his Majesty's message, which the Speaker communicated to the House:

"G. R.

"His Majesty thinks it proper to acquaint his House of Commons, that he has received from the Emperor strong assurances of a disposition to make the greatest exertions for the common cause in the course of the next campaign; but it is represented, on the part of his Imperial Majesty, that these efforts cannot be made without the assistance of a loan, which his Imperial Majesty is desirous of raising on the credit of the revenues of his hereditary dominions, under the guarantee of his Majesty with the concurrence of Parliament, to the extent of four millions; and it is stated that such a loan, in addition to his other resources, would enable his Imperial Majesty to employ against the common enemy a force of 200,000 men.

"His

"His Majesty is of opinion that, on these grounds, such an arrangement would be beneficial to the common cause; but his Majesty thinks that it would be still more advantageous if, by the means of a similar loan to a larger extent, the Emperor should be enabled to employ a force still more considerable; and his Majesty had directed his Minister at Vienna to express his Majesty's readiness to recommend to Parliament an arrangement founded on that principle.

"Some temporary advance, which his Majesty was induced to make for the immediate supply of the Austrian army, under the pressure of unforeseen circumstances in the latter part of the last campaign, will be included in any arrangement of this nature.

"As soon as the negotiation is concluded, his Majesty will not fail to communicate the result to Parliament. But, as any measure of this sort is necessarily connected with the consideration of the provision to be made for the current year, his Majesty has thought it right not to delay making this communication; and he relies on the zeal and public spirit of his faithful Commons for taking such measures as, on a full consideration of all the circumstances, they may think most conducive to the immediate interests of this country at the present conjuncture, and to the great object of re-establishing, on secure and honourable grounds, the peace and tranquillity of these Kingdoms, and of Europe.

"G. R."

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* moved, that his Majesty's message be taken into consideration to-morrow.

Mr. *Hussey* contended that, previous to the consideration of this business, the opinions of gentlemen well acquainted with the moneyed interest of the country should be taken, and deliberately weighed. He was glad to find that the sum proposed was not so great as was at first expected, though, upon the whole, he was sure it would amount to at least six millions. When the sum was added to that already voted for, the pay of our own forces to the money paid for foreign subsidies, and to be paid to Neutral Powers for captured vessels, the total would swell to an amount truly alarming. What would become of the paper circulation, and of the confidence reposed in it, if the specie of the country, on which that confidence depended, was thus to be drained away into the hands of Foreign Princes?

The whole of this specie passed through the hands of the treasurer of the Bank of England; and he best knew in what quantity it was sent abroad, and in what quantity it returned. The gentlemen at the head of the Bank could best inform the House how the present measure

could affect the fluctuation of specie, and how that fluctuation might affect the credit of the country. To obtain that information, he would therefore move, that the governor and deputy-governor of the Bank of England attend at the bar of the House to-morrow.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* opposed this motion, on the ground that, whether the exportation of specie was detrimental or not to the credit of a country, was a mere speculative opinion, improper to be started, unsupported by reasoning and experience, and completely refuted by the improved opinions of enlightened times. He said, the Bank of England was only in a greater extent a private banking-house, and that to inspect and pry into its banking transactions would be an act of injustice, violence, and impolicy. He contended that exportation of specie, far from injuring, improved the commercial interests of the country, which he proved by shewing, that those countries that hoard up their specie only succeed in boggaring themselves.

He next adverted to the prosperous situation of this country in many particulars.—That, in the present convulsed state of Europe, it opened an asylum to the persons and property of fugitive foreigners, which drew into it an immense influx of specie. England, he said, was now the centre of European wealth, which was in vain locked elsewhere for with security. In spite, therefore, of the drains of money that were daily made from it, its credit was as flourishing as ever. Exchange, far from having sunk, ran high in its favour. The evils, therefore, so much talked of from the exportation of its specie existed only in the gloomy imaginations of some gentlemen.

Mr. Alderman *Anderson* most cordially coincided with Mr. Pitt.

Mr. *Harrison* shewed that it was unfair, in the present business, to compare this country to others; for, if they exported their specie for mercantile purposes, they would gain by it, as we might do; but the money now to be sent off was not intended for such use, and would never more return.

Mr. *Herbert* recommended the Hon. Gentlemen to withdraw his motion.

Mr. *Hussey* wished to ask the Hon. Gentlemen opposite, whether the loan could be conveniently made without incurring any danger by the unrecompensed transmission of so much specie?

or whether, if it were made by substituting other means of payment, the country would not be nearly equally improved? He reminded the Right Hon. Gentleman that the silver so exported, unlike to that exchanged for other commodities, will never more return. As to the argument, that subscriptions may be entered into by foreigners, it was too flimsy for discussion. They never would subscribe, but for the assurance that their bills must be immediately acknowledged in this country; and, as to the payment by bills of exchange, or the equivalent in stores and merchandise, it could afford no argument; for, whether it is in money, or money's worth, the danger to the country is alike.

Mr. Courtney was desirous of knowing what exact sums had been advanced upon the supposition that the loan would be guaranteed by Parliament?

The *Chanc. of the Exchequer* knew not what exact sums had been advanced; but he believed they might amount, up to the latter end of last month, to a sum not exceeding 400,000*l.*

The motion was negatived without a division. (To be continued.)

MR. URBAN,

July 13.

THE title, p. 487, is *Vidame**, not *Vidam*; one who holds lands of a bishop, on condition that he shall defend his temporal possessions, and command his troops. Many bishops formerly had Vidames. Some of these lands remain as hereditary fiefs, and the possessors are called *Vidames*. There are now only five or six in France, of which Le Vidame d'Amiens, and Le Vidame de Chartres, are two. The dignity is called Le Vidamé. CANDIDE.

MR. URBAN, *Wells, Norfolk, July 30.*

VIDAME, *vice-dominus*, was, in early times, the delegate of a bishop in his temporal jurisdiction†. In like manner as the viscount, *vice-comes*, was the deputy of the count or earl. The ecclesiastics of those days enjoyed a considerable share of the civil au-

* The last edition of Bower's French Dictionary explains *Vidame* as "*celui qui tient des terres d'un évêque à condition de le servir le temporel de l'évêque*," i.e. a man who held of a bishop, in consideration of his attending the bishop's temporalties.

† See Selden's *Titles of Honour*, who mentions the Vidame of Chartres.

thority. In England, before the Conquest, the bishop presided with the earl at the decision of civil causes; and, in France, most, if not all, of the bishops had a portion of secular jurisdiction annexed to their respective bishoprics, which they exercised by an officer called a Vidame. The term came afterwards to be used as a title of rank, though merely honorary, as those of our own nobility now are. N. J.

MR. URBAN.

July 16.

CONVINCED of your liberal indulgence to your correspondents, I long leave to point out a few errors; and take the liberty of adding one or two questions and queries, or observations.

Supra p. Alter, p. 192 a, l. 23, with, I apprehend, be at a loss to name many *physicians* (or even *divines*) who are known to be "of great political talents."

Ib. b, l. 1. Your correspondent seems to speak *feelingly*, and, I presume, anticipates the unanimous opinion of all your numerous readers.

P. 214, a, l. 6, r. "*bad bad*," &c.

Ib. l. 7, r. "*source*," &c.

Ib. l. 8, r. "*young woman's disorder*," &c.

Ib. l. 16, r. "*My own private opinion is*," &c. I am surprized to see that, when your correspondent quotes a passage, he makes a practice of varying it in too many instances from its original. It is very improper, however trivial the alterations may appear, notwithstanding the copy may read better than the original; which is not every where the case here. *Præcisus est.*

P. 235, b, l. 51, r. "*Hammer-smith*"

P. 250, b, l. 18, r. "*was this day*."

Ib. l. 29, r. "*declared*," &c.

P. 251, b, l. 55, r. "*wholesome and*."

P. 257, a, l. 11. As a particular and curious confirmation of these facts, refer to vol. LXIV. p. 1180.

Ib. b, 23, r. "*Spencers*."

P. 305, b, l. 25. C. P. may rest assured, that it was not for the "*love of Rascals*" that this half-penny was sold at so enormous a sum; as a Queen-Anne's farthing has been sold at as great, if not a greater, price, even by public auction.

P. 382, r. Rohault takes notice also of coloured rainbows on the grass, formed in the morning dew.

The information of "*An old and constant Reader*" is undoubtedly remarkable; but is it accurate to call this phenomenon "*a rainbow in frost*?"

P. 455,

P. 455, b. and 456, a. Permit a third cat to appear on the tapis. An event almost exactly similar to this curious catastrophe formerly occurred at an inn in Shaftesbury, in the county of Dorset; at which place, about five years since, I saw the skeletons of apparently a fine rabbit and an huge rat, and (if my recollection does not fail me) in the identical positions here stated. I cannot at present charge my memory with the name of the inn, though, I think, it was the Three Swans, or some such name. Hoping you will not immediately reject a discussion respecting this valuable and nine-lived quadruped, allow me to ask, through the channel of your very interesting Miscellany, what occasioned the old saying of "a cat may look at a king?" at the same time to enquire, whether it is true that the tail of a rat is divided into more than 150 annular joints: I imagine it is.

P. 475, b, and 476 a. Here is another instance of the fidelity and sagacity of a dog. See vol. LXIV. p. 875, and vol. LXV. pp. 91 & 163. It frequently reminds me of Argos, Ulysses's dog, mentioned in those beautiful lines of Mr. Pope:

"When first Ulysses from his native coast."

P. 470, a, for "the Rev. Mr. John Brand," r. "the Rev. John Brand." I presume it would be equally proper to say "Mr. A. B. Esq."

When, and in what manner, in the solemnization of matrimony, originated the custom of the bridegroom's putting a ring upon the fourth finger of the bride's left-hand? and whether there was any particular reason for its being placed on such finger and hand? P. H.

MISCELLANEOUS CORRECTIONS.

P. 363, a, 24, r. "temp. Charles I."

P. 413, a, for *Harwich* q. *Hawick*?

P. 433. Buckingham-house, in St. James's Park, was surely not built by *George Villiers*, Duke of Buckingham (though the same is intimated in the first article in the Magazine for May). It is well known that it was built by *John Sheffield*, Duke of Buckingham, and sold by his natural son, the late Sir Charles Sheffield, bart. to the king.

P. 446, b. William Paley, now D.D. subdean of Lincoln, and prebendary of Carlisle, was collated by the bishop of London to the prebend of *Pancras* in that cathedral, *vice* John Harris, LL.B. who died last year in a very advanced age, having held that prebend, together

with the rectory of *Greensted juxta Ongar*, in Essex (the latter ever since 1738); of which church see a curious representation in the *Vetusta Monumenta*, vol. II. pl. VII.

Mr. Harris married a daughter of *Adolphus Meetkerke*, formerly of *Julias*, in Hertfordshire, esq. by whom he was father of the present Lieutenant-colonel John Adolphus Harris.

P. 470, a, for Tuesday the 19th of this m. of last month.

P. 472. In perusing the letter of M. de la Tour, who, I suppose, was a Catholick of the old school, not enlightened with the modern notions of philosophy, rationalism, and a great many other *isms* with which we are now infested, I wonder to see not the least notice taken of the merits or atonement of Christ, nor any consolation derived from, or confidence placed on, that.

P. 480, a: The history of St. Valentine seems enveloped in thick darkness: whether it be worth illuminating is more than I can tell; but, if Ignoramus, or any other of your readers, wish for information on the subject, they must refer to Mr. Wheatley's Illustration of the Common Prayer, p. 60; or, to Mr. Brand's Observations on Popular Antiquities, ch. 20.

P. 496, col. 1, l. 13, read *nimidia*.

P. 530. In your account of the murder of George Errington, of the Middle Temple, esq. barrister at law, son of a gentleman of the same names, who was sheriff of London in 1760, a dreadful example of the consequence of forming illicit female connexions, you say, in col. 1, that the ball was "extracted in a few minutes;" and, in col. 2, that "every effort made to extract it was in vain." Which of these accounts is true?

P. 533, b. The unhappy princess royal of France, Maria Theresia Charlotte, was born Dec. 19, 1778. E.

Mr. URBAN,

June 30.

THE successful vindication of the late Mr. Bruce, which appeared in p. 205, does honour to the writer, and induces me to offer you some farther remarks on the natural history of the camel, in whose vital œconomy there is a peculiarity which, if properly investigated, will tend to elucidate some appearances in the animal œconomy of the human species which are not at present very generally understood.

From the information of Mr. Bruce, which must now be deemed perfectly satisfactory,

satisfactory, and from the concurring testimony of Dr. Ruffel, and every other respectable writer who hath had occasion to mention the camel, it is a fact established, beyond the possibility of doubt, that this valuable animal can perform very long and tedious voyages over the burning sands of Arabia without any other visible supply of water than that which is taken in by the mouth previous to its outlet; and that, contrary to all probability, when this valuable creature has been worn out with fatigue, when it hath dropped down dead, or been killed, as it sometimes is, for this very purpose, a large quantity of water, clear enough to be fit for culinary purposes, will be found in its stomach unmixed with the other articles of food.

Whoever takes this subject into serious consideration, which, in the present state of chemical science, it certainly merits, will soon be convinced, that the supply of water which the camel takes in by the mouth, although it be confessedly very large, must fall greatly short of the quantity necessary to maintain the general moisture of its system, and all its fluid discharges.

The author of the *Medical Spectator*, in the first volume of that useful and entertaining work, hath published a chemical and philosophical disquisition, containing "*A general View of the Distribution of Heat through the different Objects of Nature*;" which comprehends "*An Enquiry into the Formation, Destruction, and Renovation, of the Atmosphere*," progressively leading to an investigation of some of the most difficult subjects in the history of the animal economy.

The writer of those papers, through the whole course of his philosophical disquisition, appeals to the authority of Dr. Harrington, whose system he adopts and defends with uncommon warmth and energy. The 15th paper elucidates a difficulty in the study of the animal economy, which is applicable to the present enquiry, and only now beginning to be generally understood. Having shewn that Dr. Harrington hath fully established the fact, that atmospheric air is a body capable of composition and decomposition; that water is one of its constituent ingredients; and that the lungs of every breathing animal are constantly decomposing the atmosphere, it necessarily follows that the

driest air is capable of affording large quantities of water for the exigences of the animal machine independent of the mouth; and this he confirms by accounting, on this principle, for the rapid accumulation of water which takes place in those persons who have attempted, by the most rigid abstinence from liquids, to retard the progress of dropsy.

It was hinted by your correspondent in the last paper on this subject, that the transparent water found in the stomach of the camel might be a secreted fluid. I am sorry if any thing that has appeared in the *Medical Spectator* should have suggested that idea, which is certainly untenable, for reasons which will be sufficiently obvious to every philosophic reader who duly considers the force of argument contained in the following quotations; every secreted animal fluid, even the water of dropsy, however clear and aqueous in its appearance, being more or less of a saline nature, and losing all the characteristic properties of water.

It is with the greatest pleasure, Mr. Urban, I am able to inform you, that, in referring to Dr. Harrington's volume, I find his ideas on this subject merit the very great eulogium which has been bestowed upon him in so respectable a work as the *Medical Spectator*; and I have no doubt but it will appear in the same light to you, who have so often spoken favourably of that gentleman's philosophy, and who have repeatedly obliged the chemical part of your readers with his philosophical and chemical papers.

Dr. Harrington, in accounting for the continued supply of MOISTURE to the animal machine, takes his example from the camel, as he had done from the sheep on another occasion of equal importance:

"In countries, where the heat is so extremely intense that animal life can scarcely be supported, there are animals which can live and keep up their moisture, even in the deserts of Arabia, for the space of many days, without drinking; the camel, for instance, which travellers make use of as an animal of burthen. I en upon what principle does the camel keep up its animal moisture? Having the extreme heat of the sun, with the strong reflexion from the sands, when the earth is so parched up by it that it can produce no water; add to this the natural temperature of animal heat which the camel possesses in itself, it has not only the intense

burning

ming heat of the climate and reflexion on the sands to encounter with, but likewise it has to travel long journeys with a heavy load of provisions: then, under all these circumstances, where the air is hotter than in any other part of the globe, what must keep its animal system from being parched and burnt up? All its blood and vessels, which have a natural tendency to evaporation, and likewise its tender nerves and fibres, which have such a sensibility to being irritated and parched by heat, always requiring to be kept relaxed, moist, and pliable; comprehend all these circumstances together, then only think how soon its fluids must be exhausted if there were not some great latent principle in the animal of retaining moisture; if it depended upon the mere mechanism of evaporation and drinking; by the mouth, its animal life and moisture would not be supported for twelve hours*; its skin would become like a piece of parchment, and its solids as dry as a burnt stick.

“Then how would physiologists say that it received this moisture? All their arguments hitherto, that ever I heard of, are vague and inconclusive. I have proved that there is a large quantity of water in the atmosphere, and that the body which solutes it is phlogiston†; therefore, when the atmosphere is robbed of its phlogiston (or fire), which I will prove to be the case in the lungs, it must deposit its moisture, which it is dissolved, in the state of water; which is really the case; proved by condensing the water after expiration; which condensation is distinctly seen by breathing upon a cold glass, the moisture standing upon the glass in large drops; and these, if examined, will be found to have every property in common with pure water, which must have come from the atmosphere, for many reasons: First, all the discharges which come immediately from the animal are highly alkaline, of a urinous or calaverous smell, and, when each is examined, will be found highly so, whether that be by urine or perspiration, and all others of less note; the discharges from the external parts, when exposed to the air, smell of strong animal effluvia. Upon examining the lungs anatomically we do not

* Twelve hours is, perhaps, too short a time when the reservoir of water already used is recollected, which perhaps did not occur to Dr. H. when this work was written; but this does not affect the validity of arguments upon this subject. EDIT.

• By the word phlogiston the author of the *Medical Spectator*, as well as Dr. Harrington, always means either fixed or aerial fire. Satisfactory reasons for this occur in Dr. Harrington's *Thoughts on Air*, and in the twelfth number of the *Medical Spectator*, to either of which the reader may refer. EDIT.

observe any organ to secrete this expired moisture, nor any such simple fluid, immediately in any of the glandular or other organs; all the fluids which the animal secretes, without exception, are highly alkaline. The fluid which we observe the glands of the lungs to secrete, is a strong animal mucus, the same which is secreted by other exposed surfaces of the body, of a fixed nature, free from evaporation, in order to keep the parts moist and dry, from the heating and inflammable power of the air. If it were not of a fixed, greasy, and mucous quality, but of that simple, watery, and evaporable quality of water, the animal heat of the body, assisted by that fresh and strong current of air, would exhaust it immediately, and the parts would instantly become dry, and, in consequence, inflamed. Nay, further, to replenish the expired air with that immense quantity of water, which it is always soluted with, would soon exhaust the system of all moisture; it would not be able to supply it for a single day. But the system cannot be the reservoir for it; for, upon examining the animal juices, we do not find any such simple juice. The serum, which is the most simple in the animal, is highly alkaline; a strong volatile salt and animal mucus being soluted in it. I do insist upon it that, in a given time, there are ten times more moisture in the expired air than the animal receives by its mouth; for, only consider the small quantity of moisture* that animals will subsist upon; some, under particular circumstances, from climate, &c. although they will scarcely ever receive any moisture by the mouth, yet will support a heat of 96 degrees, and every vital function will go on with the same degree of moisture that other animals possess; their skin, and every organ, will have the same moist appearance and pliability with animals that drink a great deal; nay, will actually keep up all their moist discharges and evacuations, viz. perspiration, urine, &c. &c. these constantly going on regularly, though they had not received the least moisture by the mouth†. Then, whence did these moist evacuations originate? We have proved positively that they did not enter the system by the mouth.

“Nay, even to allow, for argument, that the animal's lungs did secrete this water, I do assert, that the air inspired would not evaporate such a quantity of water, even if it were secreted in the lungs, as the air of animal respiration is fraught with. Take water, and expose it to the heat of the animal system, with as large a surface as the lungs, and give the air the same motion as it

* This is strongly exemplified in the common tame rabbit. EDIT.

† The case of the late Mr. Wood, the miller of Billericay, in Essex, is also a striking confirmation of these remarks. EDIT.

has

has in the lungs, and you will find that it will not make such a moist deposition, when condensed, as the expired air from the lungs. But what immediately proves, without farther argument, that this moisture does not come from the animal, is, that, when chemically examined, it is the same simple watery fluid as rain; consequently, no one can suppose it to come from the animal, all of whose juices and discharges are highly alkaline. But, instead of looking upon this as a wonderful phenomenon, such a quantity of water being deposited upon the lungs and the skin, we have a right to presume it would be so, *à priori*, after knowing the composition of the air, being compounded of phlogiston (or fire), water, and fixed air; and likewise that the blood does attract the phlogiston (or fire) of the air: therefore, from the principle of chemical combinations, when the great soluting principle, phlogiston (or fire), is taken away, the other two bodies, *viz.* water and fixed air, will reassume their wonted forms and qualities, and the water will be condensed, and shew itself in the form of water, which is really the case.

"How easily and simply this is expounding a doctrine which used to be so very obscure; which, indeed, could never have been discovered till such time as the general principles of animal life and of the air were known! With what elegant simplicity does Nature conduct all her operations, one link hangs easy upon another, forming that great, beautiful, and heavenly chain of nature, evincing the attributes of the great Deity that first formed it, and who keeps it still perfect! What happiness is there in investigating that chain, and in observing it constructed with so much beauty and simplicity, not agreeably to the forced gigantic structure of men's imaginations!"

The last happy expression hath been since most abundantly verified in the doctrine of the decomposition of water, and the various absurdities connected with that deception which have so long amused the Royal Society. The *hydrogen*, the *oxygen*, and the *carbone*, of Mr. Lavoisier, are all monsters of the same gigantic family of absurdities which our modern chemical philosophy hath generated; I had almost said, which have been generated by the *satisfactory* test of modern chemical experiment; but this would perhaps be saying too much, because some of the experiments from which those absurdities have originated are good and valuable, confirming the theory of an insulted writer, who has merited very different treatment from his countrymen. It is the fallacious and gigantic explanations, but not the experiments, which have

thrown the chemical world into confusion, and have almost rendered the science itself ridiculous, absurd, and contradictory.

Better prospects, however, are beginning to open upon us. Dr. Harrington's discovery of the formation of air from water, fire, and the aerial mephitic acid, cannot continue to be much longer neglected. Under the title of *Experiments on the Generation of Air from Water*, it hath been already in part, and I am sorry to say surreptitiously, adopted. But, having now occupied too large a part of your columns, and trespassed perhaps too much on your patience, I will reserve what I have farther to say on this important subject till some other opportunity. ***

Letter from Major JONATHAN HART to BENJAMIN SMITH BARTON, M. D. containing *Observations on the antient Works of Art, the native Indians, &c. of the Western Country.* (From "*Transactions of the American Philosophical Society*," Vol. III. Art. 25.)

THESE remarkable monuments are found near the Ohio, the Scioto, the Miami, and the other rivers which discharge themselves into the magnificent Mississippi. Near Grave Creek the works extend, at intermediate distances, over the space of ten or twelve miles along the banks of the Ohio, and consist of square and circular redoubts, ditches, walls, and mounts, scattered in every direction. Common Indian graves, or cairns, occur in every part of the country. Whether these monuments were formed by the same people who constructed the former, which evince no small degree of civilization, seems doubtful.—Near to the river Mobile are immense quantities of oyster-shells of a monstrous size, which the natives use in making their earthen ware. Several petrifactions are found. There are unequivocal proofs, it is said, that, in past ages, the waters of the Mississippi flowed 70 feet higher than at present. At the French Broad river are seen artificial characters of beasts, birds, &c. on the perpendicular rocks more than one hundred feet above high-water. The Chickasaws say that they came from the setting-sun, and spent seven years on their journey, marching only a moon in each year. This tradition seems to corroborate the opinion that America was peopled from the North-east of Asia.

107. *Index to Records.*

By Edward Jones, Inner Temple.

In Two large Volumes, Folio.

THE Records hereby referred to are of the greatest public importance—containing ALL the Grants of Abbey Lands, and other Property granted by the Crown, from the Suppression of the several Religious Houses: also, the Charters and Grants made to these Houses, from the earliest Period; Charters of Incorporations of the several Cities, Boroughs, Towns, Trading Companies, Guilds and Fraternities; Charters and Grants to Colleges, Bishops, Lords of Liberties, Grammar-Schools, and all other Public Institutions: and Pleadings and Proceedings relative to such Charters, Grants, and other Matters, and to the Tenures, Titles, and Estates of the Nobility and Gentry: also, Commissions to survey Lordships, Manors, Lands, and Tenements; various Matters relative to the Revenues of the Crown; and innumerable other Things, as well of Curiosity and Antiquity as of REAL UTILITY.

“This Index refers to upwards of FIFTY THOUSAND Public Documents; whence is to be found Evidence of the Rights thereby created, whether Corporate or Individual, are to be ascertained; TO FACILITATE the FINDING of which is the great object of the work—and therein cannot fail being of national consequence, as the inquirer will thereby be relieved from the fatigue and heavy expence of perpetual searching, too often experienced by those who have occasion to consult ancient records.”

Such is the account given of this book by Mr. Jones in an advertisement; and, after the contents are so copiously detailed, we have only to add, that the work fully answers the description; and recommend it to general notice.

108. *Reflections on the War. In answer to Reflections on Peace, addressed to Mr. Pitt and the French Nation. By Francis d'Ivernois, Esq. 8vo.*

WE cannot too much commend the benevolent zeal of this author, who, without suffering himself to be swayed by party motives, sincerely and honestly intends nothing but to enforce the method that appears to him best adapted for procuring a tranquillity to Europe, established on solid foundations. This desirable object, he contends, is to be effected no otherwise than by prosecuting the war with redoubled efforts; not in the vain design of dismembering France, of compelling an unconditional submission to the ancient system, and chastising those who destroyed it; not to bring back the emigrants in triumph to Paris, with their terrible train of ven-

geance, exclusive privileges, feudal rights, and partial taxation, as all such ideas have long been shewn, by the war, to be visionary; but to save Germany from being dismembered, and to prevent the aggrandisement, instead of attempting the partition, of France.—The subjects of his discussion are,

1. “Whether the war has really been more disastrous to the confederated powers than neutrality would have been? Whether they ought to accede to any sort of treaty which would leave the French in possession of the smallest part of their conquests? And whether the chances of obtaining restitution, and of ultimate success in the present contest, are not in favour of that party which has the most permanent resources?”

After entering pretty largely into the examination of these heads, Mr. d'Ivernois, with his usual perspicuity and force of argument, draws the following result from the inquiry:

“In the present war, therefore, before a thought is admitted, on the part of the allies, of buying a peace by sacrifices, which must necessarily render it insecure; before we give way to despondency, we should examine whether our antagonist is not much nearer the end of his treasures and his credit than we are; whether the distress resulting from this circumstance does not more than counterbalance any victory in the field; and whether, in spite of his wide-extended acquisitions, he is not on the point of being in a situation to say with Pyrrhus, *One victory more, and I am undone.*”

2. “That, at present, the only resource of France is her assignats, on which even her future military exertions must exclusively depend; which are depreciating with a continually accelerating progression, and, in a short time, must inevitably be of no value whatever.”

3. “Of the pecuniary resources of Great Britain, her revenue, her commerce, her taxes, her debt, and her credit.”

This article affords great scope to our author for the display of that enthusiastic admiration in which he beholds the constitution and government of this country, and in which we sincerely hope he does not exaggerate the merits of either.

4. “Insurmountable obstacles prevent France from remaining a republick. It is of the utmost importance to her to avoid an elective chief, and to return to a monarchy, hereditary, but limited.”

“One truth,” says Mr. d'Ivernois, “the French ought by this time to have learnt in the school of adversity—that they have, in no respect whatever, the moral character which is indispensable for a popular government. To be fit for it, a nation must have education.”

education and moral habits unknown in France, and which can only be acquired by a long use of liberty, and, in some degree, even by its abuses. A republican ought to have that sort of discernment which can distinguish between faction and patriotism, between those who would agitate the people and those who would protect them; he ought to have modesty enough to reverence the experience of age, and to give place, on all occasions, to superior talents. A republican government requires the strictest and most constant observance of social duties: it requires that parental and conjugal authority, that every domestic virtue, should come in aid of public force; it requires the moderated warmth which animates debate, and the wise circumspection which restrains it within due limits. A republic, to support itself, must consist of a people which knows where to stop when party degenerates into faction; of a people austere in manners, grave in character, not hasty in giving its confidence, or changing its opinions; a people which has either the phlegm of the Dutch, the tardiness of the Swiss, the sagacity of Genoa, the prudence of Venice, or the information which America has derived from the English school of Liberty. If ever the French should attain to so many qualities foreign to their nature, it will be a most extraordinary metamorphosis; one which nothing can ever effect but the gradual operation of a free monarchy. Let them, however, once enter that port, and I am convinced they will not leave it again, but to return in a very short time, as the English did, and moor in it for ever."

The author concludes this ingenious and animated performance by prognosticating the rapid downfall of the republic, from its inability to give protection to those who have property, and to gratify the avidity of those who desire it. One indication of the prevailing belief at Paris, that royalty will soon be re-established, appears to him almost infallible, and that is, the marked preference given to the assignats which were issued during the monarchy.

"La Croix," he adds, "complained in the Convention, on the 6th of May, that a republican assignat of 10 livres was publicly exchanged for a royal assignat of 5. This circumstance (continues Mr. d'Ivernois), together with the reluctance shewn by purchasers to speculate in estates confiscated since the dissolution of the constituent assembly, prove, not only a prevailing expectation of the re-establishment of royalty, but more than this, an opinion that every power, that has been exercised in the mean time, will be considered as usurpation, and all its acts rescinded. No wonder that Le Sage, shortly after this complaint by La

Croix, exclaimed in the Convention, "We have had our Cromwell; let us take care that we have not our Charles the Second!"

We are happy to find that this author has published a new edition of his former work (see p. 146), with considerable augmentations and improvements. (See p. 583).

109. *Some Observations on the Inconveniences of the Ten Commandments*. By George Hammer Leycester, M.A. of Merton College, Oxford, and Barrister at Law of the Honourable Society of Lincoln' Inn.

IT has been observed, that "a verse may hit him who a sermon flies;" and therefore it is fair to try every experiment for the reformation of the present generation. We have heard, from a gentleman of the Middle Temple, such good advice as, in his own laudable opinion, was fitter for the pulpit (see p. 307). Another gentleman of the law is trying his skill at irony to amend his contemporaries, and inculcate obedience to the ten commandments. This, if we mistake not, was done some years ago by Mr. Hildrop, and perhaps more happily executed than the present. Irony, like Satire, is one of those edged tools which require skillful handling. The breaches of the Decalogue were the same from the time that Moses broke both the tables at once in his passion to the time when the French reformers substituted the rights of man to them. We need not, therefore, take up any more of our readers' time in commenting on Mr. Leycester's observations.

110. *Subordination considered on the Grounds of Reason and Religion: A Sermon, preached in the University Church of Great St. Mary's, before the Right Hon. Sir James Eyre, Knt. Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and the Right Hon. Sir William Athhurst, Knt. August 5, 1794, being the Day of Assize*. By the Rev. John Owen, M.A. Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge.

FROM Luke xix. 14. Mr. Owen, whom we have already met with (vol. LXIV. p. 646), takes occasion to consider civil subordination in its nature, extent, and advantages, to advert to the causes which obstruct its influence in society, and to propose the means of assailing its impression upon the mind.

The subject is properly handled, but we are sorry to see so many typographical errors in such a small production of the University press. Some are corrected

rected by the author; but more, of inferior consequence, remain unnoticed.

111. *An Essay on the Necessity of Revealed Religion.*

THIS essay was written in consequence of the public renunciation of Christianity in the French Convention, by the Archbishop of Paris and several other priests, Nov. 4, 1793. To avoid the prolixity of theological treatises, an outline only of Paganism is here taken, sufficient to form a contrast between the morality and theology of mankind before and since Revelation, and thence deduce the necessity, use, and beneficial tendency of Revealed Religion. That a revelation of the will and attributes of the Deity to mankind was absolutely necessary to vindicate the honour of God's name on earth, and to promote the temporal and eternal happiness of man, both which important objects have been essentially accomplished by the doctrines of Revelation, is attempted to be proved in these propositions: 1. Revelation was necessary to overthrow Idolatry, which had maintained its empire for 4000 years, and kept mankind ignorant of God's nature; 2. of his attributes, and the moral obligations resulting from them, and of a future state, the nature of love to God, and of true ambition. 3. Notwithstanding the imperfect practice of its doctrines, Revelation has been the direct and immediate cause of giving glory to God in the highest, and of communicating peace and good-will to man. The sentiments and reflections suggested and awakened in this little book are highly deserving of serious reading; and it must delight the heart of every Briton to think how much this happy country is distinguished above all the nations of the world by the exertions of benevolence. A number of notes, illustrative of the propositions, are subjoined.

112. *A Narrative of Facts relating to a Prosecution for High Treason, including the Address to the Jury, which the Court refused to bear; with Letters to the Attorney General, Lord Chief Justice Eyre, Mr. Serjeant Adair, the Honourable Thomas Erskine, and Vicary Gibbs, Esq.; and the Defence the Author had prepared if he had been brought to Trial.* By Thomas Holcroft.

MR. H. has only done what he told the Court he intended to do. In his letter to the Right Hon. William Windham on the intemperance and dangerous

tendency of his public conduct, he had vented that passion, resentment, and abuse, which he charges his correspondent with; and, after ascribing his conduct to the worst of principles, ends in charging it on ignorance. We presume Mr. H. is perfect master of state-policy, and the whole art of government, and in this display of it we leave him. Mr. H. propagates doctrines more dangerous to general public happiness than any of Mr. W. or his coadjutors.

113. *A Letter, not in answer to, but induced by, a late Publication of Thomas Holcroft, on the Subject of Political Intemperance, endeavouring to illustrate its dangerous Effects on the Commercial Part of the Kingdom, and the material Difference between Theory and Practice. Addressed to every Workman in England, and to every Man who keeps one.* By a Friend of a Manufacturer.

ALL that we can make out from these 40 pages is, that the letter-writer thinks Thomas Holcroft as intemperate as he charges Mr. Windham with being.

114. *A Charge delivered to the Clergy of the Diocese of London, at the Visitation of that Diocese in the Year 1794.* By Basil Lord Bishop of London. 1794.

THE Bishop with pleasure enlarges on the success of his advice, on a former visitation, respecting the Institution of Sunday-schools, Augmentation of Curates' Salaries, and Residence of the Clergy on their Benefices; and adds a caution respecting the persons admitted to be curate, or assistants in the metropolis. He proceeds to take a concise and masterly view of the present state of religion in foreign countries, its influence here, and the duties of the clergy arising from it; and, from the view of the issue of the great question between the friends of religion and philosophy (falsely so called), determines, that "never was any thing so complete and perfect as the triumph of Religion on this occasion, and that the question respecting the comparative utility and the national importance of philosophy and Christianity is now set at rest for ever. Here we have an advantage which none of our predecessors ever possessed, and which it will be our own fault if we do not press to the utmost. We have the advantage of proving, by fact and by experiment, by events passing immediately under our own observation, both at home and abroad, this most important truth, that the Christian Religion is, in the highest degree,

degree, conducive to the prosperity of the State; and that, whenever it is publicly and generally renounced, that moment the peace, the order, the comfort, the security, of civil government are forever gone, and a door is opened to the admission of every thing most dreadful to human nature, and most destructive to human happiness" (p. 24).

115. *A brief Sketch of the several Denominations into which the Christian World is divided; accompanied with a Persuasive to Religious Moderation.* By John Evans, M. A. Pastor of a Congregation meeting in Worship Street.

MR. E. is a Baptist, and engaged in the private tuition of youth, for whose benefit this brief sketch is intended, and to correct mistaken notions concerning the tenets of those who differ from us. The denominations are, Atheists, Deists, Trinitarians and Athanasians, Sabellians, Arians, Socinians, Calvinists, Arminians, Baxterians, Antinomians, Papists, Greek Church, Protestants, Episcopalians, Dissenters, Presbyterians, Independents, Methodists, Moravians, Sandemonians, Universalists, Swedenborgian, and Quakers.

Sabellianism, or the *in-dwelling* scheme of Dr. Watts, which supposes the Father who, in the Old Testament, delivered the law, in the New Testament dwelt among men as the Son, and descended on the Apostles as the Holy Ghost, gains ground in the principality of Wales. Among Arians are reckoned Dr. Clarke, Dr. Priestley, and Mr. Tayler, author of *Ben Mordecai's Apology*. Mr. Whiston, the famous *astronomer* and translator of Josephus, revived the controversy in the beginning of the present century. Dr. Priestley and the modern Socinians reject the miraculous conception and the worship of Christ, both allowed by Socinus.

Calvin's Institutes were written in Latin. They were also translated into English. Disputes ran high between the Calvinists and Arminians in the last century, till "some injudiciously called in the interference of the civil power, and thus terminated a controversy which for some years had agitated the religious world." The Baxterians (a term quite new to us, though Doddridge and Watts are generally ranked among them) profess a middle way between Arminianism and Calvinism. Thus far the sects differ in *doctrine*; the following in *discipline*. Among Papists the Catholics of the present day are here said to have re-

nounced the Pope's supremacy, and to reject several of the Papal tenets. The Refugees in Holland flew (fled) the kingdom on the revocation of the edict of Nantz. The only Presbyterians in Great Britain are in Scotland. Dissenters from the Scotch Church call themselves *Seceders*, and, through a difference as to civil matters, are divided into *Burghers* and *Anti-burghers*; the author should have added half a dozen more divisions. "The appellation *Presbyterian* is appropriated, in England, to a large denomination of Dissenters, who have not any attachment to the Scotch mode of church government any more than to Episcopacy; and therefore, in its original sense, is improperly applied to them." "The *Universalists*, in a restricted sense, are those who believe in general redemption; but the name has been appropriated, recently, to those who oppose the doctrine of eternal punishment. Origen was a distinguished patron of this tenet. Dr. Chancy defended it in America, where attempts have been made to form a distinct sect; and Mr. Winchester, both by preaching and writing, attempted to disseminate it in this country. The Swedenborgian tenets bear little or no resemblance to any other system of divinity in Christendom." This attempt to delineate, with accuracy and brevity, the divisions of human opinion which characterise the more popular departments of the religious world is followed by six very pertinent and impressive reflections.

116. *A short Account of the late Revolution in Geneva, and of the Conduct of France towards that Republic from October, 1792, to October, 1794; in a Series of Letters to an American.* By Francis d'Ivernois, Esq. Translated and enlarged from "*Tableau de la Révolution Française à Geneve.*" (See p. 581).

THE author actually negotiated and signed the treaty mentioned in the first letter with Gen. Montesquiou, and was an eye-witness to the first part of the Revolution which the violation of that treaty by the French introduced. To the present edition he had added some important facts, which either had not taken place or were not known in England when the former edition was published; as well as some explanatory notes, which, he hopes, will not be thought unnecessary to an English reader.

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The constitutional party at Geneva was, after a long struggle, obliged, in 1782, to yield to the irresistible power of the Count de Vergennes, who took greater pains to destroy democracy there than to establish it in America; and by force succeeded in establishing a form of government which required the constant support of foreign force to maintain it against the declared aversion of by far the greater part of the people of Geneva. On his death the ancient republican government was restored between 1789 and 1791, and commerce and manufactures flourished; and the university, the copious spring of all past and present enjoyments, communicated a spirit of exertion and enterprise to the arts and sciences which was not exceeded in the most popular and extensive kingdoms: population was doubled, and wealth increased.

In 1792, when the French resolved to attack the King of Sardinia, their General, Montesquiou, received secret orders very hostile to Geneva, on a plan of the Brissotines, to surround France with a chain of republics, in which Geneva was to be the capital of Savoy. The Swiss, their brave and faithful allies, threw in 1600 men, who, after some treaty, were dismissed, and the French withdrew. Additional articles were even accepted, when the Convention refused to ratify the new treaty, and ordered their upright and honourable General to be put under arrest, from which he escaped by the contrivance of the Genevese. They next proceeded to establish the right of universal suffrage, and procuring the admission of all the Genevese, without distinction, to the enjoyment of perfect political equality: a constitution, in every sense of the word, the most democratic, was overturned; the members of the Great and Little council voluntarily resigned their places. The French abolished the former, and transferred part of the latter to the General Assembly. The new administration seemed to gain ground every day, and was even acknowledged by the Swiss; when an advocate, named Bousquet, who had taken an active part in the revolution of 1792, and been elected a magistrate, was soon after sent, in a public character, to Paris, where he learnt the maxims of the Jacobins, and soon began to effect a counter-revolution in favour of the poor to the ruin of the rich. Having collected all his associates,

whom he addressed by the title of *Revolutionary Nation*, he procured a formal suspension of the constitutional government; and the whole executive and legislative power of the state was committed to a provisional revolutionary tribunal, of which he was of course made president. The number of persons arrested increased every hour, by the industry of the French resident, the Abbé Soulavie, who distinguished himself in France, soon after the Revolution, by an obscene performance, called the private life of Marshal Richlieu; it amounted to near 600 persons, among whom were most of the magistrates deposed in 1792, many of the professors, and almost the whole of the clergy. The women went in a body to intercede for the unhappy victims, but were repulsed, by the fire-engines, from before the revolutionary tribunal in the town-hall, where the judges sat with the sleeves of their shirts tucked up like butchers, their legs and breasts naked, sabres at their sides, pistols in their girdles, and bottles and glasses on the table. Some of the judges could not support a sight so truly diabolical; two were taken out in a sort of fainting fit, and four others permitted to retire. The rest kept their places, and proceeded to the discharge of their functions in the midst of drunkenness, low witticisms, and indecent buffoonery. They condemned the ex-syndic Cayla, the ex-attorney-general Prevost, a young advocate of the most promising hopes. Only two were capitally convicted; but the Marseillais and Mountaineers surrounded the tribunal, and demanded the execution of all three, with which they were speedily gratified. This proceeding was followed by edicts forbidding mourning for a year, lowering interest, and annulling all leases. They also renewed their domiciliary visits, and left no more than 12 ounces of plate to any one; confiscated the property of all Genevese who were absent at the late tragic scenes and did not immediately return; assessed all fortunes above 20,000 livres; assigned several churches as places of meeting for the club; reduced the divine service to a very small number of offices, and permitted marriage and baptism to be performed by the civil magistrate. Four magistrates were the next victims of the revolutionary tribunal; others saved themselves by well-timed pecuniary sacrifices; and the judges resigned, after holding their offices a fortnight,

night, in which period they tried and pronounced sentence on 508 prisoners, 37 to death and forfeiture of all property, 26 of them for non-appearance; 94 to perpetual exile and forfeiture of all property; 4 to exile for different periods; 264 to confinement, for different periods, in their own houses; 10 to imprisonment for life in the house of correction; 7 to imprisonment there for different periods; 71 removed from their offices, or severely reprimanded; 21 were acquitted, but only two received any compensation for what they suffered.

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At last, said the judges, in the report they made previous to resigning their offices, *at last the people is avenged: in discharging the painful and important duties imposed upon us we have followed no general rules—we have been guided by no legal principles.* And, now that the Revolution is completely established, permit us to declare our ideas of what our country requires of all its citizens. It requires of them the *practice of all the social and civic virtues*; it requires of them the *purest morality*, the most *undeviating integrity*, both in their private transactions and in their public duties. In short, it requires that we be *completely regenerated*. In vain shall we have lopped off the abuses that naturally shoot from excessive wealth, unless we establish *justice, probity, and virtue*, not by words but by actions, by the irresistible force of example."

On the death of Robespierre, things took a more favourable turn at Geneva. Four of the leaders of the Mountaineer party were condemned to death. Bousquet, their real head, lives in hourly apprehension of sharing their fate.

The letter-writer endeavours to make an apology for his countrymen, but not without lamenting that they are *irrecoverably lost*. The revolutionary tribunal, in a second report, asserted, that the former severities had been insufficient to repress all the enemies of public happiness, and re-commenced its operations, which punished only 343, and of them but six were sentenced to death for non-appearance. The powers of the General Assembly are intrusted to 23 clubs, or revolutionary sections, which may be called so many deliberative republics.

GENT. MAG. July, 1795.

There is hardly one Genevese of property or education who has not severely felt the effects of the Revolution.

"We have now a complete distinct view of every part of the inundation which has overwhelmed the unfortunate Genevese. Beginning with the slight and apparently-unimportant alteration made in the Constitution by the introduction of the right of universal suffrage, 1792, we may trace it through all the stages of gradually-increasing violence till it attained its full height of fury and devastation in 1794, and had completely swept away every rule of social order and every vestige of social happiness" (p. 61).

The writer concludes with a set of reflections arising from the subject of the Revolution, which he submits to the serious consideration of his correspondent's countrymen in America, but which apply to every part of the globe with equal energy.

In a P. S. of Jan. 1, 1795, it appears, that, by the latest accounts, the French have entered into a solemn engagement not to affect the independence of their neighbours; but, though the sword is sheathed in the unfortunate city, property is not more safe from an assessment in geometrical progression, whereby every individual is rated, not according to the value of his estate, but according to an arbitrary estimate of his political opinions; which has reduced the little property that was left in land or houses to half its value. The revolutionists are ashamed of their own conduct; the new French resident assures them, France will not intermeddle in the domestic concerns of an independent ally; and has turned the Revolution of Geneva into a *farce*, and acted it on the stage.

117. *A Sermon, preached in the Parish-Church of St. Lawrence Jewry, before the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, the Sheriffs, and the Common Council, of the City of London, on Sunday, January 11, 1795, being the Day appointed for administering the Holy Communion to the Members of the Corporation. By the Rev. John Wilgates, Chaplain in ordinary to the Prince of Wales and to the Lord Mayor.*

THE preacher takes occasion to obviate the objection to the strong language of his text, 1 Cor. xi. 29, owing to the mis-translation of *KPIMA*, which, in other passages, is rightly rendered *judgment*, or *discrimination*. He concludes with

with the following observation on the application of the Holy Sacrament as a *Test*. "It is lawful to use the Sacrament to any *other* religious purpose which it will suit (and I hope the preservation of God's pure religion is a *religious* purpose), provided it is not inconsistent with the *ground* and *original design* of its institution; for, if there were *twenty* religious ends served by it while the *primary* one be chiefly respected, there can be no objection. St. Paul himself, though he declares that the original institution of the Holy Supper was to shew the Lord's *death* till he came, argues from it to *another* purpose, viz to demonstrate the particular *unity* which ought ever to be maintained and acknowledged by all the members of Christ's church. That verse might perhaps have been translated more accurately after this manner: 'because the bread (or loaf) is *one*; one, though *personally many*, are *one* body; for, as a symbol of our *unity*, we are all partakers of that one bread; or the same loaf.' Here the scrupulous may take notice that this circumstance of partaking of the same loaf was selected by the Apostle—not to commemorate the death of Christ (to which end it does not contribute), but to prove the distinctive *unity* of the Christian Religion; viz. the *same faith*, the *same baptism*, the *same worship*, &c. all from the *same inference*. Herein then we tread in the very footsteps of the Apostle, by making it a proof or evidence of our keeping up the *unity* of the Christian body, as the Scripture enjoins us; and, where the test does not appear, we think it unsafe to confer the important trust of civil power. In short, the Church and State may fairly be defended for imposing proper tests in matters of moment; because, without such securities, no society can possibly subsist, provided they do not multiply needless temptations, or lay unnecessary snares to make the people fall. To argue, however, against the use of *sober tests*, because of the *temptations* they carry with them, is to argue against the methods of *Providence*, which has laid numerous temptations in our way. Indeed, every law, which we have strong incitements to break, is of the same nature with the case before us. Our superiors, however, should be always cautious that they lay not more or heavier burthens than can well be borne; and, by the frequency of its use, bring into contempt the most sacred of all institutions."

118. *Lettre à My Lord Lauderdale; par un Gentilhomme François.*

THIS French gentleman, who has given his name to Lord L. in the copy of his work which he sent to him, vindicates the state of his country under her kings, particularly Louis - XIV. when it was most flourishing; and contradicts, on the best authority, the mistaken ideas taken up by the English *patriot* on a hasty view. The emigration of the nobility is vindicated on the ground that the King, by his submission to the Convention, seemed to give up all claim to their services: they rallied round his standard and his brothers' out of the kingdom. Contrary to Mr. Y's observation, he says, Sparta destroyed herself by attempting the destruction of Athens.

119. *A Letter from an Officer in India to his Correspondent in England.*

ALL the world knows that it was by military bravery and power, accompanied by political skill and address in negotiation, that the East India Company and the British Nation acquired, and still retain, their great territorial possessions in India. Yet, although in the infancy of our Asiatic settlements our officers were well treated, and had no cause of complaint, it happened, through a course of events and circumstances, that their situation is by no means what it was. At first our army in India was necessarily constituted on a small scale; nor was it of consequence by what appellation the officer was distinguished while a command was annexed to his rank that might encourage his warmest exertions in the service, and when their ambition was excited by a probability of promotion. All this order of affairs is now changed, to the India officers greatly for the worse, as is set forth in this pamphlet, by a clear and faithful enumeration of particulars, into which our bounds do not permit us to enter, but of which a tolerable idea may be formed by a statement of the relief or redress to which they lay claim in a tone, though chiefly distinguished by firmness and decision, yet sufficiently constitutional and respectful. They claim, 1. Commissions in the Company's army corresponding with such rank as may be conferred on them by the Company; 2. That the regulation barring the advancement of any officer in the Company's service be done away, and a reasonable proportion of general and field officers

officers be allowed on the India establishment; 3. That they may enjoy, in common with his Majesty's officers, the privilege of returning to Europe, for a limited time, without prejudice to rank or loss of pay, but subject to the resignation of the situation or command annexed; and, after their return to India, to be re-admitted on the efficient strength, under the present existing regulations. In urging these claims, the East-India officers, in a petition to his Majesty, and a memorial to the Court of Directors, plead the justice of their cause, and the importance of their services: nor do they hesitate to touch on the number and power of the British army in India, the natural strength of the country, particularly of Bengal, and certain recent revolutions on this as well as the other side of the Atlantic Ocean. We are very happy to be informed, that the greater part of their claims, which seem indeed to be very reasonable, are to be granted. The importance of our armies in India, and the expediency of retaining their cordial attachment to *home*, or their native country, are not likely to be diminished by the course or tendency of affairs either in the East Indies or in Europe.

120. *Engravings, explaining the Anatomy of the Bones, Muscles, and Joints.* By John Bell, Surgeon.

IT is now many months since we announced to the publick Mr. Bell's *Anatomy of the Bones, Muscles, and Joints*, and gave such a character of the work as we think it deserves. We observed, likewise, that the author had blotted the margins of his book with references to plates not then published; and we confess that, though he acknowledged the necessity of such appendages, we were not without our fears, either that he would leave his readers to find plates for themselves, or accommodate them with the drawings of others, new modeled, perhaps, to fit them for his purpose. In harbouring these suspicions, we were unjust to Mr. Bell. The work before us, in 28 plates of the quarto size, comprehends engravings, from original drawings, of all the principal bones, muscles, and joints, of the human body; and each plate is accompanied with a sufficient quantity of letter-press to explain, in a perspicuous manner, every figure which is impressed upon it.

With respect to the size of his plates,

which some persons may, perhaps, think too small, Mr. Bell expresses himself thus:

"If a man were to take this fancy, that nothing of anatomy could be drawn but of the full size of life, with what contempt must he look down upon these little plates, where I have endeavoured to represent, in this miniature form, what, it must be confessed, might be more fully represented on a larger scale! and yet I am sensible that those who cannot understand these plates will hardly profit even by that stately anatomical figure, of full six feet high, which, being cut in copper, with googes, and chisels, and mallets, and all kinds of instruments, must establish a reputation for its author, which, if not high, will not fail to be at least of a lasting kind, neither apt to be forgotten, nor liable, like other discoveries, to go astray."

The truth meant to be conveyed in this passage we fully admit; but the reflection thrown upon a particular author, who, if we guess rightly at the person alluded to, holds, deservedly, a very high station among the anatomists of the age, might surely have been spared; to the generality of readers it will appear to have been dictated by envy.

Mr. Bell writes more to the purpose when he adds, that the student of anatomy, "in justice to his own genius, must take all advantage of descriptions, and drawings, and dissections, and plans; feeling, no doubt, in his first difficulties, the need of every help, but striving to mount, by slow degrees, from such elementary books as that which I now present him with, to those noble and splendid works which were the beginning of correct anatomy, and will not be forgotten while that branch of knowledge is respected or known. And here may I not complain, that, in scheming these plates, I am curbed and bound in by the oeconomy of my plan? If, indeed, by wishing merely, the thing could be accomplished, this word, oeconomy, should never more be heard of in all that relates to science; but many are to study our profession who cannot command those noble works; and every young man, who is to study an art in which the interests of society are so immediate and so strong, should have the means of instruction put within his reach. If there be any teacher, then, who, being circumscribed in point of time, would consent to offer his help and instructions in that form in which he could give them, regarding more his duty than his good name, to him this motive shall be my apology."

This, indeed, is a very sufficient apology, not only for the contracted size of the plates, but also for those blots of execution which, the author apprehends, may

burning heat of the climate and reflexion from the sands to encounter with, but likewise it has to travel long journeys with a heavy load of provisions: then, under all these circumstances, where the air is hotter than in any other part of the globe, what must keep its animal system from being parched and burnt up? All its blood and juices, which have a natural tendency to evaporation, and likewise its tender nerves and fibres, which have such a sensibility to being irritated and parched by heat, always requiring to be kept relaxed, moist, and pliable; comprehend all these circumstances together, then only think how soon its fluids must be exhausted if there were not some great latent principle in the animal of receiving moisture; if it depended upon the mere mechanism of evaporation and drinking by the mouth, its animal life and moisture would not be supported for twelve hours*; its skin would become like a piece of parchment, and its solids as dry as a burnt stick.

"Then how would physiologists say that it received this moisture? All their arguments hitherto, that ever I heard of, are vague and inconclusive. I have proved that there is a large quantity of water in the atmosphere, and that the body which solutes it is phlogiston†; therefore, when the atmosphere is robbed of its phlogiston (or fire), which I will prove to be the case in the lungs, it must deposit its moisture, which it held soluted, in the state of water; which is really the case; proved by condensing the air after expiration; which condensation is distinctly seen by breathing upon a cold glass, the moisture standing upon the glass in large drops; and these, if examined, will be found to have every property in common with pure water, which must have come from the atmosphere, for many reasons: first, all the discharges which come immediately from the animal are highly alkalescent, of a urinous or cadaverous smell, and, if each be examined, will be found highly so, either that by urine or perspiration, and all others of less note; the discharges from the internal parts, when exposed to the air, have all a strong animal effluvia. Upon examining the lungs anatomically we do not

* Twelve hours is, perhaps, too short a time when the reservoir of water already noticed is recollected, which perhaps did not occur to Dr. H. when this work was written; but this does not affect the validity of his arguments upon this subject. EDIT.

† By the word phlogiston the author of the *Medical Spectator*, as well as Dr. Harrington, always means either fixed or aerialized fire. Satisfactory reasons for this occur in Dr. Harrington's *Thoughts on Air*, and in the twelfth number of the *Medical Spectator*; to either of which the reader may refer. EDIT.

observe any organ to secrete this expired moisture, nor any such simple fluid, immediately in any of the glandular or other organs; all the fluids which the animal secretes, without exception, are highly alkalescent. The fluid which we observe the glands of the lungs to secrete, is a strong animal mucous, the same which is secreted by other exposed surfaces of the body, of a fixed nature, free from evaporation, in order to keep the parts moist and dry, from the heating and inflammable power of the air. If it were not of a fixed, greasy, and mucous quality, but of that simple, watery, and evaporable quality of water, the animal heat of the body, assisted by that fresh and strong current of air, would exhaust it immediately, and the parts would instantly become dry, and, in consequence, inflamed. Nay, further, to replenish the expired air with that immense quantity of water, which it is always soluted with, would soon exhaust the system of all moisture; it would not be able to supply it for a single day. But the system cannot be the reservoir for it; for, upon examining the animal juices, we do not find any such simple juice. The serum, which is the most simple in the animal, is highly alkalescent; a strong volatile salt and animal mucous being soluted in it. I do insist upon it that, in a given time, there are ten times more moisture in the expired air than the animal received by its mouth; for, only consider the small quantity of moisture* that animals will subsist upon; some, under particular circumstances, from climate, &c. although they will scarcely ever receive any moisture by the mouth, yet will support a heat of 96 degrees, and every vital function will go on with the same degree of moisture that other animals possess; their skin, and every organ, will have the same moist appearance and pliability with animals that drink a great deal; nay, will actually keep up all their moist discharges and evacuations, viz. perspiration, urine, &c. &c. these constantly going on regularly, though they had not received the least moisture by the mouth†. Then, whence did these moist evacuations originate? We have proved positively that they did not enter the system by the mouth.

"Nay, even to allow, for argument, that the animal's lungs did secrete this water, I do assert, that the air inspired would not evaporate such a quantity of water, even if it were secreted in the lungs, as the air of animal respiration is fraught with. Take water, and expose it to the heat of the animal system, with as large a surface as the lungs, and give the air the same motion as it

* This is strongly exemplified in the common tame rabbit. EDIT.

† The case of the late Mr. Wood, the miller of Billericay, in Essex, is also a striking confirmation of these remarks. EDIT.

has

has in the lungs, and you will find that it will not make such a moist deposition, when condensed, as the expired air from the lungs. But what immediately proves, without farther argument, that this moisture does not come from the animal, is, that, when chemically examined, it is the same simple watery fluid as rain: consequently, no one can suppose it to come from the animal, all of whose juices and discharges are highly alkaline. But, instead of looking upon this as a wonderful phenomenon, such a quantity of water being deposited upon the lungs and the skin, we have a right to presume it would be so, *à priori*, after knowing the composition of the air, being compounded of phlogiston (or fire), water, and fixed air; and likewise that the blood does attract the phlogiston (or fire) of the air: therefore, from the principle of chemical combinations, when the great soluting principle, phlogiston (or fire), is taken away, the other two bodies, *viz.* water and fixed air, will resume their wonted forms and qualities, and the water will be condensed, and shew itself in the form of water, which is really the case.

"How easily and simply this is expounding a doctrine which used to be so very obscure; which, indeed, could never have been discovered till such time as the general principles of animal life and of the air were known! With what elegant simplicity does Nature conduct all her operations, one link hangs easy upon another, forming that great, beautiful, and heavenly chain of nature, evincing the attributes of the great Deity that first formed it, and who keeps it still perfect! What happiness is therein investigating that chain, and in observing it constructed with so much beauty and simplicity, not agreeably to the forced gigantic structure of men's imaginations!"

The last happy expression hath been since most abundantly verified in the doctrine of the decomposition of water, and the various absurdities connected with that deception which have so long amused the Royal Society. The *hydrogen*, the *oxygen*, and the *carbone*, of Mr. Lavoisier, are all monsters of the same gigantic family of absurdities which our modern chemical philosophy hath generated; I had almost said, which have been generated by the *satisfactory* test of modern chemical experiment; but this would perhaps be saying too much, because some of the experiments from which those absurdities have originated are good and valuable, confirming the theory of an insulted writer, who has merited very different treatment from his countrymen. It is the fallacious and gigantic explanations, but not the experiments, which have

thrown the chemical world into confusion, and have almost rendered the science itself ridiculous, absurd, and contradictory.

Better prospects, however, are beginning to open upon us. Dr. Harrington's discovery of the formation of air from water, fire, and the aerial mephitic acid, cannot continue to be much longer neglected. Under the title of *Experiments on the Generation of Air from Water*, it hath been already in part, and I am sorry to say *surreptitiously*, adopted. But, having now occupied too large a part of your columns, and trespassed perhaps too much on your patience, I will reserve what I have farther to say on this important subject till some other opportunity. ***

Letter from Major JONATHAN HART to BENJAMIN SMITH BARTON, M. D. containing *Observations on the ancient Works of Art, the native Indians, &c. of the Western Country.* (From "*Transactions of the American Philosophical Society*," Vol. III. Art. 25.)

THESE remarkable monuments are found near the Ohio, the Scioto, the Miami, and the other rivers which discharge themselves into the magnificent Mississippi. Near Grave Creek the works extend, at intermediate distances, over the space of ten or twelve miles along the banks of the Ohio, and consist of square and circular redoubts, ditches, walls, and mounts, scattered in every direction. Common Indian graves, or cairns, occur in every part of the country. Whether these monuments were formed by the same people who constructed the former, which evince no small degree of civilization, seems doubtful.—Near to the river Mobile are immense quantities of oyster-shells of a monstrous size, which the natives use in making their earthen ware. Several petrifactions are found. There are unequivocal proofs, it is said, that, in past ages, the waters of the Mississippi flowed 70 feet higher than at present. At the French Broad river are seen artificial characters of beasts, birds, &c. on the perpendicular rocks more than one hundred feet above high-water. The Chickasaws say that they came from the setting-sun, and spent seven years on their journey, marching only a moon in each year. This tradition seems to corroborate the opinion that America was peopled from the North-east of Asia.

107. *Index to Records.*

By Edward Jones, *Inner Temple.*
In Two large Volumes, Folio.

THE Records hereby referred to are of the greatest public importance—containing ALL the Grants of Abbey Lands, and other Property granted by the Crown, from the Suppression of the several Religious Houses: also, the Charters and Grants made to these Houses, from the earliest Period; Charters of Incorporations of the several Cities, Boroughs, Towns, Trading Companies, Guilds and Fraternities; Charters and Grants to Colleges, Bishops, Lords of Liberties, Grammar-schools, and all other Public Institutions: and Pleadings and Proceedings relative to such Charters, Grants, and other Matters, and to the Tenures, Titles, and Estates of the Nobility and Gentry: also, Commissions to survey Lordships, Manors, Lands, and Tenements; various Matters relative to the Revenues of the Crown; and innumerable other Things, as well of Curiosity and Antiquity as of REAL UTILITY.

"This Index refers to upwards of FIFTY THOUSAND Public Documents; whence a-
lone Evidence of the Rights thereby created, whether Corporate or Individual, are to be ascertained; TO FACILITATE the FINDING of which is the great object of the work—and therein cannot fail being of national consequence, as the inquirer will thereby be eased from the fatigue and heavy expence of uncertain searching, too often experienced by those who have occasion to consult ancient records."

Such is the account given of this book by Mr. Jones in an advertisement; and, almost the contents are so copiously detailed, we have only to add, that the work fully answers the description; and recommend it to general notice.

108. *Reflections on the War. In answer to Reflections on Peace, addressed to Mr. Pitt and the French Nation. By Francis d'Ivernois, Esq. 8vo.*

WE cannot too much commend the benevolent zeal of this author, who, without suffering himself to be swayed by party motives, sincerely and honestly intends nothing but to enforce the method that appears to him best adapted for procuring a tranquillity to Europe, established on solid foundations. This desirable object, he contends, is to be effected no otherwise than by prosecuting the war with redoubled efforts; not in the vain design of dismembering France, of compelling an unconditional submission to the ancient system, and chastising those who destroyed it; not to bring back the emigrants in triumph to Paris, with their terrible train of ven-

geance, exclusive privileges, feudal rights, and partial taxation, as all such ideas have long been shewn, by the war, to be visionary; but to save Germany from being dismembered, and to prevent the aggrandisement, instead of attempting the partition, of France.—The subjects of his discussion are,

1. "Whether the war has really been more disastrous to the confederated powers than neutrality would have been? Whether they ought to accede to any sort of treaty which would leave the French in possession of the smallest part of their conquests? And whether the chances of obtaining restitution, and of ultimate success in the present contest, are not in favour of that party which has the most permanent resources?"

After entering pretty largely into the examination of these heads, Mr. d'Ivernois, with his usual perspicuity and force of argument, draws the following result from the inquiry:

"In the present war, therefore, before a thought is admitted, on the part of the allies, of buying a peace by sacrifices, which must necessarily render it insecure; before we give way to despondency, we should examine whether our antagonist is not much nearer the end of his treasures and his credit than we are; whether the distress resulting from this circumstance does not more than counterbalance any victory in the field; and whether, in spite of his wide-extended acquisitions, he is not on the point of being in a situation to say with Pyrrhus, *One victory more, and I am undone.*"

2. "That, at present, the only resource of France is her assignats, on which even her future military exertions must exclusively depend; which are depreciating with a continually accelerating progression, and, in a short time, must inevitably be of no value whatever."

3. "Of the pecuniary resources of Great Britain, her revenue, her commerce, her taxes, her debt, and her credit."

This article affords great scope to our author for the display of that enthusiastic admiration in which he beholds the constitution and government of this country, and in which we sincerely hope he does not exaggerate the merits of either.

4. "Insurmountable obstacles prevent France from remaining a republick. It is of the utmost importance to her to avoid an elective chief, and to return to a monarchy, hereditary, but limited."

"One truth," says Mr. d'Ivernois, "the French ought by this time to have learnt in the school of adversity—that they have, in no respect whatever, the moral character which is indispensable for a popular government. To be fit for it, a nation must have education

education and moral habits unknown in France, and which can only be acquired by a long use of liberty, and, in some degree, even by its abuses. A republican ought to have that sort of discernment which can distinguish between faction and patriotism, between those who would agitate the people and those who would protect them; he ought to have modesty enough to reverence the experience of age, and to give place, on all occasions, to superior talents. A republican government requires the strictest and most constant observance of social duties: it requires that parental and conjugal authority, that every domestic virtue, should come in aid of public force; it requires the moderated warmth which animates debate, and the wise circumspection which restrains it within due limits. A republic, to support itself, must consist of a people which knows where to stop when party degenerates into faction; of a people austere in manners, grave in character, not hasty in giving its confidence, or changing its opinions; a people which has either the phlegm of the Dutch, the tardiness of the Swiss, the sagacity of Genoa, the prudence of Venice, or the information which America has derived from the English school of Liberty. If ever the French should attain to so many qualities foreign to their nature, it will be a most extraordinary metamorphosis; none which nothing can ever effect but the gradual operation of a free monarchy. Let them, however, once enter that port, and I am convinced they will not leave it again, but to return in a very short time, as the English did, and moor in it for ever."

The author concludes this ingenious and animated performance by prognosticating the rapid downfall of the republic, from its inability to give protection to those who have property, and to gratify the avidity of those who desire it. One indication of the prevailing belief at Paris, that royalty will soon be re-established, appears to him almost infallible, and that is, the marked preference given to the assignats which were issued during the monarchy.

"La Croix," he adds, "complained in the Convention, on the 6th of May, that a republican assignat of 10 livres was publicly exchanged for a royal assignat of 5. This circumstance (continues Mr. d'Herbigny), together with the reluctance shewn by purchasers to speculate in estates confiscated since the dissolution of the constituent assembly, prove, not only a prevailing expectation of the re-establishment of royalty, but more than this, an opinion that every power, that has been exercised in the mean time, will be considered as usurpation, and all its acts rescinded. No wonder that Le Sage, shortly after this complaint by La

Croix, exclaimed in the Convention, "We have had our Cromwell; let us take care that we have not our Charles the Second!"

We are happy to find that this author has published a new edition of his former work (see p. 146), with considerable augmentations and improvements. (See p. 583).

109. *Some Observations on the Inconveniences of the Ten Commandments*. By George Hammer-Leycester, M.A. of Merton College, Oxford, and Barrister at Law of the Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn.

IT has been observed, that "a verse may hit him who a sermon flies;" and therefore it is fair to try every experiment for the reformation of the present generation. We have heard, from a gentleman of the Middle Temple, such good advice as, in his own laudable opinion, was fitter for the pulpit (see p. 307). Another gentleman of the law is trying his skill at irony to amend his contemporaries, and inculcate obedience to the ten commandments. This, if we mistake not, was done some years ago by Mr. Hildrop, and perhaps more happily executed than the present. Irony, like Satire, is one of those edged tools which require skilful handling. The breaches of the Decalogue were the same from the time that Moses broke both the tables at once in his passion to the time when the French reformers substituted the rights of man to them. We need not, therefore, take up any more of our readers' time in commenting on Mr. Leycester's observations.

110. *Subordination considered on the Grounds of Reason and Religion: A Sermon, preached in the University Church of Great St. Mary's, before the Right Hon. Sir James Eyre, Knt. Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and the Right Hon. Sir William Ashurst, Knt. August 5, 1794, being the Day of Affliction*. By the Rev. John Owen, M.A. Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge.

FROM Luke xix. 14. Mr. Owen, whom we have already met with (vol. LXIV. p. 646), takes occasion to consider civil subordination in its nature, extent, and advantages, to advert to the causes which obstruct its influence in society, and to propose the means of assisting its impression upon the mind.

The subject is properly handled, but we are sorry to see so many typographical errors in such a small production of the University press. Some are corrected

rected by the author; but more, of inferior consequence, remain unnoticed.

III. *An Essay on the Necessity of Revealed Religion.*

THIS essay was written in consequence of the public renunciation of Christianity in the French Convention, by the Archbishop of Paris and several other priests, Nov. 4, 1793. To avoid the prolixity of theological treatises, an outline only of Paganism is here taken, sufficient to form a contrast between the morality and theology of mankind before and since Revelation, and thence deduce the necessity, use, and beneficial tendency of Revealed Religion. That a revelation of the will and attributes of the Deity to mankind was absolutely necessary to vindicate the honour of God's name on earth, and to promote the temporal and eternal happiness of man, both which important objects have been essentially accomplished by the doctrines of Revelation, is attempted to be proved in these propositions: 1. Revelation was necessary to overthrow Idolatry, which had maintained its empire for 4000 years, and kept mankind ignorant of God's nature; 2. of his attributes, and the moral obligations resulting from them, and of a future state, the nature of love to God, and of true ambition. 3. Notwithstanding the imperfect practice of its doctrines, Revelation has been the direct and immediate cause of giving glory to God in the highest, and of communicating peace and good-will to man. The sentiments and reflections suggested and awakened in this little book are highly deserving of serious reading; and it must delight the heart of every Briton to think how much this happy country is distinguished above all the nations of the world by the exertions of benevolence. A number of notes, illustrative of the propositions, are subjoined.

III. *A Narrative of Facts relating to a Prosecution for High Treason, including the Address to the Jury, which the Court refused to bear; with Letters to the Attorney General, Lord Chief Justice Eyre, Mr. Serjeant Adair, the Honourable Thomas Erskine, and Vicary Gibbs, Esq; and the Defence the Author had prepared if he had been brought to Trial. By Thomas Holcroft.*

MR. H. has only done what he told the Court he intended to do. In his letter to the Right Hon. William Windham, on the intemperance and dangerous

tendency of his public conduct, he had vented that passion, resentment, and abuse, which he charges his correspondent with; and, after ascribing his conduct to the worst of principles, ends in charging it on *ignorance*. We presume Mr. H. is perfect master of state-policy, and the whole art of government, and in this display of it we leave him. Mr. H. propagates doctrines more dangerous to general public happiness than any of Mr. W. or his coadjutors.

III. *A Letter, not in answer to, but induced by, a late Publication of Thomas Holcroft, on the Subject of Political Intemperance, endeavouring to illustrate its dangerous Effects on the Commercial Part of the Kingdom, and the material Difference between Theory and Practice. Addressed to every Workman in England, and to every Man who keeps one. By a Friend of a Manufacturer.*

ALL that we can make out from these 40 pages is, that the letter-writer thinks Thomas Holcroft as *intemperate* as he charges Mr. Windham with being.

III. *A Charge delivered to the Clergy of the Diocese of London, at the Visitation of that Diocese in the Year 1794. By Bailby Lord Bishop of London. 1794.*

THE Bishop with pleasure enlarges on the success of his advice, on a former visitation, respecting the Institution of Sunday-schools, Augmentation of Curates' Salaries, and Residence of the Clergy on their Benefices; and adds a caution respecting the persons admitted to be curates or assistants in the metropolis. He proceeds to take a concise and masterly view of the present state of religion in foreign countries, its influence here, and the duties of the clergy arising from it; and, from the view of the issue of the great question between the friends of religion and philosophy (falsely so called), determines, that "never was any thing so complete and perfect as the *triumph of Religion* on this occasion, and that the question respecting the comparative utility and the national importance of philosophy and Christianity is now set at rest for ever. Here we have an advantage which none of our predecessors ever possessed, and which it will be our own fault if we do not press to the utmost. We have the advantage of proving, *by fact and by experiment*, by events passing immediately under our own observation, both at home and abroad, this most important truth, that the *Christian Religion* is, in the highest degree,

degree, conducive to the prosperity of the State; and that, whenever it is publicly and generally renounced, that moment the peace, the order, the comfort, the security, of civil government are forever gone, and a door is opened to the admission of every thing most dreadful to human nature, and most destructive to human happiness" (p. 24).

115. *A brief Sketch of the several Denominations into which the Christian World is divided; accompanied with a Persuasive to Religious Moderation.* By John Evans, M. A. Pastor of a Congregation meeting in Worship Street.

MR. E. is a Baptist, and engaged in the private tuition of youth, for whose benefit this brief sketch is intended, and to correct mistaken notions concerning the tenets of those who differ from us. The denominations are, Atheists, Deists, Trinitarians and Athanasians, Sabellians, Arians, Socinians, Calvinists, Arminians, Baxterians, Antinomians, Papists, Greek Church, Protestants, Episcopalians, Dissenters, Presbyterians, Independents, Methodists, Moravians, Sandemonians, Universalists, Swedenborgians, and Quakers.

Sabellianism, or the *in-dwelling* scheme of Dr. Watts, which supposes the Father who, in the Old Testament, delivered the law, in the New Testament dwelt among men as the Son, and descended on the Apostles as the Holy Ghost, gains ground in the principality of Wales. Among Arians are reckoned Dr. Clarke, Dr. Priestley, and Mr. Taylor, author of *Ben Mordecai's Apology*. Mr. Whiston, the famous *astronomer* and translator of Josephus, revived the controversy in the beginning of the present century. Dr. Priestley and the modern Socinians reject the miraculous conception and the worship of Christ, both allowed by Socinus.

Calvin's Institutes were written in Latin. They were also translated into English. Disputes ran high between the Calvinists and Arminians in the last century, till "some injudiciously called in the interference of the civil power, and thus terminated a controversy which for some years had agitated the religious world." The Baxterians (a term quite new to us, though Doddridge and Watts are generally ranked among them) profess a middle way between Arminianism and Calvinism. Thus far the sects differ in *doctrine*; the following in *discipline*. Among Papists the Catholics of the present day are here said to have re-

nounced the Pope's supremacy, and to reject several of the Papal tenets. The Refugees in Holland *flew* (fled) the kingdom on the revocation of the edict of Nantz. The only Presbyterians in Great Britain are in Scotland. Dissenters from the Scotch Church call themselves *Seceders*, and, through a difference as to civil matters, are divided into *Burghers* and *Antiburghers*; the author should have added half a dozen more divisions. "The appellation *Presbyterian* is appropriated, in England, to a large denomination of Dissenters, who have not any attachment to the Scotch mode of church-government any more than to Episcopacy; and therefore, in its original sense, is improperly applied to them." "The *Universalists*, in a restricted sense, are those who believe in general redemption; but the name has been appropriated, recently, to those who oppose the doctrine of eternal punishment. Origen was a distinguished patron of this tenet. Dr. Chancy defended it in America, where attempts have been made to form a distinct sect; and Mr. Winchester, both by preaching and writing, attempted to disseminate it in this country. The Swedenborgian tenets bear little or no resemblance to any other system of divinity in Christendom." This attempt to delineate, with accuracy and brevity, the divisions of human opinion which characterize the more popular departments of the religious world is followed by six very pertinent and impressive reflections.

116. *A short Account of the late Revolution in Geneva, and of the Conduct of France towards that Republick from October, 1792, to October, 1794; in a Series of Letters to an American.* By Francis d'Ivernois, Esq. Translated and enlarged from "*Tableau de la Révolution Française à Geneve.*" (See p. 581).

THE author actually negotiated and signed the treaty mentioned in the first letter with Gen. Montesquiou, and was an eye-witness to the first part of the Revolution which the violation of that treaty by the French introduced. To the present edition he had added some important facts, which either had not taken place or were not known in England when the former edition was published; as well as some explanatory notes, which, he hopes, will not be thought unnecessary to an English reader.

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and the division of pages and sections in that edition. The notes subjoined to the text consist of new conjectures and doubtful readings, and no new one is admitted without mentioning the commonly received one, or that in Stephens's edition; Xylander's version is retained, with corrections and improvements of sense and style. He professes not to have seen editions and translations of several of the pieces. One of the best of these is the edition of that on reading the poets by Xylander, included in his general edition; the notes of Turnebus and Camerarius on the piece on Isis and Osiris; and those of Bentley, in Squire's edition, Markland, and a few more, on some other pieces: so that he should not be ashamed to confess he could have made almost as good an edition by his own exertions, as he has now made from the assistance of former interpreters. "*Profleri haud verior me solis mei ipsum ceptis fietum haud multo deteriore editionem effecturum fuisse quam hanc nunc effectum auxiliis priorum interpretum*" (p. cxlii).

But he has had greater helps from MSS than any of his predecessors, and he has applied more time to his subject, and to select from the mass of notes, and to restore them to their respective commentators, and express his acknowledgements with a scrupulous attention. He endeavoured to possess himself of all former editions, translations, and commentaries; and, where he failed of obtaining them, he depended on MSS; and, in failure of these last, has made up the loss by his own care and application. Here resting his labour he breathes out this fervent prayer:

"Hoc tot annorum opus quando jam experduxi, ut tandem in publicum prodeat, ejusque editio, nescio quo fato, in hunc temporum nostrorum difficultatem incidat, quæ et publicas et privatas res affligit, earumque statum dubium reddit, facere non possum ut illud sine voto et inauspicato e manibus dimittam. Faxit Deus O. M. ut huic patriæ cum pristina rerum prosperitate pax restitatur, mihiq; vires et sanitas conserventur, ætium certe obtingat, ut reliquam operis partem absolvam. Sed hoc, ut incertum quemodocunque evenerit, equo animo et accipiendum et ferendum. Illud haud dubia spe præcipio, fore ut quam ego in adornanda conficiendaque hac editione persepî cum doctrinæ animique fructu suavitatem, eandem legentium plurimi percipiant; Plutarchi libris multo quam antea magis jam emendatis et a communem fere intelligentiam perfectis."

Most heartily do we wish this learned and industrious man health, tranquillity, and opportunity, to complete his noble undertaking, by adding to the *moral pieces* of Plutarch his biographical writings; not doubting but the university of Oxford will most readily engage to publish the remaining part.

In the list of MSS and printed books we find 13 MSS in the royal library at Paris, 4 at Moscow, 2 in the Vatican, some in the Harleian, one at Corpus Christi college, Oxford, beside several others of particular pieces specified in the list of those pieces contained in these volumes.

In vol. I. part I. On education.

On reading of the poets by young persons.

On hearing the poets.

On distinguishing between a flatterer and a friend.

On proficiency in virtue.

On improving enmities.

On the multitude of friends.

On fortune.

On virtue and vice.

Vol. I. part 2. Precepts of health.

Conjugal precepts.

Banquet of the seven sages.

On Superstition.

Sayings of kings and generals.

Sayings of Lacedæmonian men.

Antient Lacedæmonian customs.

Sayings of Lacedæmonian women.

Vol. II. Heroic acts of women.

Roman questions.

Grecian questions.

Comparison of the Greeks and Romans.

On the fortune of Rome.

On the fortune, or virtue, of Alexander, 2 books.

Whether the Athenians were more distinguished in war or literature.

On Isis and Osiris.

On the word *ΕΙ* inscribed on the temple of Delphi.

Inquiry why the Pythia ceased to deliver oracles in verse.

On the ceasing of oracles.

On the possibility of inculcating virtue by teaching.

On moral virtue.

On anger.

On tranquillity of mind.

On brotherly love.

On parental affection.

* See a translation of this by Mr. Northmore in our Review, vol. LXIV. p. 1208, and an edition of the original promised.

Whether vice is sufficient to misery.
Whether the passions of the mind or body are worst.

On gambling.

On curiosity.

On the desire of riches.

On false shame.

On envy and hatred.

On praising oneself without envy.

On the delay of the Divine vengeance.

On fate.

On the dæmon, or genius, of Socrates.

On exile.

Consolation to his wife.

Convivial questions, 9 books.

On love.

Love stories.

On the duty of philosophers to discourse with princes.

To an unlearned prince.

Whether old men should interfere in state affairs.

Political precepts.

On monarchy, democracy, and aristocracy.

On avoiding debt.

Lives of ten orators; a compilation from Plutarch and others.

An abstract of a comparison between Aristophanes and Menander; from some work of Plutarch now lost.

On the malice of Herodotus.

On the opinions of the philosophers, 5 books.

Natural questions.

On the face in the moon.

On the first principle of cold.

On the comparative utility of water and fire.

On the comparative heat of terrestrial and aquatic animals.

Whether brutes possess the faculty of reason.

On eating flesh, 2 books.

Platonic questions.

On the generation of the soul in Plato's Timæus.

An abstract of the same, by a later hand.

On the contradictions of the Stoics.

On the absurdities of the Stoics, which exceed those of the poets.

Of common notions against the Stoics.

Of the impossibility of living agreeably according to Epicurus.

Against Cato.

Concerning retired life.

On mulic.

Fragments of lost pieces of Plutarch.

On nobility, doubtful if by Plutarch.

On rivers; spurious.

On Homer; certainly not by Plutarch.

Collection of proverbs.

Essay on metres. These two last are spurious.

"*Notitia Editionum quoad Libros Heb. Gr. & Lat. quæ vel primariæ, vel sæc. xv. impressæ, vel Aldinæ, in Bibliotheca Bodleiana adservantur. Oxon 1795.*"

For this *Catalogue raisonné* of the first printed books in the Bodleian library, the learned world is supposed to be indebted to the present Divinity-Professor in the university of Oxford. The books are classed in the following order:

Bibles and ecclesiastical writers, in Hebrew, Greek, and Latin.

Classics, Greek and Latin.

Aldus's editions, Greek, Latin, and Italian.

Miscellaneous books of the fifteenth century.

With occasional observations.

The design of this publication is threefold: 1. To represent what curious editions this library possesses. 2. To shew what it wants, and that its revenues are equal to the purchase of more. 3. To induce public-spirited literati to make presents of such to it.

"*Voyages de M. P. S. Pallas;*" or, travels of Professor Pallas in different parts of the Russian empire and Northern Asia, from the summer of 1768, to July 1774, South-Eastward, comprizing the provinces of Kasan and Orenberg, the borders of the Caspian sea, the provinces of Oufa and Permia, Tobolsk, the course of the Iruth, the government of Koliwan, the lake Baical, and as far East as the banks of the river Amour; describing the manners, customs, religion, language, and antiquities, of the several tribes and nations; the natural productions, particularly vegetables and minerals; in a full and instructive detail. Translated from the original, by M. Gauthier de la Peyrouse, secretary for foreign affairs, 5 volumes, 4to. and one of maps and plates. Paris, 1783—1793.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

MONITOR writes on a subject we highly approve; yet we wish to avoid entering into what must lead to a long discussion.

The old story of Mrs. YEAL's Ghost is too absurd to bear repeating.

CHIPPING ONOAR Church will be engraved as soon as it conveniently can be.

W and R. R. in our next; with the "Short Description of Warblington;" and of "Dinas Dinlle;" "Illustrations of Measure for Measure;" &c. &c.

*An Imitation of Mr. Addison's Latin Verses
upon a Painting of the Resurrection, drawn
over the Altar-Piece at Magdalen College,
Oxford.*

WHILE I display the painter's noble
art;
Urania, come! thy heav'nly aid impart,
And warm the poet's breast with sacred fires,
This awful scene sublimer strains requires;
To paint the Judge in glorious pomp array'd,
And guilty souls with utmost dread dismay'd,
When Christ appears to recompense the just,
And raise their mould'ring bodies from the
dust.

This wall was once a rude unpolish'd plain,
Whose surface now these breathing colours
stain;
The painter's hand his well-charg'd pencil
draw,
Till not one spot its former aspect knew;
With rougher strokes the artist's work began,
And on this ground he form'd his future plan.
And first, above, (before the stars were
made.)

To fill the void a flowing æther spread;
Next shone the sun, in radiant lustre bright,
And Cynthia next confess'd her borrow'd
light;
The sky now glitter'd with each twinkling
star,
And the bright tract that's call'd the Milky
Way.

While thus the work in beauteous order
The painter's skill his cautious pencil shews;
O'er rough and sordid paint, with wondrous
art,
Spring groupes of various forms on ev'ry
part.

Above, behold the bright angelic bands
Soaring aloft with trumpets in their hands!
Th' astonish'd dead the solemn summons
hear,

And men arising from their graves appear.
As when fam'd Cadmus sow'd the fruitful
earth,
The pregnant glebe gave armed men their
birth;
With this new seed the teeming furrow glows,
And from the soil a warlike harvest rose.

Our scatter'd dust, that's mix'd with plants
or me,

See here become united as before;
Our bones dispers'd see here collect'd join,
And thus restore the human form divine.

At first the body's rais'd with mangled face,
Bearing the ghastly marks of death's disgrace;
Struck with pale fear th' astonish'd spectre
stand,

And, scarce reviv'd, erect his stiffen'd hands.
Next tow'rd the center of the wall is seen
The Lamb of God, in majesty serene;
See round him clouds of glowing brightness
spread,

And rays of glory circling o'er his head.
How chang'd from him, who once upon the
cross

Endur'd such anguish to redeem man's loss!
Who once beneath death's dark dominion lay,
But soon triumphant rose to realms of day.

See his pierc'd side and wounded hands ap-
pear!

Hither vast crowds of happy souls draw near,
Of mothers, infants, youths, and maids, and
boys,

All flock around to taste of endless joys.
Fixing their eyes upon their heav'nly King,
These blessed saints their hallelujahs sing;
While all their souls are with such rapture
fir'd,

As when a Sibyl feels herself inspir'd.

Who's that, the painter has with beauty
grac'd,

And on his rev'rend head a mitre plac'd?
On him a winged messenger attends;
I know the face, it is my ancient friend's.
Wainfleet*! thou worthy soul, when shall
we find

Another likeness of thy virtuous mind?
Thy upright heart, devoid of guilt or fear,
Exults with joy to see thy Judge so near.

But now, behold far diff'rent scenes arise:
See liquid sulphur burning to the skies.

This part the painter hath express'd so well,
One shudders with fear as at the flames of hell.
Such well reign'd fire is kindled on the wall,
One thinks it must in its own ashes fall.

Here groupes of base unhappy souls we see,
Whose bitter cries express their misery.

The Judge behind preparing to expel
This flaccid crowd from paradise to hell.
What must they do! how flee the wrath of
Heav'n!

(What price would now for Virtue's palm
Too late, alas! their cries and tears will be,
Since then must be fulfill'd God's fix'd de-
cree.

What various beauties does the painting
show!

What artful skill! how strong the colours
Not fairer grace does Iris' bow display,
Which sparkling glitters in the sun's bright
ray.

Sweet painting, may thy splendor be no less,
'Till that great day which you yourself ex-
press!

Cowbit.

J. M.

PROLOGUE TO THE SECRET TRIBUNAL,

WRITTEN BY JOHN LITCHFIELD, ESQ.

SPOKEN BY MR. MACREADY.

LONG hath the Fragic Muse in secret
mourn'd

Her pow'r abus'd, her empire overturn'd,
Her sacred laws in mix'd confusion tost,
Her rights insulted, and her virtues lost.
Her children, long profess'd, dispute her reign,
Deserting her's to hold her sister's train.

'No grief sublime now swell th' impassion'd
breast †,

'Array'd in Truth's or flow'ry Fiction's vest;

* The founder of Magdalen college.

† The lines distinguished by inverted
commas were omitted in the delivery.

‘ No melting tear now swims in Sorrow’s
eye,
‘ Nor Terror screams, nor Pity vents the sigh;
‘ Time was when Genius struck the plaintive
lyre,
‘ And Fancy lent her intellectual fire;
‘ When poets rais’d the sympathetic strain,
‘ And claim’d Compassion’s tear—nor claim’d
in vain.’

The changeling Fashion now disdains to pay
Her sullen tribute to the serious lay;
While cold and impotent our authors move,
And scorn to wake or pity, fear, or love.
By secondary means they strive to raise
The primary means of meretricious praise;
With flags, spears, helmets, and processions
rise, [strife;

“Pomp, pride, and circumstance,” of scenic
To storied deeds of bold emprise they lead,
An army conquer’d, or a nation free.
Prompters and Properties their pow’rs unite,
And drum, fife, trumpet, rouse the mimic
fight. [retreat—

Hark! here a charge—the trumpet—there
A victory here—tattoo—and there defeat.
Thus action, bustle is—and passion, rage,
As Bards decree, or mightier Chiefs engage;
While, as the fight grows warm, the pit is
froze,

The audience shiver as the actor glows.

‘ Nor more the verse has cunning skill to
wind
‘ The secret springs that agitate the mind;
‘ High-rais’d on stilts in measur’d prose it
creeps, [sleeps;
‘ While Judgement sickens, and while Fancy
‘ Nor pause of thought, nor passion’s vivid
glow,
‘ Disturb its studied but unmeaning flow.
‘ Monotonous and dull the periods roll,
‘ Allure the ear, but leave untouched the soul.
‘ Nature, however, is never all the same,
‘ In multifarious forms she makes her claim;
‘ Expression varies as the passion turns,
‘ Softens with love, or with resentment burns.’

This night, a Bard, to different views inclin’d,

Demands the tribute of the willing mind,
Happy, if such his enterprizing art—
To waken feeling, and to touch the heart.

What time the policy of German rule
Fetter’d the native freedom of the soul—
When Superstition held her sanguine state,
And dealt at will the rapid blow of fate—
The world beheld all pledge of safety gone,
And even monarchs trembled on their throne.
Judges, with functions unconfin’d and free,
Wanted to register the dark decree;
The culprit once condemn’d—a numerous
band

Of secret agents hunt him through the land;
Nor age, nor character, nor kin, have force
To stay their barb’rous unrelenting course;
Bound by an oath th’ avenging steel to draw,
Guilt became piety, and murder law.
But now, rejoice! the envy’d pow’r is thine
To punish malice, and to thwart design.

Open as day our courts judicial move,
And rich or poor their equal influence prove;
Rejoice! your upright judges make you free,
Bulwarks of fame, of life, and liberty!

To You our Author now submits his cause
Unbias’d guardians of Dramatic laws;
Guilty, or not—there rest at once his all,
For by your verdict he must stand or fall.

A PLEASANT DIALOGUE BETWEEN
PLAIN TRUTH

AND
BLIND IGNORANCE.

TRUTH.

GOD speed you, ancient Father,
And give you a good day!
What is thy cause, I pray you,
So sadly here you stay?
And that you keep such gazing
On this decayed place,
The which, for superstition,
Good princes down did raze?

IGNORANCE.

Chill tell thee by my vizen
That sometimes che have known
A vair and goodly abbey
Stand here of brick and stone.
And many holy vrier,
As ich may zay to thee,
Wichin these goodly cloisters
Che did vall often zee.

TRUTH.

Then I must tell thee, Father,
In truth and verity,
A sort of greater hypocrites
Thou could’st not likely see;
Deceiving of the simple
With false and feigned lies;
But such an order, truly,
Christ never did devise.

IGNORANCE.

Ah! ah! che smell thee now, man,
Che know well what thou art;
A vellow of mean learning,
Che wis not worth a vart.
Vor, when we had the old law,
A merry world was then;
And ev’ry thing was plenty
Among all sorts of men.

TRUTH.

Thou givest me an answer
As did the Jews sometimes
Unto the prophet Jeremy,
When he accus’d their crimes;
“‘T was merry,” said the people,
“And joyful in the realm,
“Which did offer spice-cakes
“Unto the Queen of Heav’n.”

IGNORANCE.

Chill tell thee what, good vellow,
Before the yicars went hence

A bushel of the best wheat
Was sold for fourteen pence ;
And vorty eggs a penny,
That were both good and new ;
And this zhe zay myzself have zeen,
And yet ich am no Jew.

TRUTH.

Within the sacred Bible
We find it written plain,
The latter days should troublesome
And dang'rous be certaine ;
That we should be self-lovers,
And charity wax cold ;
Then 'tis not true religion
That makes the grief to hold.

IGNORANCE.

Chill tell thee my opinion plain,
And choul that well ye knew
Ich care not for the Bible-book,
'Tis too big to be true.
Our blessed Lady's Pfalter
Zhall for my money go,
Zuch pretty prayers as there be
The Bible cannot zheew.

TRUTH.

Now hast thou spoken truly,
For, in that book, indeed,
No mention of our Lady
Or Romish saint we read ;
For, by the blessed Spirit
That book indited was,
And not by simple persons,
As is the foolish mass.

IGNORANCE.

Cham zure they are not voolish
That made the mass, che trow ;
Why, man, 'tis all in Latin,
And vools no Latin know !
Were not our fathers wise, man,
And they did like it well,
Who very much rejoiced
To hear the zeering bell ?

TRUTH.

But many kings and prophets,
As I may say to thee,
Have wish'd the light that you have,
And could it never see.
For what art thou the better
A Latin song to hear,
And understandest nothing
That they sing in the choir ?

IGNORANCE.

O hold thy peace, I pray thee,
The noise was passing trim,
To hear the vriers singing
As we did enter in ;
And then to see the rood-lost
Zo bravely zet with saints,
And now to zee them wand'ring,
My heart with sorrow saints.

TRUTH.

The Lord did give commandment
No image thou should'st make,

Nor that unto idolatry
You should yourself betake ;
The golden calf of Israel
Moses did therefore spoil,
And Baal's priests and temples
He brought to utter foil.

IGNORANCE.

But our Lady of Walsingham
Was a pure and holy zaint,
And many men in pilgrimage
Did shew to her complaint.
Yea with zweet Thomas Becket,
And many others mo,
The holie maid of Kent, likewise,
Did many wonders shew.

TRUTH.

Such saints are well agreeing
To your profession sure,
And to the men that made them
So precious and so pure.
The one was found a traitor,
And judged worthy death ;
The other eke for treason
Did end his hateful breath.

IGNORANCE.

Yea, yea, it is no matter,
Dispraise them how you will,
But zure they did much goodness ;
When they were with us still
We had our holy water,
And holy bread likewise,
And many holy reliques
We saw before our eyes.

TRUTH.

And all this while they fed you
With vain and sundry shows,
Which never Christ commanded,
As learned doctor knows.
Search then the holy Scriptures,
And you shall plainly see
That headlong to damnation
They always trained thee.

IGNORANCE.

If it be true, good vellow,
As thou dost zay to me,
Then to my zaviour Jesus
Alone then will I flee ;
Believing in the gospel
And passion of his Zon ;
And with the subtle papists
Ich for ever done.

ON READING THOMAS PAINE'S AGE OF REASON.

TOM Paine's deistic trash and treason
His impudence proclaims Right Reason,
Or Reason's Age ; but Tom should know
He is *Right Reason's* mad-brain'd foe ;
And that, compar'd with Sacred Writ,
His *incb* of philosophic wit
Is but a taper to the sun ;
Right Reason's ridicule and fun.

WRITTEN ON A SPOT COMMANDING A
DISTANT PROSPECT OF MALVERN
HILL, THE EVENING BEFORE
THE AUTHOR QUITTED
GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

AND now farewell e'nto my fancy'd joys,
For real joys have long been lost to me;
Long have I scorn'd the world's delusive toys,
Long have I lost a heart from sorrow free.

Yet I have known when ev'ry toy could
please,
When mirth could well my lighter cares
beguile;
I've known the blessings of a heart at ease,
And known what joys await the ready
smile.

Such was my bliss ere yet Love's conqu'ring
pow'r,
And Lucy's virtues, taught me to adore;
How chang'd my state, when on that fatal
hour
Our fortunes bade us part, to meet no more!

Yet still I sought a refuge from despair,
And try'd by ev'ry art to chase my pain;
I sought the social band—no joy was there;
I sought the silent shade—long sought in
vain,

Till chance conducted to this favour'd height,
Which proudly looks o'er many a length-
en'd vale,
Whence to yon hill I strain'd my aching sight,
Yon hill then witness'd first th' impassion'd
tale;

And to this spot, while beams the parting
day,
True as the pilgrim to the knee-worn shrine,
Pensive I came, essay'd a melting lay,
And, wrapp'd in fancy'd bliss, call'd Lu-
cy mine;

In ev'ry soften'd breeze I seem'd to hear
The chaste confession of her love—a sigh;
Each dew-drop bright shone like that pearly
tear
That stole at parting from my Lucy's eye.

“And does she sigh, and does she weep,” I
cry'd, [her heart?
“And can nor time nor distance change
“Want's idle threats shall ne'er our loves
“divide, [part.”
“Again we'll meet, but ne'er again to

But soon, too soon, my fancy'd joys were o'er,
For Philomel's sad plaint recall'd my pain,
And forc'd me feel she did not mourn alone,
Though she alone so sweetly could com-
plain.

Thus wak'd to woe I hied me home again,
To watch and weep away the weary night,
As soon to blame the slow-consuming day,
That envy'd eve's approach, and me this
short delight.

But evening's mild approach may charm no
more,

Fancy no more may cheat me of my woe,
E'en my short raptures now at once are o'er,
For ever from this favour'd height I go.

ON THE ANNIVERSARY OF MY
MARRIAGE.

WHY glows my Lucy's modest cheek?
From flatt'ry thou hast nought to fear,
Thou mayst unblushing hear me speak,
For we've been marry'd now a year;
And in that time too oft we prove
The rose, that bloom'd so lovely fair
So fragrant in the spring of love,
Is chill'd by wedlock's wintry air.

Nor blame inconstant man alone;
Hark to the thrush on yonder spray!
Some feather'd fair has fir'd his breast,
And thus he flatters—to betray.

For, ere a little year be o'er,
A quick revolving year of love,
He sees this first fond mate no more,
But seeks another in the grove.

Canst thou then, Lucy, hope the praise
Once offer'd to thy virgin charms,
In early courtship's halcyon days,
Or ere I press'd thee to my arms?

'Twas flatt'ry sure, for when I gave
My praise to virtues yet untry'd;
Now listen to the voice of truth,
My Joy! my Transport! and my Pride!

For I have prov'd thy love sincere,
Know thee what many feign to be;
Though gentle, firm; grave, not severe;
With wisdom, yet simplicity.

What though a stranger to the art
That woos and wins the vulgar mind;
Thy smiles to all thou dost impart,
Thy love to one of all mankind.

He, fondly musing in thy praise,
Gives to thy worth this verse sincere;
And may this day, this best of days,
Return still blest for many a year!

And, if the fond endearing tie,
That 'gins to claim affection new,
Be only what my Lucy is,
“As kind, as gentle, and as true;”

Then though nor wealth nor power be ours,
To shield it from a world unkind,
Heav'n will, we know, to the “thorn lamb
“Temper the keenly-biting wind.”

And, when my day of death shall come
('Tis, Lucy, what we all must see),
Do thou receive my parting breath,
That I ne'er know the loss of thee.

Thou canst not live—I know thy love—
But, ere a little time be o'er,
We both shall meet again above,
In happier scenes, to part no more.
Leicesterhire.

LINES, SAID TO HAVE BEEN ADDRESSED
TO MR COWPER, WITH A PRESENT OF
"THE DEVONSHIRE AND CORNWALL
POEMS," BY MR. POLWHELE.

COWPER! to thee the Muse of Devon
bears

A rustic off'ring. On the green hill-tops,
Or in the hollow combs, beside the rills,
She gather'd many a wild-flower; and re-
tir'd

Beneath a Druid's chafmed rock, whose base
Was fretted by the foaming Teign, she wove
This wreath to the pale moon; while, scarce
discern'd [wood],

(Where open'd, far within, th' o'erhanging
The circling fairies twinkled.—Such the
wreath [hues

She consecrates to thee! And, though its
Be oft too glaring to thy purer eye,

Perchance the primrose or the bluebell there
May lurk, in modest tints, not unperceiv'd.

But COWPER will accept, with fav'ring
glance [sides,

This votive gift. For, where true Taste re-
Where ardent Genius sheds th' unborrow'd
ray,

And unaffected Learning tempers all,
There Candour reigns. And long, exalted
Bard,

Long may thy fine originalities
Illumine our minds! Still may thy "TASK"
delight,

And be thy "HOMER'S" lustre unobscur'd
Till thine own epic Muse eclipse its orb!

CARMEN, NUMERIS ALCAICIS, IN 70 NA-
TALEM VIRI REVERENDI A. T. OLIM
MAGISTRI. JAM VERO AMICI
SUI, UTROQUE NOMINE DE
SE OPTINE MERITI*.

From Academical Contributions (See p. 505).

OTU, severæ diva scientiæ,
Quæ, quicquid usquam est docta recon-
Expromere, ausa es veritatis [citi
Ingenuos referare fontes,

Lucisque acutæ dicere tramites,
Et jura motûs, et vaga sidera,
Quî fiat, ut projecta porro
In proprios sinuentur orbes

Virtute solis; des veniam, precor,
Quod ex tuis jam transfuga partibus
In castra Musarum referre
Me studeam: neque enim laborum

* This ode was written for Jan. 30, 1794; on which day the late Rev. Antony Temple, his ever honoured master and friend, entered his 71st year: and the author, having but a few days before closed his mathematical labours in the degree of B. A. was then, for a purpose alluded to in the fourth stanza, resuming his attention to the studies of classical literature.

Exinde fructus non oritur, bene
Sî militatum est, nec sibi non sua
Divina victorem voluptas
Percipit inde animum, triumphû

Opima merces. At tibi quomodo
Grates rependam, sancte senex, tuâ
Virtute dignas? Laus inepta,
Ingenii vitio maligni,

Utrumque lædit. Mi tamen hunc diem
Fraudare grato munere carminis
Et voce votorum benignâ,
Religio est. Tûa vidit ætas

Bis lustrâ septem: quod superest, precor,
Fortuna cretâ insigniat integrum,
Et ponat ad lucrum, dolore,
Si potis est, vacuum. Valeto!

HORACE, BOOK I. ODE 32.

Translated by a School-boy.

IF e'er beneath the clust'ring bower
With thee I've charm'd an idle hour,
Come, lyre belov'd, at Cæsar's call,
And bid the melting accents fall!
Come, bid the Latian strain, sublime,
Steal down the vale of endless time!
The Lesbian first attun'd thy lay,
The Lesbian dread in battle's day,
Or when in war's confus'd uproar,
Or the tall vessel wreck'd on shore,
Still soft he sang the God of wine,
Still Phœbus' choir, th' harmonious Nine,
Venus array'd in beauty's pride,
And Cupid constant at her side;
Still dwelt on Lycon's graceful air,
His sable eyes, his raven hair.
Dear shell, by Phœbus oft caress'd,
At Jove's high feasts a grateful guest,
Sweet lenitive of ev'ry care,
Hear thy fond poet's solemn prayer!

IMPROMPTU,

ON LANDING AT DOVER, JULY 20.

"HOW Grief and Fondness in this
breast rebel," [swell,
Which Fancy told me with but Joy would
When once more, Dover, I should touch thy
strand,

A three years' Stranger to my Native Land!
For, ah! three years have so deform'd its face,
Its much-lov'd features I can scarcely trace!
E'en the soft sex's pudency, our boast,
Seems with each other charm to flee the
coast.

Where are the British Fair I left behind,
Coolest and loveliest of the female kind;
As chaste and modest as the unfunn'd snow;
To Angels nearest in this world below?
But now, oh horror! as in brothels bred,
To the nice feelings of their honour dead,
In her "NO-WAIST" each bold Nymph seems
to tell ye,

With more than strumpet-brass, BEHOLD MY
BELLY!

ANGLOS.
FOREIGN

INTELLIGENCE OF IMPORTANCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Admiralty-Office, June 27. Dispatches, of which the following are copies and extracts, were yesterday received at this office.

Copy of a Letter from the Hon. Vice-Admiral CORNWALLIS, dated on-board his Majesty's Ship Royal Sovereign, at Sea, June 11, 1795, to EVAN NEPEAN, Esq. Secretary of the Admiralty.

SIR, I request that you will be pleased to acquaint the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that, on the 6th inst. a ship having been chased by the squadron, a signal was made to me from the Phaëton, that it was an enemy's frigate; but in the evening Capt. Stopford made me a signal that he could not come up with the chase; upon which I called him in, and brought-to for the night, being then in latitude 47 deg. 28 minutes, longitude 5 deg. 57 min. In the morning of the 7th, a sail was seen again to the eastward. I made the signal for the Phaëton, Pallas, and Kingsfisher, to chase, and followed them with the line-of-battle ships: it was blowing fresh from the North. As we came in with the land, several large ships were under sail, which proved to be a French squadron, consisting of three line-of-battle ships, six frigates, a brig, a sloop, and cutter. Some of them were at first standing off shore, but unfortunately the wind was fair for them to get into Belleisle road, where I saw several large ships at anchor. We had got very near the enemy's ships, and I had hopes at first we should have got up with them before they would have reached their port; and I made the signal for the ships to form for their mutual support, and engage the enemy as they came up. The Phaëton fired several shot, which the line-of-battle ships returned from their sterns. I followed as far as I thought it prudent, and then hauled the wind. Soon after I saw three sail standing in, I made the signal to chase. They were two French frigates, and a large Dutch-built ship in tow of one of them. They stood round the south end of Belleisle. The headmost ships got within gun-shot, and several were exchanged. The Kingsfisher fired several broadsides at the frigates. They were obliged to cast off the ship in tow; and, rounding the Point of the Island, we came upon a convoy, chiefly brigs. Eight of them were taken; but the frigates running in shore among shoals, the Triumph and Phaëton having made signals to me of danger, were obliged to give over the pursuit. By what I can learn the convoy came from Bordeaux, laden with wine, and under the charge of the three line-of-battle ships and eight frigates. A brig corvette had anchored close in with the south end of the island in the evening, whilst the frigates were chased. At night I directed Capt. Stopford, in the Phaëton, to work in shore, and, if he did not perceive any works to protect the

corvette, to endeavour to bring her out. He attempted it in the morning; but they opened a battery upon the ship which he had not seen; and, the brig having been hauled very close in shore during the night, Captain Stopford very properly thought it was not an object of consequence enough to balance the loss the ship was likely to sustain, and therefore returned, having had one man killed, seven wounded, and two of his guns dismounted. I find the vessels have naval stores as well as wine. The ship has cannon, and I understand is laden with naval and ordnance stores. Two American vessels, laden with provisions of different kinds, have been detained by the squadron; I send them in by the Kingsfisher. I have ordered Captain Gosselin to join me again immediately.

Copy of a Letter from Captain GOSSELIN, of His Majesty's Sloop Kingsfisher, dated Falmouth, June 24, to EVAN NEPEAN, Esq.

SIR, You will be pleased to inform my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty of the arrival of his Majesty's sloop under my command off this port, and of having seen the large ship (captured by Vice Admiral Cornwallis's squadron on the 17th inst.) in safety; all the rest of the convoy parted company with me on the 19th in a severe gale of wind.

I am, &c. T. L. M. GOSSELIN.

Extract of a Letter from Vice Admiral CORNWALLIS, to EVAN NEPEAN, Esq.

I have the honour of acquainting you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that on the 16th in the morning, standing-in with the land, near the Penmarks, I sent the Phaëton a-head to look out for any of the enemy's ships upon the coast. I stood after her with the Mars, Triumph, Brunswick, Bellerophon, and Pallas. At ten she made a signal for seeing a fleet a-head, and afterwards that they were of superior force. Upon her bringing-to, I made the signal to haul to the wind upon the starboard tack. At this time I could not see the hulls of the strange sails. Thirty were counted, and some of them had all their sail out upon a wind, being directly to leeward of us. I stood upon the starboard tack with all our sail, keeping the ships collected. Upon enquiring by signal the enemy's force, Capt. Stopford answered, thirteen line of battle ships, fourteen frigates, two brigs, and a cutter; in all thirty sail. Near half of them tacked in shore in the afternoon; the wind fell very much, and came round to the northward, off the land, and of course brought those ships of the enemy (which had tacked) to windward, and the others laid up for us. They were seen in the morning before it was day-light upon both quarters of the squadron.

At

GENT. MAG. July, 1795.

At nine in the morning one of the front line-of-battle ships began to fire upon the Mars. Their frigates were ranged up abreast of us to windward, except one, which kept to leeward, and ran up upon the larboard quarter of the Mars, then yawed and fired, which was frequently repeated. This was the only frigate that attempted any thing. The line of battle ships came up in succession, and a teasing fire, with intervals, was kept up during the whole day. In the evening they made a show of a more serious attack upon the Mars, (which had gotten a little to leeward,) and obliged me to bear up for her support. This was their last effort, if any thing they did can deserve that appellation. Several shot were fired for two hours after, but they appeared to be drawing off, and before sun-set their whole fleet had tacked and were standing from us. The Mars and Triumph being the sternmost ships were of course more exposed to the enemy's fire; and I cannot too much commend the spirited conduct of Sir Charles Cotton and Sir Erasmus Gower, the captains of those ships. Lord Charles Fitzgerald also in the Brunswick, kept up a very good fire from the after-guns, but that ship was the whole time obliged to carry every sail. The Bellerophon being nearly under the same circumstances, I was glad to keep in some measure as a reserve, having reason at first to suppose there would be full occasion for the utmost exertion of us: I, and being rather a head of me was not able to fire much. I considered that ship as a treasure in store, having heard of her former achievements, and observing the spirit manifested by all on-board when she passed me, joined to the activity and zeal shewn by Lord Cranston during the whole cruise. I am also much indebted to Captain Whithy, for his activity and unremitting diligence on-board the Royal Sovereign. The frigates shewed the greatest attention and alertness. I kept the Pallas near me to repeat signals, which Captain Curzon performed very much to my satisfaction. Indeed, I shall ever feel the impression which the good conduct of the captains, officers, seamen, marines, and soldiers, in the squadron has made on my mind: and it was the greatest pleasure I ever received to see the spirit manifested by the men, who, instead of being cast down at seeing thirty sail of the enemy's ships attacking our little squadron, were in the highest spirits imaginable. I do not mean the Royal Sovereign alone, the same spirit was shewn in all the ships as they came near me; and, although (circumstanced as we were) we had no great reason to complain of the conduct of the enemy, yet our men could not help repeatedly expressing their contempt of them. Could common prudence have allowed me to let loose their valour, I hardly know what might not have been accomplished by such men.

Little damage has been received by the ships in general, except the sterns having been very much shaken by firing the guns. The Mars reports twelve men wounded, but none killed; the main-mast, fore and top-sail yard wounded, and her rigging and sails cut a good deal. The Triumph has shifted and repaired some of her sails, but any damage she has received is so trifling, at least in her Captain's eye, that Sir Erasmus Gower has not thought it worth reporting; indeed, the cool and firm conduct of that ship was such, that it appeared to me the enemy's ships dared not come near her.

It has blown hard from the North East since I parted from the French fleet.

I take the first opportunity of sending this by the Phaëton, lest, upon hearing that the French fleet are at sea, their Lordships may be under apprehensions for the safety of these ships.

Extract of a Letter from the Hon. Captain COCHRANE, of his Majesty's ship Thetis, to EVAN NEPEAN, Esq.

SIR, *Halifax Harbour, May 28, 1795.*

Be pleased to acquaint the Lords of the Admiralty, that, in consequence of orders from Rear-Admiral Murray to cruise off the Chesapeake, to intercept the three French store-ships then lying in Hampton Roads, and ready for sea, I proceeded, on the 2d instant, with his Majesty's ship Huffle, and on the 17th instant at day-break, Cape Henry bearing E. by S. distant twenty leagues, we discovered five sail of ships standing to the N.W. with their larboard tacks on-board. We soon perceived that they were ships of force; two of them appeared to carry from 28 to 30 guns on the main decks; one of which had lower-deck ports; the three others from 20 to 24 guns.

On observing us standing towards them, they formed a line of battle ahead, and waited to receive us. At nine A.M. I made the Huffle's signal to prepare to engage the second ship of the enemy's van, intending, in the Thetis, to attack the centre ship, which appeared the largest, with the two others that formed their rear.

Before eleven we had closed with the enemy, and the Huffle had compelled the Commodore and his second a head to quit the line, and make sail to the E. S. E.

The fire of both ships then fell on the centre ship and those in the rear. At a quarter before twelve the three ships struck their colours; the two in the rear attempted, notwithstanding, to make off, one of which was soon brought-to by the Huffle. Within an hour after the largest ship struck, her main and fore masts went over her side. On taking possession we found her to be La Prévoyante, pierced for 26 guns on the main deck, with four other ports, which can be cut,

cut out at pleasure, and ten ports below : she had only 24 mounted, part of which they shifted over during the action. The ship that the Hussar had taken possession of is called *La Raison*, carrying 18 guns, but pierced for 24, which, with the other three, had escaped from Guadaloupe on the 25th ult. and were bound to one of the American Ports to take in a cargo of provisions and naval stores for France. I am sorry to say that we had eight of our best men killed, and nine others wounded, some of them badly ; the Hussar has been more fortunate, having only 2 wounded.

La Prévoyante is a very fine ship, about 143 feet long, but not so broad as the *Thetis* ; she can carry with ease 40 guns ; is only two years old.

La Raison is also a very fine ship, and is coppered ; and I trust they will both answer for his Majesty's service. Being employed in taking on-board the prisoners, and repairing our damages, during the night, it was my intention to proceed at day-light after the enemy, in company with the Hussar, leaving the prizes under the charge of Lieutenant Saville, of the *Prince Edward* cutter, who joined soon after the action, and used every endeavour to arrive up while engaged ; but, a fresh breeze of wind springing up early in the morning, enabled them to get out of sight before day-break.

I therefore proceeded with the Hussar and the prizes to this port, in order to obtain the necessary repairs. A. F. COCHRANE.

[The Gazette also contains Dispatches from General Sir JOHN VAUGHAN, dated Martinico, April 16 and 25, informing Government of the horrid ravages committed by the French and the Negroes in the islands of Grenada and St. Vincent's, and the distressed and perilous state in which they are. General Nicols kept a post in the former, and General Seton in the latter, when these dispatches came away.]

The Letters of the 25th mention, that General Stewart at St. Lucie was unsuccessful in an attack on the enemy on the 22d of April ; and that he lost above 200 men in killed and wounded, among which, he had reason to believe, were several Officers.]

Admiralty-Office, June 27. The following Dispatch was this morning received from Admiral Lord BRIDPORT, K. B.

SIR, *Royal George, at Sea, June 24.*

It is with sincere satisfaction I acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that his Majesty's Squadron under my command attacked the enemy's fleet, consisting of twelve ships of the line, attended with eleven frigates, and some small cruizers, on the 23d inst. close in with Port L'Orient. The ships which struck are the *Alexander*, *Le Forini-*

dable, and *Le Tiger*, which were with difficulty retained. If the enemy had not been protected and sheltered by the land, I have every reason to believe that a much greater number, if not all, the line-of-battle ships, would have been taken or destroyed. In detailing the particulars of this service, I am to state, that at the dawn of day on the 22d inst. the *Nymph* and *Astræ*, being the look-out frigates a-head, made the signal for the enemy's fleet. I soon perceived that there was no intention to meet me in battle : consequently I made the signal for four of the best sailing ships, the *Sans Pareil*, *Orion*, *Ruffel*, and *Colossus*, and soon afterwards for the whole fleet, to chase, which continued all that day, and during the night, with very little wind. Early in the morning on the 23d inst. the headmost ships, the *Irresistible*, *Orion*, *Queen Charlotte*, *Ruffel*, *Colossus*, and *Sans Pareil*, were pretty well up with the enemy, and a little before six o'clock the action began, and continued till near nine. When the ships struck, the British Squadron was near to some batteries, and in the face of a strong naval port, which will manifest to the public the zeal, intrepidity, and skill, of the Admirals, Captains, and all other officers, seamen and soldiers, employed upon this service ; and they are fully entitled to my warmest acknowledgments. I beg also to be allowed to mark my approbation, in a particular manner, of Capt. Domett's conduct, serving under my flag, for his manly spirit, and for the assistance I received from his active and attentive mind. I feel likewise great satisfaction in doing justice to the meritorious conduct of all the officers of every class, as well as to the bravery of the seamen and soldiers in the *Royal George*, upon this event, and upon former occasions. I judged it necessary, upon the information I had received of the force of the enemy, to put the *Robust*, *Thunderer*, and *Standard*, into my line of battle ; but their distance from my Squadron, and under the circumstance of little wind, they could not join me till after the action was over. I shall proceed upon my station as soon as I have ordered a distribution of the prisoners, and made other necessary arrangements for the Squadron. It is my intention to keep at sea, in order to fulfil every part of my instructions. I have judged it necessary to send Capt. Domett with my dispatches, who will give their Lordships such farther particulars as shall have occurred to him on the victory we have gained. You will herewith receive a list of the killed and wounded, with the ships they belonged to, and the commanders names.

N. B. I am happy to find, by the report made to me, that Captain Grindall's wounds are not dangerous.

* Capt. Domett reports, that the remainder of the enemy's fleet made their escape into L'Orient.

List of the Killed and Wounded on-board his Majesty's Squadron under my command, in action with the enemy off Port L'Orient.

Irresistible, Capt. Grindall—3 seamen killed; 9 seamen and 3 soldiers wounded. Capt. Grindall, and Mr. Troughton, the master, wounded.

Orion, Sir James Saumarez.—5 seamen and 1 soldier killed; 17 seamen and 1 soldier wounded.

Queen Charlotte, Sir A. S. Douglas.—4 seamen killed; 25 seamen and 5 soldiers wounded. Mr. D. Courts, master's mate, and Mr. H. Charles, midshipman, wounded.

Rutledge, Capt. Th. Larcom.—2 seamen and 1 soldier killed; 9 seamen wounded. Capt. Bacon, of 118th reg. wounded.

Coblossus, Capt. J. Monkton.—4 seamen and 1 soldier killed; 26 seamen and 2 soldiers wounded. Lieut. Mends, and Mr. Whyley midshipman, wounded.

Sans Pareil, Rt. Hon. Lord Hugh Seymour, Capt. Browell—7 seamen and 1 soldier killed. C. M. Stocker, 2d Lieut. W. Jephcott, 2d Lieut. of Marines, killed; Lieut. F. J. Nott and Mr. R. Spencer, wounded.

London, Capt. E. Griffith—2 seamen wounded. Mr. J. E. Baker, midshipman, wounded.

Queen, Vice-Admiral S. A. Gardner, Capt. Bedford.—None killed or wounded.

Prince George, Capt. Edge.—None killed or wounded.

Royal George, Admiral Lord Bridport, Capt. Domett.—5 seamen and 1 soldier wounded.

BRIDPORT.

Admiralty-Office, June 30. Extracts and Copies of Letters, received from Vice-Admiral CALDWELL.

Ocean Transport, St. Pierre, Martinique, April 17.

SIR, in my letter of March 15, I informed you of the insurrection at Grenada, and that orders were sent to Barbadoes to make detachments thence immediately on the arrival of the convoy, which took place accordingly; and I am now extremely concerned to acquaint you, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, of our failure, in our attempt on the 8th instant, to dislodge the enemy from an eminence on which they had taken post: for the particulars of which I beg to refer you to the inclosed copies of letters from Captains Rogers and Watkins; and for the situation of the Colony to the former's subsequent Letter by Col. Webster. Captain Sawyer has taken a sloop under St. Lucia, with arms, ammunition, and provisions, from Guadaloupe; and Captain Watkins acquaints me he has captured a privateer, and a schooner, with arms and ammunition, under Spanish colours.

BEN. CALDWELL.

SIR, *Quebec, Grenada, April 9.*

I was in great hopes, every day ever since the arrival of the two Regiments under Colonel Campbell, to have announced to you the total subjugation of the French and rebels in this Island; but such vast quantities of rain have constantly been falling until yesterday morning as to preclude the possibility of carrying on any military operations in the mountainous part of this island. It having been judged absolutely necessary to assault the Enemy's camp the first favourable moment, and willing to give every assistance in my power from the Navy, to insure, if possible, success, Captain Watkins, of the Resource, became a ready volunteer on the occasion. A corps of 150 men was selected by him from the Resource, and volunteers from the transports, with whom Captain Browell served as a volunteer. Inclosed I send you Captain Watkins's letter, to which I beg leave to refer you for the particulars of our misfortune. I have not yet seen a return from the army, though I understand the loss amounts to, in killed and wounded, 100. Every tongue is loud in praise of the gallant conduct of Captain Watkins in this unfortunate affair; and I want words to express a just sense of my obligations to him for the great zeal and exertion he has so eminently displayed ever since his arrival here. Captain Browell's behaviour has been highly meritorious, and the service is much indebted to his exertions and example. I beg leave to assure you, no relaxation of exertions with the Navy will take place. J. ROGERS.
To Vice-Admiral Caldwell.

SIR, *Ocean Transport, April 19.*

With much satisfaction I inclose a Copy of a Letter from Captain Sawyer, giving an account of a successful expedition at St. Lucia; and hope, before the Packet leaves St. Kitt's, to send another account of that Colony being restored to peace, which the General Sir John Vaughan, and myself, conceive will have a very good effect at St. Vincent's and Grenada.

BEN. CALDWELL.

"SIR, I beg to acquaint you, that I have just arrived at this place (for the purpose of returning their boats to the transports) from Vieux Fort, which town and its vicinity, I have the satisfaction to inform you, the Enemy abandoned the day before yesterday, and which was immediately taken possession of by Brigadier-General Stewart and his Majesty's troops. I forthwith got under weigh from the place where we had disembarked the troops, and came to an anchor off the town of Vieux Fort, where I found an empty French sloop and schooner, and an American brig, partly loaded with produce. My stay at Vieux Fort, after the capture of the place, was not sufficient to enable me to transmit to you an account of the stores and ammunition found there; but I understand that

that there was in the church and other large buildings a considerable quantity of provisions, and some produce. I have the pleasure to inform you that yesterday, in my way here, I had the good fortune to capture a small privateer, which for the present, I use for a tender. I am now getting under way to return to Vieux Fort, for the purpose of co-operating with the Brigadier-General in his future plans; and I hope very shortly to be able to inform you that Souffriere, which is the principal post of the Enemy, is once more reduced to his Majesty's authority, and that peace and tranquillity are again restored to this Colony.

To Vice-Admiral Caldwell. C. SAWYER.

SIR, *Ocean Transport, April 25.*

IN my letter of the 19th instant, inclosing a copy of a letter from Captain Sawyer, relating a successful expedition at St. Lucia, I mentioned my hopes that the next account would be that the colony was restored to peace, &c. but have now the unpleasant task to request you will lay before my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty the inclosed copy of a letter from Capt. Sawyer, received this morning, giving an account of our having failed in the expedition against Souffriere, and that General Stewart was returning to Vieux Fort. We have no other account than Capt. Sawyer's letter, which was brought by Lieutenant Barrett, who understood our loss was about 200 killed and wounded.

BEN. CALDWELL.

Blanche, Choiseul, St. Lucia, April 23.

SIR, It is with much concern I relate to you that the Enemy, with a force infinitely superior to any Brigadier-General Stewart imagined they could collect, attacked the troops under his command yesterday, on their march to Souffriere, and, after an engagement which lasted seven hours, compelled them to retreat to this place. I am sorry to observe our loss has been very considerable. We are now embarking the troops with which the General proposes to return to Vieux Fort, which place he thinks his present force equal to maintain. As Negroes could not be procured to drag the cannon, the General applied to me for men to assist the Soldiers in that fatiguing duty. I accordingly sent Lieutenant Barrett on shore, with twenty seamen and ten Marines, for that purpose. I feel it my duty to inform you, Sir, that the General expresses, in the strongest terms, his approbation of Lieutenant Barrett's conduct in this instance, as also that of the Seamen and Marines under his command.

C. SAWYER.

To Vice-Admiral Caldwell.

Horfe-Guards, July 4. Extract of a Letter from General the Hon. Sir John VAUGHAN, K. B. Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Forces in the Leeward-Islands, dated Martinico, May 11, 1795, to Mr. Dundas.

SIR, I have the honour to inclose to you an Extract of a Letter this morning received from Governor Seton. It will give you full information as to the present state of affairs in that Island. I also inclose Brigadier-General Stewart's return of the killed and wounded in the late actions at St. Lucia, which was not received when my last dispatches were closed.

Extract of a Letter from Governor SETON, to Sir John VAUGHAN.

St. Vincent, May 8.

The Enemy having appeared yesterday on the height above Calliaqua, to the number of seven or eight hundred, I requested Captain Carpenter, with his Majesty's ship Alarm, to move round to Calliaqua Bay, which he immediately complied with. They had sent two insulting messages to Captain Moleworth, who commanded the party there, requiring him to surrender at discretion. Being informed that they had, within these few days, been considerably reinforced from Guadaloupe, and suspecting, from their number and apparent confidence, that some attempt would be made against the town of Kingston, I sent a party, under Capt. Hall of the 46th regiment, consisting of one subaltern and 33 rank and file of that regiment, 40 militia, and 40 of the corps of Rangers, with five of the Royal artillery, and a fourteen-pound field-piece, to take possession of Dorsetshire Hill yesterday forenoon. About one o'clock this morning they were attacked by a body of about three hundred French and Charibs: our party made a vigorous resistance, but, owing to the Enemy's great superiority in numbers, they were obliged to retreat to the post on Sion Hill, leaving the field-piece spiked. Knowing that the town must be inevitably destroyed by the Enemy, if they kept possession of that hill, I thought it necessary to use every exertion to dislodge them, and concluded that no time was to be lost in attempting it. I immediately detached sixty rank and file of the 46th regiment, under the command of Capt. Foster, one hundred of the Corps of Rangers, and forty Militia, the whole under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Seton, of the Rangers, to attack the Enemy at day-break. They had, with great dexterity, found means to clear the field-piece of the spike during the short time they had it in their possession, and had been joined by upwards of one hundred French and Charibs immediately after Capt. Hall's party retreated: our troops attacked them with great spirit at the time appointed; and though they were unexpectedly annoyed by several discharges of grape-shot from the field-piece, and notwithstanding the Enemy were in such force, in less than half an hour they retaken the field-piece, and got complete possession of the hill, the Enemy flying on all sides. In the two attacks there were three

privates

privates of the Royal Artillery wounded, three rank and file of the 46th regiment killed, nine rank and file wounded; Capt. Forster and Ensign Lee slightly wounded; three privates of the Militia killed; Capt. Ross and twelve rank and file wounded. Of the Enemy, twenty-three Frenchmen and nineteen Charibs were found dead on the hill, and two Frenchmen and two Charibs taken prisoners; but it is believed their loss in all was twice that number, as many of them were seen at some distance carrying off in hammocks after the attack.

Names of Officers killed and wounded.

Captain Waugh, of the 68th regiment, killed.
 Captain Malcolm, of the Royal Rangers,
 Nesbitt, 9th regiment, Riddell and Whelan, 61st. wounded.
 Lieut. Grant, and Moore, of 61st. wounded.
 Ensign Butler, of 61st. wounded.
 Lieutenant Malot, of 68th. wounded.
 Mr. Loireau, Assistant Engineer, wounded
 April 15.
 One Volunteer killed, April 22.
 Two Sailors wounded, Ditto.

Dawning-Street, July 7. This morning a Messenger arrived with dispatches from Sir C. Whitworth, K. B. His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of St. Petersburg, dated June 14, which contain an account of the Russian Squadron, destined to act with His Majesty's Fleet, having sailed that morning from Cronstadt. It was to be joined at Revel by four ships, when it would consist of four ships of 74 guns, eight of 66, and eight frigates, and was thence to proceed with the utmost expedition to the Downs.

Admiralty-Office, July 11. The following Dispatch, has been received from Sir W. SIDNEY SMITH, dated *Diamond, at Anchor off the Islands of St. Marçon, July 5.*

SIR, In pursuance of the orders of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, I sailed from St. Helen's on the evening of the 1st instan', and stretched across the Channel towards Cherbourg, his Majesty's ships Syren and Sybille, also four gun-boats in company. On looking into that port, we found that one of the three frigates which had been seen there the last time we were off, was missing: the master of a neutral vessel, just come out, informed me she had sailed to the Eastward, and I accordingly proceeded in quest of her. Going round Cape Barfleur, we saw two ships, one of them having the appearance of the frigate in question, at anchor under the sand, and immediately made sail towards them; we soon after saw a convoy coming along shore, within the islands of St. Marçon. The wind dying away, and the ebb-tide making against me, I was obliged to anchor, and had the mortification to see the enemy's vessels drift

with the tide under the batteries of La Hogue, without being able to approach them. At four o'clock in the morning of yesterday, the breeze springing up with the first of the flood, I made the signal to the Squadron, weighed, and worked up towards the enemy's ships, which we observed warping closer in shore under the battery on La Hogue point. As we approached, I made the signal for each ship to engage as she came up with the enemy, and at nine o'clock began the action in the Diamond. The other frigates, having been sent in chase in different quarters the day before, had not been able to anchor so near in as we did, and were consequently to leeward, as were two of the gun-boats. The Fearless and Attack were with me; and their Commanders conducted them in a manner to merit my approbation, by drawing off the attention of the enemy's gun-boats, of which they had two also. The small vessels of the convoy ran into the pier before the town. The largest, a corvette, continued warping into shoal water; we followed, engaging her and the batteries for three quarters of an hour; when finding that the enemy's ship had attained a situation where it was impossible to get fairly alongside of her without grounding likewise, and the pilots being positive as to the necessity of hauling off from the shore, where the water had already begun to ebb, I acquiesced under their representations, and wore ship. The Syren and Sybille were come up by this time, and the zeal and ability of their Commanders would, I am persuaded, have carried them into action with some effect, if I had not annulled the signal to engage, which I did, to prevent them getting disabled, as we were, when we had no longer a prospect of making ourselves masters of the enemy's ship. She had suffered in proportion, and we now see her lying on her broadside, with her yards and top-masts struck, but, I am sorry to say, so much sheltered by the reef which runs off from La Hogue Point, that I cannot indulge a hope of her being destroyed. In justice to my officers and ship's company, I must add, that their conduct was such as gave me satisfaction. I received the most able assistance from the First Lieutenant, Mr. Pine, and Mr. Wilkie the Master, in working the ship, on the precision of which every thing depended, circumstanced as we were with respect to the shoals and the enemy. The guns of the main deck were well served, under the direction of Lieutenants Pearson and Sandbury, and the men were cool and collected. No Officer was hurt; but I am sorry to say I have lost one of the best Quarter-masters in the ship, Thomas Gullen, killed, and two seamen wounded. The enemy fired high, or we should have suffered more materially from their red-hot shot, the marks of which were visible in the rigging. We have shifted our fore and main

main top-masts, which, with two top-sail-yards, were shot through, and, having repaired our other more trifling damages, I shall proceed in the attainment of the objects of the cruize. Fishing-boats, with which we have had an intercourse, confirm all former accounts of distress for want of provisions, and the consequent discontent in this distracted country.

I have the honour, &c.

W. SIDNEY SMITH.

Evian Nepean, Esq. Secretary, Admiralty.

Admiralty-Office, July 11. Extract of a Letter from Capt. Sir R. STRACHAN, of His Majesty's ship *Melanpus*, dated off Cape Frehel, July 4, to EVIAN NEPEAN, Esq.

Being off Point D'Enqui on the 3d inst. we saw, near St. Maloes, thirteen sail, which we gave chase to, and, coming up with them, drove the merchant-vessels, in different directions, to leeward, whilst the vessels of war kept to windward, and endeavoured to gain the Port of St. Malo, which they at last effected, except one brig, which was taken by this ship, and six of the most considerable of the merchant-vessels, which were taken chiefly by the *Hebe*, with her usual activity. It being rainy weather, the others, small vessels, escaped to leeward. This proved to be a convoy which sailed in the morning from St. Maloes, bound to Brest and Brest, under a ship of war of 26 guns, two brigs, and a logger. The vessels we have taken are said to have military stores on-board. The brig of war mounts four twenty-four pounders, and had sixty men.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Quebec, May 22. Government have lately sent out an order for the purchase of all the wheat that can be procured in *Canada*; and some hundred thousand bushels are already amassed by the merchants, who are appointed to collect it for government. A number of ships are daily expected here to transport it to England.

Constantinople, May 26. The French Republick has been formally acknowledged by the Ottoman Porte; and Verninac was at the same time acknowledged as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from that Republick. On the 18th the French Minister received the ceremonial visit from the Interpreter of the Porte, who went in state to compliment him. The new Minister presented the Interpreter with a superb watch, set with brilliants; valued at upwards of 6000 piastres, which is said to have formerly belonged to the unfortunate Queen of France. Verninac has placed the Arms of the Republick over his hotel, with various emblems, figures, &c. together with the inscriptions of Liberty, Equality, Fraternity, or Death. This novelty attracted the attention of a vast concourse of people; and the Sultan himself is said to have had the curiosity to stop before the Ambassador's

hotel. The acknowledgment of the French Republick has much displeased the Ministers of different Powers; the Russian Ambassador did all he could to prevent it. The Prussian Minister notified the Treaty, concluded between his Master and the French Republick, some days before the acknowledgment on the part of the Porte.

Provisions continue to be very dear here; and, as the Maltese Corsairs pick up many of the vessels coming from Alexandria with corn, the Capitan Pacha is going with some frigates to the Archipelago to chase the Maltese from those Seas.

Stockholm, June 12. In order to prevent the exportation of provisions, orders have been given to let no greater quantity of them go on-board of ships than is absolutely necessary for the subsistence of the crew, and a statement thereof is to be delivered to the Magistrates.

Copenhagen, June 13. We begin to recover, little by little, from the great consternation the fire had thrown all the inhabitants into. Government continues to adopt measures to ease the deplorable condition of the lower class—they receive bread and beer gratis, and have permission to erect, in the public places, nay, even in the burnt Castle of Christianburg, work-shops of wood. An extraordinary Court of Police, consisting of three Assessors, has been instituted in our Citadel, to assist the Master of Police in his manifold occupations. The term of paying the taxes has been extended from June 11, to July 11. The number of private houses burnt amounts to 943, and 20 have been damaged.—The number of houses destroyed in 1728 amounted to 1650, and that of the streets to 74. The houses burnt in the late fire had been insured at the fire-office for the sum of 4503,400 rixdollars, the funds of which Office do not amount to that sum at present. The Hereditary Prince dines 150 of the unfortunate sufferers daily; and even the Duke of Augustenburgh spends great sums in their behalf.

The unfortunate King of Poland continues at *Grodna*, where he lives in a very homely manner; while Prince Repnin, the Governor of Lithuania, lives in royal splendour, and has daily a banquet of 100 covers: this, I can assure you, is true. On the 24th ult. an Adjutant of the King arrived at Warsaw, to pay off most of the ancient servants of the household.

Since the return of his Holiness to Rome, he has laid the foundation-stone of a new church, dedicated to Pius V. and founded a new cloister for the Dominican order.

The persons convicted of treason in the Island of Sicily were executed on the 20th of May. The principal, an Advocate of the name of Blasi, was beheaded, after suffering the torture; three others were hanged, and the rest sent to the garrisons and the other public works.

WEST-INDIA INTELLIGENCE.

Kingston, May 29. On Monday morning, under a salute from all the forts, his Excellency Sir Adam Williamson, left Port-Royal harbour, in his Majesty's ship *Iphigenia*, Capt. Gardner. After touching at Cape Nicholas Mole and St. Marc's, his Excellency will proceed to Port-au-Prince, which is to be the seat of Government. Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Inledon, Mr. Secretary Shaw, the Rev. Gregory Ledwich, Mons. Collet, John Rouffolet, Esq. and several other Gentlemen, accompany Sir Adam Williamson to his Government.

[His Excellency's Proclamation shall be given in our next.]

COUNTRY NEWS.

May 28, (being the Birth-day of the Right Hon. Wm. Pitt,) a great concourse of people, of every description, assembled on the fort, to witness the ceremony of presenting the corps with a pair of beautiful new colours, from the hands of Lady Wallace, who seemingly considered the *natal day* of our *minister*, under whose influence the helm of government is directed, as a day sacred in the affections of every well-wisher to this country. She therefore selected it as most fit to inspire enthusiasm, which her example invoked. By her representations of the loyalty of the Cinque Ports, arms were completely and readily furnished for the volunteers of that district, who had numerously enlisted under the banners of the Constitution. Her Ladyship, with a magnanimity resulting from a noble mind, generously proposed to present the volunteers of Margate, at her own expense, with a pair of Regimental Colours, that should be worthy of their heroic preservation. The Margate and St. Peter's Volunteers were drawn up in the front of a house facing the fort, engaged by Lady Wallace for herself and friends. After the ceremonious compliments had passed, the volunteers were formed into a circle; and Lady Wallace and her friends being in the centre, the Colours were presented, and the ceremony of consecration performed by the Rev. Mr. Chapman, who, after the prayers used on similar occasions, pronounced the following ejaculation, composed by himself:—

"O! Lord God Almighty! who alone presidest over the fate of nations, and guidest the current of events, as seemeth best unto thine own infinite wisdom, vouchsafe thy gracious protection and favour to thy servants, who have taken arms for the defence of their Country, their Laws, and their Religion: and, should they, by the daring efforts of the enemy, be called upon to exert themselves for the general welfare, inspire them with full confidence in the justice of their cause—lead them on with thine own right hand, and bid success attend upon those Colours which their Country this day intrusts unto their hands."

Lady Wallace then addressed the Volunteers in the following speech:—

"Gentlemen—It is with great pleasure I present so loyal a Corps with these Colours—may they, and the Volunteers, be crowned with peace, plenty, and prosperity!—may they never strike to traitors, nor bend under oppression!—but be defended by you with valour, as you value your common-wealth, property, and domestic peace!

"This being the Birth-day of Mr. Pitt, the Lord-Warden of the Cinque-Ports, I am persuaded that it is with extreme pleasure you will drink health and success to him, whom the page of history will immortalize, as the greatest Minister which this or any other country can boast;—the terror of our enemies—and the hope of all lovers of Law, Liberty, and Loyalty.

"May he restrain, with a skillful hand, every revolting excels, in any part of our glorious Constitution!—and, by rendering his own distinguished virtues adopted by all, restore mutual confidence and esteem!—so that the vices of any of its degenerate branches, may never more degrade and render hateful the whole—and threaten to hurl to ruin the long cherished fabric!

"Long may he repel anarchy from our shores!—long raise a bulwark with British gold, against the steel of assassins!—long live Pitt, and the Constitution of England!" After which, there was a general *Huzza! Huzza! Huzza!*

[The colours were large, and very beautifully painted with the arms of England and of the Cinque-Ports.]

Captain Cobb then addressed himself to Lady Wallace as follows:

"The public honour which your Ladyship hath this day conferred on us, by presenting us with these colours, is highly pleasing, and demands our most grateful acknowledgments.

"We consider this gift as a proof of your Ladyship's attachment to that constitution which the inhabitants of this happy country have so generally stood forth to support—and as a token of your Ladyship's distinguished approbation of this little corps in particular, among the number of them; and, should we ever, in the course of Providence, be called forth to display these colours before our enemy, we trust, my Lady, that we shall do credit to the confidence which your Ladyship hath been pleased to repose in us, by putting them into our hands."

He then addressed himself thus to the Volunteers:

"My brave Fellow Countrymen—I am emboldened by the occasion for the which we are this day here assembled, to address myself in this particular manner to you.

"We have voluntarily enlisted ourselves under these banners, in the defence of the glorious constitution of this truly happy country."

try; and, let her enemies boast as they may of their Equality and Liberty, be assured there is no country under Heaven, whose inhabitants can compare in these respects with the free born sons of this highly-favoured Isle.

"Let us then rightly consider, and duly esteem, the invaluable privileges, both civil and religious, with which, as a nation, we have so long been blessed. May it be our concern and endeavour, that they may be preserved, and handed down inviolate to our posterity; and, should we, while fighting for this end and purpose, need any additional stimulus to protect our colours, and to prevent their falling into the hands of our enemy, may we call to mind this day, and the generous act of this illustrious Lady, from whose hand we have just received them."

The Volunteers then formed a line, and honoured Lady Wallace with the first salutation of their Colours; after which they fired three volleys assisted by a discharge of nine rounds from their field-pieces. The day was concluded with many loyal toasts and sentiments, given by Lady Wallace and her friends—I me retired with her Ladyship to her house, and a part to Jenkins's Hotel, to regale themselves on the occasion.

Friday the village of *Bottisham*, between Cambridge and Newmarket, was in the greatest distress, owing to a fire breaking out in the center of the place, which entirely consumed six houses and a making. No lives were lost, or corn burnt. It began about eleven o'clock in the morning, and was not extinguished till late at night, there being no engine at hand.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

June 1.

A General Court was held at the East India House, to determine by ballot the following question, carried at the last Court, viz.

"That this Court do recommend, that the Court of Directors should apply to Warren Hastings, Esq. for a statement of the legal expences incurred by him in making his defence; and that, after having ascertained the same, by a full and satisfactory investigation, they do discharge the amount thereof, not exceeding the sum of 75,080*l*."

The ballot commenced at eleven o'clock, and continued till six in the afternoon, when the glasses were closed, and delivered to the scrutineers; and, about a quarter past eight, the Deputy-chairman, attended by some other Directors, entered the court-room, and declared the numbers to be as follows:

For the question	-	544
Against it	-	244

Majority 300

On the 2d a General Court was held for determining by ballot the following question:

"That it is the opinion of this Court, that, in consideration of the long, faithful, and important services of Warren Hastings, Esq. and to mark the grateful sense entertained by this Company of the extensive benefits which they have received from those services, a grant of an Annuity of 5000*l*. from the 1st of January 1795, to issue from the territorial revenues, during the term of the Company's present exclusive trade, to Warren Hastings, Esq. his Executors, Administrators, and Assigns, be prepared by the Court of Directors, and submitted to the Board of Commissioners for the affairs of India, for their approval and confirmation, pursuant to the Act of Parliament"

On casting up the votes, the numbers were,

For the question	-	508
Against it	-	220

Majority 288

Sunday, June 28.

The Duke of Portland sent to the Commander in Chief, to acquaint him that the assistance of the Military might be wanted on the following day; in consequence of which the Guards were ordered to hold themselves in readiness; and the Light Horse Volunteers, at the request of the Duke of Portland, paraded in their respective riding-houses. These troops were under arms till twelve at night on Monday, but fortunately there was no occasion to call them out.

The new London Militia uniform is settled. Sir Warkyn Lowes has chosen scarlet turned up with blue. Sir James Sanderson's regiment has scarlet and orange.

Monday, June 29.

In consequence of advertisements in some of the daily papers, as well as from a number of hand-bills having been circulated, convening a meeting in a piece of ground not far from the Obelisk in St. George's fields, some thousands of persons collected there in the afternoon; many, no doubt, from views of riot and disaffection to this or any other government established by law; but many more from motives only of curiosity. Some large basket-loads of biscuits were distributed amongst the poor, stamped with the following inscription: on the legend are these words—"Unanimity, firmness, and spirit;" and on the inside was stamped, "Freedom and plenty, or slavery and want." This inscription will suffice to give the publick a very correct idea of the views of those who were the promoters of this meeting. About three o'clock, a man, who sells drugs somewhere in the neighbourhood of Tottenham-Court Road, took the Chair; and soon after opened the meeting by an elaborate speech against the present government of the country. It included all the common-place topics which have been brought forward at the different debating societies against the Constitution of the country as now happily established. The theme of his discourse was annual parliaments and universal suffrage, and he concluded by recommending

recommending to the people, that, if they could not obtain relief to their grievances by legal and constitutional representation, they should take the law into their own hands, and not be terrified by the bastille erected by Ministers. A long string of resolutions was then read, expressive of the riotous disposition of the founders of the meeting; and an address was moved to the King, as well as thanks to Citizen Stanhope, for his manly and impartial conduct in the House of Lords, and that the publick had reason to congratulate themselves that they had at least one honest man in Parliament. An amendment was afterwards moved, that Mr. Sheridan should be included in the vote of thanks, which was adopted. The meeting seems to have completely answered the purposes of some of its committee, as many thousand tickets, at 6d. each, had been issued, to admit people within the palling of the field. There was no disturbance of any kind. The gentlemen volunteers belonging to the London, Westminster, and Southwark associations, were in readiness on Kennington and Clapham commons, to have assisted the magistrates in the execution of their duty, if necessary. The publick are very much obliged to these gentlemen for their protection. Numerous bodies of people continued to parade about St. George's Fields till a late hour this night, but there were no symptoms of riot.

Wednesday, July 1.

The Freedom of the Worshipful Company of Goldsmiths was presented to General Sir Charles Grey, K. B. and Admiral Sir John Jervis, K. B. in testimony of approbation of their conduct as Commanders in Chief in the West Indies; and they, with a number of their friends, were elegantly entertained at dinner at Goldsmiths Hall. They have also been presented with the Freedom of the Company of Fishmongers as a like testimonial.

When the freedom of the City was presented by Mr. Chamberlain Wilkes; he added to the value of the compliment by the following speech:

**“GENERAL SIR CHARLES GREY, and
ADMIRAL SIR JOHN JERVIS;
GENTLEMEN,**

I give you joy; and I feel my pride as an Englishman, and as Chamberlain of this great City, highly gratified in the honour of communicating, to two brave and illustrious Commanders in the Fleets and Armies of my Country, the unanimous Resolution of thanks from the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of the City of London, in Common Council assembled.

The glory of the British arms has not only been supported by you, Gentlemen, both by sea and land; but your able, gallant, and meritorious conduct in the West Indies achieved brilliant conquests, rendered us signal services, and acquired the most solid ad-

vantages, in an important and critical war, and over a powerful and perfidious enemy.

We reflect with singular satisfaction on those wonderful exertions of wisdom and policy, continued during the whole period of your command, by which you preserved, between the naval and military forces, an happy union and perfect harmony. This object you saw to be of the first necessity for the accomplishment of all arduous enterprises, and to the want of which, and disgrace of some former periods, the recording page of English history ascribed the failure of bold and grand undertakings. Your excellent conduct, and intelligence, secured a regular co operation of the whole British force; Victory followed your standards, and carried a series of successes through an extended variety of attacks of difficulty and danger.

Permit, Gentlemen, the City Wreaths to be mixed with the Laurels you have fairly won, and which a general applause must more and more endear to you. These sentiments of gratitude pervade the country in which we live, while they animate the Metropolis of our Empire. They give a full indemnity against the slanderous breath of Envy, and the foul calumnies of the envenomed serpent-tongue of Malice, which in these latter times has scarcely ceased to detract from, and endeavour to wound, superior Merit.”

Sunday, July 5.

This morning, between 2 and 3, a fire broke out at a Baker's near King James's Street, Wapping, which entirely consumed three houses, and did considerable damage to several others. Three firemen, in endeavouring to save some property from one of the adjoining habitations, received much injury by part of the house falling on them; they were taken to the hospital with very little hopes of recovery. Several other persons were injured by one of the party-walls giving way.

This day Lord Cholmondeley sent a circular letter to all the Ladies and Gentlemen on the establishment of the Prince and Princess of Wales, that there would be no farther occasion for their services. To this, however, there were these exceptions, viz. to the four Ladies of the Bedchamber; the Marchioness of Townshend, the Countesses of Caernarvon, Cholmondeley, and Jersey; to the Earl of Jersey, and to Generals Hulse, and Lake. The attendants were all paid their salaries up to that date. The only persons now remaining on the establishment of their Royal Highnesses are the above-mentioned Ladies, Generals Hulse and Lake, as attendant officers; Earl of Jersey, as Master of the Horse; with a salary of 1200l. a year, and the Earl of Cholmondeley, as Master of the Household. The salary of the latter was fixed at 2000l. a year, but his Lordship wrote to the Prince, that he should be paid

to serve his Royal Highness without emolument, and that, in fact, he could not think of accepting any salary. A very noble example this of affection to the Prince, and of the most disinterested motives.

Tuesday, July 7.

A Court of Aldermen was this day held at Guildhall, when the Lord-Mayor laid before the Court the substance of a conference with his Majesty's Privy-Council, wherein it was suggested, that it be recommended to the publick to reduce as much as possible the consumption of every article made of the finest sort of flour, and recommending that public subscriptions be applied towards encouraging the use of meat and vegetables, and such sort of food as may be a substitute for wheat, rather than so far to cheapen the price of bread as to create an increase of the consumption, and consequently a greater scarcity. The Master and Wardens of the Company of Bakers waited on the Court, in consequence of flour having risen to 70s. per sack, being 10s. higher than last week; consequently bread was raised to 1s. the Quatern loaf.

The Lord Mayor immediately afterwards held a Court of Common Council, and apologized for keeping the Members waiting, informing them of the particulars of the proceedings in the Court of Aldermen.

After debates for several hours, the following motions were agreed to, viz.

“That this Court do subscribe the sum of 1000l. for the purpose of relieving the industrious poor of this metropolis from the high price of bread and other necessaries of

life; and that Mr. Chamberlain be directed to pay the same to the Committee appointed by this Court for the purpose of reducing the present high price of provisions, to be by them distributed throughout the several wards of this city, in such way as to them shall seem most proper, according to the exigences of the case.

“That the Aldermen, Deputies, and Common-Councilmen, be requested to subscribe liberally to the above purpose, and to collect in their several wards the donations of such public bodies and affluent individuals as shall be disposed to assist in the same.

“That it be an instruction to the Committee, that in distributing the money now voted and to be collected, by their commendation of the Court, they take all possible care to cause as little consumption as may be of any article, in the composing of which flour may be necessary.

“That it is the opinion of this Court, that the discontinuance of the use of Hair-Powder may materially tend to reduce the high price of bread; and therefore it be recommended to the Lord-Mayor, and the City Representatives, to submit to his Majesty's Privy-Council the propriety of a temporary discontinuance of the use of hair-powder.

“That it be referred to the Committee to give a premium to such bakers as will undertake to make a sort of bread which will be both wholesome and cheaper for the use of the Citizens in general, and to recommend the use of it by example and advice.”

Large sums have since been subscribed in every Ward.

CIRCUITS OF THE JUDGES.

SUMMER CIRCUIT. 1795.	NORTHERN	NORFOLK.	MIDLAND.	HOMER.	WESTERN.	OXFORD.
	J. Rooke. J. Lawrence	L.C. Justice. J. Ashurst.	B. Hotham. J. Buller.	L. C. Baron. B. Perryn.	J. Heath. J. Grose.	L. Kenyon. B. Thomson.
Mon. July 13	-----	Bucking.	-----	Hertford	-----	Kington
Tuesday 14	-----	-----	Northampt.	-----	-----	-----
Wednesd. 15	-----	-----	-----	Chelmsford	Winchester	Oxford
Thursday 16	-----	Bedford	-----	-----	-----	-----
Friday 17	-----	-----	Oakham	-----	-----	-----
Saturday 18	York & City	Huntingdon	Linc. & City	-----	New Sarum	Worc. & City
Monday 20	-----	Cambridge	-----	Maidstone	-----	-----
Thursday 23	-----	Bury St. Ed.	Nott & Town	-----	Dorchester	-----
Friday 24	-----	-----	-----	Lewes	-----	-----
Saturday 25	-----	-----	Derby	-----	-----	Monmouth
Monday 27	-----	Norw. & city	-----	Croydon	Exeter & city	-----
Tuesday 28	Durham	-----	-----	-----	-----	Hereford
Wednesd. 29	-----	-----	Leic. & Bor.	-----	-----	-----
Sat. Aug. 1	New & town	-----	Cov. & War.	-----	-----	Shrewsbury
Wednesd. 5	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	Stafford
Friday 7	Carlisle	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Saturday 8	-----	-----	-----	-----	Bridgewater	-----
Thursday 13	Applety	-----	-----	-----	Bristol	-----
Saturday 15	Lancaster	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Vol. LXIV. p. 495. Thomas Earl of Had-
dington is still living. In the month of No-
vember last he sent to the correspondent
who favours us with this article a corrected
copy of his Peerage, in which he has not
inserted his age, but it appears that he suc-
ceeded his grandfather in 1735.

Vol. LXV. p. 359. On the trial of Sir Ar-
chibald Gordon Kinloch, for the murder of
his brother, Sir Fra. K. in April last, which
came on before the High Court of Justiciary
at Edinburgh, June 29, 30, the Jury were
inclosed near an hour, when they returned
with their verdict, which was a special one,
all in one voice finding that the prisoner had
killed his brother in the way and manner
mentioned in the indictment; but also find-
ing that the prisoner was at that time insane,
and deprived of reason—On the 1st of July
the Court met to consider the verdict; when
their Lordships adjudged the prisoner to be
confined in the Tolbooth of Edinburgh du-
ring all the days of his life; or, at least, un-
til any friend, or other person, shall become
caution to secure and confine him in sure
custody during all the days of his life, under
the penalty of 10,000*l.* sterling.

P. 526. Dr. Trenchard and Miss Reeve were
married on the 12th of June, not the 5th.

P. 530. Miss Broadrick, who murdered
Mr. Errington, was tried at Chelmsford as-
sises, July 17, and, her lunacy being satis-
factorily proved, was acquitted. The Judges,
on leaving the town, directed that Miss B.
should be examined before two magistrates,
that she might be safely removed, under their
order, to the place of her settlement, with a
particular recommendation annexed thereto,
that she might be taken all possible care of.

BIRTHS.

June **A**T Headington, near Oxford, the
25. Lady of the Bishop of Chester,
a daughter.

30. At his house in Pall-Mall, the Lady
of T. Matson, esq. a son.

Lately, at Hampton-court palace, the Lady
of John Thomas Ellis, esq. of Wyddial-hall,
Herts, a son.

July 1. In Nassau-street, the Lady of J.
R. Cock-r, esq. attorney at law, a son.

2. At Burghley house, near Stamford,
co. Lincoln, the Countess of Exeter, a son
and heir.

6. At his house in Queen Anne-street
East, the Lady of Wm. Davidson, esq. a
son and heir.

7. In Wimpole-street, Lady Elizabeth
Lofcus, a son.

At Mannheim, the Duchess of Deux Ponts,
a son; since baptised Charles Theodore-
M. ximilian-August.

At his seat near Wallingford, Berks, the
Lady of John Paul Paul, esq. a son and heir.

10. At Taymouth, the Countess of Bread-
albane, a daughter.

11. In Powis place, the Lady of Francis

Fownes Luttrell, esq. commissioner of the
customs, a son.

15. At his house in Welbeck-street, the
Lady of Capt. Blair, a daughter.

17. At his house in Charles-street, Berke-
ley-square, the Lady of George Pocock, esq.
a daughter.

In Russel-place, the Lady of Wyndham
Knatchbull, esq. a son.

18. At Cheam, in Surrey, the Lady of
Thomas Powell, esq. of Nanbos, a son.

At Cam's-hall, Hants, the Lady of John
Delme, esq. a son.

19. Mrs. Taylor, of Ember-court, Sur-
rey, a daughter.

22. At Twickenham, the Lady of Mr. Da-
vison, late consul-general at Barbary, a son.

24. In Portland-place, the Lady of Colonel
Parkyns, M. P. for Leicester, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

June **A**T Great Baddow, co. Essex, John
20. Thomas, esq. of the Hattford regi-
ment of militia, to Miss L. Goulstave, daugh-
ter of the late Admiral G. and niece of the
Duchess-dowager of Athol Strangre.

At Dublin, John Armit, esq. secretary to
the Board of Ordnance there, to Miss War-
ren, daughter of Admiral W. M. P. for the
borough of Callen.

22. At Auchinleck, in Scotland, William
Bruce, esq. jun. of Senhouse, late of the
island of Tobago, to Miss Anne Cunning-
ham, dau. of Sir Wm. C. bart. of Robertland.

25. Robert Schonswar, esq. warden of the
Trinity-house, to Mrs. Woodhouse, relict of
Mr. Geo. W. surgeon, both of that house.

At Spring-grove, Hampton, Major Vesey,
of the 7th foot, aid-du-camp to Prince Ed-
ward, to Miss Reynett, dau. of Rev. Dr. R.

26. Mr. Threikeld, of Aldermanbury, to
Miss Brewer, daughter of Mr. B. an eminent
mast-maker in Rotherhithe.

27. At Winkfield, Berks, Mr. Thomas
Reeve, surgeon, of Warfield, to Miss Edgar,
eldest daugh. of Joseph E. esq. of Winkfield.

29. At Lambeth palace, by the Archbishop
of Canterbury, Rev. George Moore, eldest
son of his Grace, to Lady Maria-Elizabeth
Hay, daughter of the late Earl of Errol.

Mr. Foster, attorney, of Spalding, to Miss
Malim, eldest daughter of the Rev. George
Pasley M. of Higham Ferners.

30. At E. Glynn's, esq. in Cornwall,
Lient.-col Campbell, of the 86th regiment,
to Miss Jane Meux Worley, youngest daugh-
ter and coheiress of the late Edward W. esq.
of Gatcomb-house, in the Isle of Wight.

Mr. Leaf, of Fleet-street, haberdasher, to
Miss Horsnell, of Waddon-court, Surrey.

Lately, at Dublin, the Rev. Thomas Kelly,
son of the Right Hon. Thomas K. to Miss
Tighe, daughter of the late Wm. T. esq. of
Rollana, co. Wicklow.

At the same place, Mr. Donleary, ac-
countant-general of the Bank of Ireland, to
Mrs. Ferguson, of Tandragee, co. Armagh.

At

At Cork, John Lewis Bosch, esq. commander of the Dutch man of war Overijssel, of 64 guns, now in that harbour, to Miss Mary Jamieson, daughter of Edward J. esq. commissary-general in Ireland to the United Netherlands.

Rev. C. Chilton, vicar of Mendlesham, co. Suffolk, to Miss Sophia Walker, daughter of the Rev. Charles W. rector of Colgrove, co. Northampton and of Shellingford, Berks.

At Guildford, Surrey, Mr. James Kenworthy, of Ironmonger-lane, London, to Miss Blaworth, of Guildford.

Sr George Croyce, bart. of Yorkshire, to Miss Walker, daughter of the Rev. Geo. W. of Nottingham.

Spencer T. Vassal, esq. to Miss Evans, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Dr. E. of Harley-street.

At Bristol, Capt. Dovey, of the marines, to Miss Gordon, of Tiverton, daughter of the late Alderman G. of that borough.

At Plymouth, Lieut. Mercer, of the royal navy, to Miss Innes, youngest daughter of the late Admiral I.

At Kingbridge, Mr. Jn Arthur, brewer, of Plymouth, to Miss Joanna Lake, of Devon.

James Brander, esq. of Crowthorne, Surrey, to Miss Mangles, daughter of Timothy M. esq. of Laytonstone, Essex.

Augustus Frederick, esq. lieutenant in the 25th regiment of light dragoons, to Miss Trickey, only daughter of the Rev. Mr. T. of the Close, Salisbury.

July 1. At Mary-la-Bonne church, the Rev. Brook Henry Bridges, brother to Sir Brook B. bart. to Miss Jane Hales, second daugh. of the late Sir Thomas Pym H. bart.

6. At Birmingham, the Rev. Benjamin Naylor, dissenting-minister in Sheffield, to Miss Anne Dennison.

7. Thomas Mitton, esq. to Miss Eleanor Wellings, both of Brightelmstone.

At Greenwich, Capt. A. Robertson, of the royal artillery, to Miss Parker, eldest daugh. of Admiral William P.

Rev. Gen. Matthew, reader of St. James's parish, Bury, to Miss Reeves, daugh. of the late Francis R. esq. of Walcot-place, Surrey.

8. At Mary-la-Bonne church, Charles Lock, esq. to Miss Ogilvie, eldest daughter of Wm. O. esq. of Harley-street.

9. Rev. John Askew, D.D. rector of Cadbury, co. Somerset, to Miss Mary Sunderland, second daughter of the late T. S. esq. of Bigland-hall, co. Lancashire.

11. Mr. Rowe, of Cranbourn, co. Dorset, to Mrs. Fabian, of Poland-street, London.

13. Charles Abbott, esq. of the Inner Temple, to Miss Lamotte, eldest daugh. of Jn. Lagier L. esq. of Bilsdon-grotto, Berks.

At Kenilworth, co. Warwick, Mr. Samuel Barton, aged 80, to Mrs. Eliz. Wall, aged 30.

14. Drummond Henry Martin, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, to Miss Edmunds, eldest dau. of Francis E. esq. of Worsbrough, co. York.

William Wilson, esq. of Berwick, near Yarm, to Miss Robinson, of Mark-house, near Stockton.

Mr. William Elliott, tallow-chandler and grocer, of Luttreworth, co. Leicestershire, to Miss Eliz. Groenock, of Cleybrook.

15. At Uxbridge, Hugh Lord Carleton, lord chief justice of the Court of Common Pleas in Ireland, to Miss Mathew, a lady of considerable fortune.

16. At the cathedral church of Lichfield, Thomas White, esq. of the Close, a proctor of the Ecclesiastical Court, to Miss Remington, daughter of the late Daniel William R. M. A. vicar of St. Mary's, in that city.

Rev. David Williams, rector of Titchfield-Hants, to Miss Williams, daughter of James W. esq. of Chesham.

17. By special licence, Mr. Alexander Scott, to Miss Priscilla Metcalfe.

18. Wm. Northey, esq. of Epsom, to Mrs. Mary Huntington, of New Store-street, Bedford-square.

Mr. Francis Clark, of Fore-street, wine-merchant, to Miss Lucy-Anne Pollard, eldest daughter of Mr. W. P. of Pentonville.

20. By special licence, at the Priory near Stanmore, Lord George Seymour Conway, brother to the Marquis of Hertford, to Miss Isabella Hamilton, youngest daughter of the late Hon. and Rev. George H.

21. William Henry Digby, esq. of Twickenham, to Lady Anne Kennedy, only daughter of the late Earl of Castilis, and sister to the present Earl.

23. Isaac Soily, jun. esq. of St. Mary-Axe, to Miss Harrison, eldest daughter of John H. esq. of the Million bank.

At Crediton, Devon, Mr. John Cowell, merchant, of Water lane, London, to Miss Welsford, only daughter of Mr. John W. merchant, of Crediton.

At Bristol, Mr. George Gibbs, merchant, brother to the Recorder of that city, to Miss Anne Aloyne, of Orchard-street.

25. By special licence, at the Earl of Jersey's, in Grosvenor-square, Lord Paget, eldest son of the Earl of Uxbridge, to Lady Caroline Villiers, daugh. of the Countess of Jersey.

Mr. Roebuck, of Laytonstone, Essex, to Mrs. Hase, of Berkhamsted, Herts.

Mr. Handasyde, of the Falcon iron-foundry, to Miss Hill, of Cateaton-street.

At St. Michael, Cornhill, Mr. Cotton, of Cornhill, to Miss Rigby, only daughter of Mr. R. of Stoke Newington.

31. At the Dissenting meeting-house at Banbury, Timothy Cobb, esq. partner in the Banbury Old Bank, to Miss Rhodes, daughter-in-law to his brother, Thomas Cobb, esq. of Colthrop-house.

DEATHS.

April 19. **A**T New York, whither he was sent, for the benefit of his health, from Cape Nicholas Mole, in his 36th year, Capt. Wm. Fenton, of the 20th regiment of foot,

foot, youngest son of James F. esq. late recorder of Lancaster, and brother to J. F. Cawthorn, esq. M.P. for Lincoln.—Among the promotions made at the War-office on the 20th of May last, Capt. Fenton was appointed major of the same regiment.

28. At Montego-bay, Jamaica, the Rev. Francis Dauncey, rector of the parish of St. James, in that island.

May 2. Mrs. Mary Ring, of Wincanton, co. Somerset.

8. At Halifax, in the province of Nova Scotia, John Fraser, esq.

14. At Demerary, Thomas Campbell, esq. of Grenada.

29. At Verona, in Italy, Mr. John Williams, mineral surveyor, author of the History of the Mineral Kingdom, 2 vols. 8vo the result of more than 40 years actual observation in Scotland and Wales (see our vol. LXII. p. 52), and of an essay on vitrified forts, 1777, 8vo. It is reported that he had discovered coal in Italy, after a very minute search.

June 5. At Dessau, in her 85th year, the Princess-dowager of Anhalt.

12. At Rose-hill, near Henley, the Hon. Mrs. West.

13. At Guernsey, aged 60, the Rev. Elias-David Crepin, M.A. many years dean of that place.

14. At Gibraltar, William Adair, esq. late surgeon-general of the garrison there.

16. Aged 70, the Rev. Mr. Nelson, of Congham, co. Norfolk.

17. At Summergangs, near Hull, after four days illness, Mr. G. Martindale, son of the late Mr. M. of Gaintborough, mercer and banker.

19. Aged 78, Mrs. Trawley, wife of Mr. T. of Lincoln.

20. At his estate, in Fulmer, Bucks, Robert Campbell, esq.

At his house on Clayham-common, Mr. Wm. Humphrey, sugar-broker, Harp-lane.

Mr. Bletton, of Northampton.

At Fladbury, co. Worcester, in his 27th year, the Rev. William Mathews, an excellent scholar, and a more excellent man. He was son to Mr. M, late yeoman-headle of law in the university of Oxford, whose death is recorded in vol. LXI. p. 1160. His scholastic education was received at Magdalen school, while Mr. Robinson was master. He was entered of Magdalen-college in Michaelmas term, 1785; thence proceeded clerk, demi, and determining bachelor of arts in Lent term, 1790. By the advice, and on the recommendation, of his president, Dr. Horne, he engaged himself as assistant to a private academy at Nayland, in Suffolk, under the direction of the Rev. Wm. Jones. With this gentleman he continued till February, 1792; and, during that term, at the age of 22, he was ordained at Norwich by his venerable patron, then bishop of that see, as the latest testimony of honourable

regard. On quitting Mr. Jones, he was introduced (by the kindness of the Rev. Geo. Glasie) to Mr. Selwyn, minister of Blockley, in the diocese of Worcester, for whom he officiated as curate till the death of that worthy man, in the month of September last (see vol. LXIV. p. 869); and so highly had his conduct in that office attracted the esteem of his parishioners, that the most respectable of them united in a voluntary application to the present Bishop of Worcester, requesting their curate might be nominated to succeed his principal. The petition was only not attended to because the Bishop had previously appointed his relation, the Rev. W. Boughton. With Mr. B, as occasional assistant, he remained till April last, and, after passing a week in London, had entered on the cure of Fladbury, for Mr. Smith, of Prior park, about two months only before his lamented decease. This appears to have been hastened by an inflammatory fever, against which (with a constitution delicate even from boyhood) he had not strength to combat. From the time of his leaving college, the Bible, in its primitive language, had been his particular study; and he laboured, with indefatigable zeal, to produce a work that he judged would be creditable to himself, and highly useful to theological students in either university. This work was to be intitled "Clavis Hebraica," or a grammatical praxis on the book of Genesis, with notes critical and explanatory, and was undertaken on the plan of Mr. Parkhurst. Since his propoal's first appeared, in November, 1793, he had been induced to enlarge his original scheme, with a view of rendering his publication more extensively useful; and he fully purposed it should be issued from the press in the course of the present year, had he lived. His skill in musick was considerable, and he was the inventor of a set of musical cards, ingeniously contrived to initiate learners into a ready knowledge of the different major and minor keys. His genuine piety, his Christian philanthropy, his filial and fraternal tenderness,

"To those who knew him not,—no praise can speak;—

While those who knew him,—know all praise is weak."

22. After a short illness, Mrs. Wright, wife of Mr. W. of Poynton, in Cheshire.

Mr. John Hicks, of Exeter, builder.

Aged 80, John Whitered, esq. senior alderman of Cambridge.

At Wellington, in Somersetshire, in her 15th year, Philippa, the only daughter of George Nicholl, esq. of Landaff-huse, Cambridge. To a mind endued with powers of a more than ordinary strength and brilliancy, this elegant young woman united the most persevering industry in acquiring knowledge; and how well she succeeded in the pursuit, her accurate and extensive acquaintance with her own language, with

French

French and Italian, with History, Geography, and Botany, gave ample and honourable proof. Her judgement was solid, her taste exact, her conversation elegant and impressive. In musick, to the most perfect execution she joined a deep and accurate insight into the theory. These rare embellishments of her mind were accompanied by equal sweetness of temper, purity of heart, perfect diffidence of her own merit, affection to her friends, piety to her parents, and resignation to God.

22. Mr. Weekly, master of the King's Arms inn at St. Sidwell's, Devon.

At his house on the Kenon, Exmouth, after a short illness, aged 79, Tho. Hicks, esq. formerly one of the commissioners at the receiving-office for the royal hospital at Greenwich, and had filled offices in the navy department for nearly 50 years; a gentleman universally respected and regretted by all his acquaintance. His remains were removed to Deptford, to be interred in the family-vault there.

At Montrose, Capt. William Scott, of the royal navy.

23. Mr. James Craig, architect in Edinburgh, nephew of James Thomson, author of the Seasons.

At the manse of Dunblane, in Scotland, the Rev. John Robertson, minister of the Gospel.

24. Mrs. Mary Warner, of the Castle inn at Highgate, which she had kept 36 years.

Universally respected and regretted, Jonathan Faulkner, esq. of Havant-park, in Hampshire, an admiral of the Blue in his Majesty's navy. He arrived in London in the evening of the 22d, for the purpose of being presented at court on his late promotion; and, on the following morning, was on a visit at the Hon. Col. Stanhope's, in Park-lane, in perfect health, and engaged in conversation, when he was suddenly struck with an apoplexy, and expired the next morning. In his death the country has lost a most gallant and meritorious officer, and his family an excellent father and friend. His well-known nautical abilities, and extensive knowledge in his profession, are above panegyric, and his name will be revered by future ages. He was uncle to that justly-celebrated hero, Capt. Robert Faulkner, who so conspicuously distinguished himself this war in the West Indies, and also related in the same degree to the Hon. Mrs. Stanhope. He has left one son in the navy, who has now the command of a squadron on the Irish Station.

Master Keith Stewart, midshipman on-board the Queen Charlotte, and eldest son of the late Vice-admiral the Hon. Keith Stewart. Being led by curiosity over the ship's side to observe the carpenter stopping shot-holes, the day after the brilliant rout of the French fleet by Lord Bridport, in which the Queen Charlotte bore so considerable a

part, he lost his hold, fell into the sea, and was drowned.

On his return to Cranley, co. Northampton, Mr. Batmore. Being in liquor, he rode with such force up to the door of a public-house, called the Bowlen inn, near Market-Harborough, that he unfortunately fell from his horse, and received a wound upon the back part of his head, of which he died in a few minutes.

Mr. Matthew Bigshaw, of Hornaston, co. Derby. In driving his bull to the pasture from which he had broken, he pricked him with a fork to urge him forward; but the bull, turning furiously round, knocked him down, and, after running him nearly through (which, from the form of his horns, he was some time in effecting), cast him to a considerable distance, where he died after languishing about half an hour. Several persons were near, but durst not approach to give any assistance.

25. Near the British head-quarters at Delmenhorst, Major Ker, commanding-officer of the Royal North British dragoons (the British Greys). After dining with a party of gentlemen of the same brigade, on his return to the village in which he was quartered, his horse threw him, and dislocated his neck in such a manner that he died in about an hour and an half.

At Stoke Newington, after three or four days illness, aged 60, Mr. Robert Franklin, who had been above 30 years in the service of the customs, and had at length risen to be first assistant to the comptroller-general. He was buried with his wife in the churchyard of Kingsbury, in Middlesex. See Lysons's "Environes of London," vol. III. 234.

At Edinburgh, Mr. Wm. Smellie, printer there, fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, secretary to the Society of Scottish Antiquaries, translator of Buffon's Natural History, author of the Philosophy of Natural History, and many other ingenious works.

At her house in Queen Anne-street East, after a few hours illness, Mrs. Schaw.

At his house in the Exe island, William Fryer, esq. a very respectable merchant of the city of Ex-ter.

At Olney, after a long and painful illness, Mrs. Jones, wife of the Rev. T. J. late of Clifton, Bucks.

26. At Lambeth-terrace, Mrs. Jeffries, late of Dulwich.

Suddenly, Mr. Samuel Wood, master of the Waggon and Horses inn at Newark. He being one of the Newark volunteer infantry, his remains were attended to the grave by the whole of that respectable corps, with their band of musick, and also by such of the Nottinghamshire yeomanry cavalry as reside in the town, and a troop of the Windsor forresters, quartered there.

27. In Soho-square, Stewart Trotter, esq.

28. In his 45th year, Mr. Richard Bock, hofier, of High Holborn.

At

At Wirksworth, co. Derby, Mr. Ince, attorney at law.

Aged 23, very much regretted, Mrs. Perkins, wife of Mr. Benjamin P. and daughter of Mr. Wm. Lovett, of Sapcote, co. Leic.

29. At Ennis, in the county of Clare, the Right Rev. Laurence Nihell, titular bishop of Killfanora and Killmoeckdough.

At Hinckley, co. Leicester, in her 94th year, Mrs. Brown, mother of Wm. B. esq.

Aged 72, greatly regretted, Rev. Thomas Shelord, M.A. rector of North Tuddenham, near of Stow Becon, and preacher and sequestrator of St. Mary's, Thetford.

36. Aged about 19, Miss Dymock, a beautiful young lady, of Penley-hall, near Ellesmere. She arrived that morning at Shrewsbury, from Lincoln boarding-school; and, after going into the Lion inn to enquire at what hour the coach started for Ellesmere, she went into a private parlour of the house, where she called for a cup of coffee, but, before it could be brought, suddenly fell down and expired.

Aged 57, Mr. Gamble, of Derty, an eminent house and coach painter.

Joseph Hancock, esq. of Marlborough.

At the age of 81, at Iddesleigh (an obscure village in the West of Devonshire), Mrs. Jane Tasker, mother of the Rev. W. T. well known in the literary world. She was a woman well esteemed by all her acquaintance, being universally amiable in disposition and manners, and (though scarcely exceeding the middle stature) possessed of a beautiful person; and retained her mental and corporeal faculties in such perfection to the close of life, that she had a remarkably pleasing appearance, and was really a fine woman at the age of fourscore, a period when, in most females, the bloom of youth is changed for the wrinkles of age. She was the last branch of the ancient family of the Vickers, and widow of the late Rev. W. Tasker, 40 years rector of Iddesleigh, where he constantly resided, and, in the confined exercise of parochial duties, exhibited virtues and abilities which, in an higher and more extended sphere, might have rendered him an ornament of society at large. Both parents were very tender to all their children; but the mother, in particular, was most attached to her son, giving him a laudable preference, from the consideration of his adverse circumstances of life. The two surviving daughters are fine and accomplished women, and the eldest possesses no small share of the genius and talents of her brother.

Lately, at Grenada, in the West Indies, Major-general Lindsay. He is supposed to have fallen a sacrifice to the climate, in consequence of the fatigue to which he was exposed by his anxious zeal for the service.

At Guadaloupe, Lieut. Dale, eldest son of Robert D. esq. of Ashbourne.

In the West Indies, of the yellow fever,

Major Mallory, of the 29th regiment of foot. Also, Major Bowman and Lieut. Foy, of the marines.

At Jamaica, Mr. Bryan Meany, of Waterford, surgeon.

At sea, on his passage from the East Indies, on board the Houghton Indiaman, Dr. Cragie — Also, on-board the Taunton Castle, Mr. Microp. — On-board the Canton, Capt. Brettel of that ship.

At St. Helena, Mr. Fergusson, purser of the Contractor.

At Radom, in his 50th year, Prince N. Radzivil.

On his estate at Ammine, in Finland, in his 70th year, Major general Magnus-William Baron d'Armsfeldt, father of the Swedish traitor of that name.

At Corsica, Anlaby Grimston, esq. aid de-camp to his Excellency Sir Gilbert Elliot, Viceroy of that kingdom.

At Rathleague, in Queen's county, Ireland, Lady Parnell, mother to the Chancellor of the Exchequer of that kingdom.

At Waterford, in an advanced age, Quarter-master Escott, of the 105th reg.

At Sandpits, co. Kilkenny, John Shaw, esq. captain of the Hillsborough packet, and brother to Rob. S. esq. of the Post-office.

At Stephen's-green, Dublin, Sir Nicholas Conway Colthurst, bart. M. P. in the Irish parliament for Cloghnakilty.

In the parish of Carsphairn, in Scotland, in her 103d year, Marion Muir. She retained her faculties to the last; and had three sisters, one of whom lived to the age of 101, another to 95, and the third died at the age of 98.

At his father's house at Taunton, Samuel Franklin, esq. of the Inner Temple, barrister at law, and recorder of the borough of Uxbridge, co. Somerset.

At Winborne, Mr. Wm. Boorn, principal surgeon to his Majesty's infirmary at Portsmouth near 40 years.

At Colchester, Mrs. Taylor, wife of Mr. W. T. druggist, St. Paul's church-yard.

At Ramsgate, whither he went for the recovery of his health, Michael Novosielski, esq. architect of the opera-house and of the new concert-room, of which he was a principal proprietor. His amiable disposition and manners were conspicuous in the affectionate husband and father; and many of those who best knew him will pay the tribute of a tear to the memory of so much departed genius and worth.

At Howden, in her 85th year, Mrs. Broughton, widow of the late Mr. D. B. of Arkley, near Doncaster.

At Overton, near Lancaster, aged 101, Christian Marshal. She never took a dose of physick in her life.

At Fulford, near York, aged 83, Mrs. Briggs, wife of Mr. Edward B. They had lived together near 60 years; and their joint ages amount to 1700.

Aged.

Aged 90, Mr. Nicholas Ingate, of Shadfield, near Beccles.

In an advanced age, Mrs. Pickering, wife of Mr. P. hosier and umbrella-manufacturer, Long-row, Nottingham.

Aged upwards of 80, W. Wigmore, one of the persons resident in Brown's hospital at Stamford, co. Lincoln.

Mr. John Chamberlain, a very opulent farmer and grazier of Newtown-Unthank, co. Leicester.

At Dronfield-house, Samuel Rotheram, esq. in the commission of the peace for the county of Derby.

At York, aged 66, James Beckwith, esq. Mrs. Marshall, of Empingham, Rutland.

At Hunston-house, Herts, Charles Venables Hinde, esq. son of Col. H. late of the 2d troop guards.

At Grantham, Miss Charlotte Milnes, daughter of the Rev Dr. M.

At Hadleigh, co. Suffolk, Mrs. Johnson, sister of the late Bishop of Worcester.

Mrs. Welch, widow of the Rev. Tho. W. late rector of South Benfleet, Essex.

Mrs. Greene, wife of the Rev. Mr. G. of Great Bursted, Essex.

At Wells, the Lady of the Hon. Francis Seymour, son of the Hon. and Rev. Lord Francis Seymour, dean of Wells.

At Tiverton, Mrs. Sarah Matden; justly celebrated for her piety and charity.

Aged 84, Mr. Thomas Hanvar, attorney, of Congleton, in Cheshire; a man famous in his profession, and, to the day of his death, a studious attendant to business. He has left a widow, by whom he had 24 children.

Rev. William Storey, rector of Chilton, co. Suffolk, and also of Carleton Forehoe, and perpetual curate of Runhall, Norfolk.

At Atherstone, co. Warwick, the Rev. Edward Reynolds, M. A. rector of Milton, near Cambridge, and formerly fellow of King's-college, in that university, where he proceeded B. A. 1768, M. A. 1771.

At Niend's Sollers, co. Salop, of which he was rector, the Rev. Ed. Baugh, M. A. rector of Ribblesford, with the chapelry of Bewdley annexed, to which he was presented by Lord Powis, 1765.

Rev. Mr. Pritchard, rector of Kinnerley, co. Salop.

In his 64th year, the Rev. E. Stillingfleet, of Kelfield, in the East riding of Yorkshire.

At Ramsay, co. Huntingdon, aged 82, the Rev. Thomas Whiston, son of Daniel and nephew to the celebrated William W. His father "was curate at Somerham 52 years, for conscience-sake, as is expressed on the monument erected to his memory in the chancel by his son, the Rev. Thomas Whiston, minister of Ramsay, now in his 69th year. He had before served the curacy of Hortebeath, co. Cambridge, and was once in danger of losing this, but for the interposition of Dr. Clarke with a noble Peer in the

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neighbourhood. When he was persecuted by Thomas Hammond, esq. the very learned Dr. Clarke made application in his behalf to the famous Sarah Duchess of Marlborough. She wrote a very sharp letter to Mr. Hammond, desiring he would desist; if he would not, she would defend Mr. Whiston, at her own expence, in every court in the kingdom. This circumstance saved him from the violence of the High Church squire. He was offered several livings, but would not accept of any, as he refused to subscribe to the use of the Athanasian creed. He thought, and justly too, that the admission of that creed into the church is a disgrace to the service. His "Primitive Catechism" was printed by his brother William with improvements. In the same chancel has just been erected another monument for his only daughter, Susannah West, a pious, learned, and excellent woman, who died about two years since, and for his only son, Mr. Thomas Whiston, beforementioned, who was then living: his sister's name is at top, his own at bottom. The inscription for him is very modest, being the last words of the late Lord Roscommon, who died in Italy:

My God, my father, and my friend,
Do not forsake me at my end."

Camden, Brit. new edit. II. 159.

Mr. Whiston of Ramsay was of Trinity-college, Cambridge, but the only degree he took was that of M. A. 1735. Mr. Noble acknowledges his obligations to him for the *Memoirs of Cromwell*; and so does the author of the *History of that family in the Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica*, N^o XXXI. Mr. W. was long confined to his house by infirmity, and has left a widow.

At the New Passage-house, on his return to Bath, the Rev. Jarvis Powell, of Camden-place, and of Llanheron, in Glamorganshire.

Rev. Mr. Morrison, of Upper Seymour-street, Portman-square. He was seized in the street with a fit, supposed to be occasioned by the breaking of a blood-vessel. With much difficulty he was carried home alive, but survived only a few hours.—This gentleman had been for a considerable time engaged in preparing a new edition of the "Biographical Dictionary;" but had lately given up his materials to three respectable literary characters, who have heartily taken up the subject.

At Bawtry, in the 40th year of his age, R. R. Steer, esq.

At Huntingdon, universally esteemed and-regretted, Mr. Randall, keeper of the gaol in that town. Being one of the Huntingdonshire volunteer cavalry, his remains were interred with military honours, attended by nearly the whole of that corps.

At Barnstaple, Devon, much lamented by a numerous acquaintance, James Hiern, esq. formerly an eminent apothecary.

At her house, facing the King's riding-house, Pimlico, aged 87, Mrs. Agnes King, the

the last surviving of the four sisters of Mr. James King, who was master-carpenter at the building of Westminster bridge, the first stone of which was laid Jan. 29, 1739. Mr. K. was, without education, a man of ingenuity and considerable self-taught mechanical knowledge. On fixing a foundation for the memorable fifth pier of this magnificent bridge, it was this attentive workman who entered a protest against the architect for not piling the foundation; for, by boring, he discovered a bed of sand below the stratum then fixed on. This fact was unfortunately, though much to the credit of Mr. King's vigilance, found to be too true, a short time afterwards, when the arch gave way, and the pier sunk 16 inches, as may be seen in our vol. XVII. p. 445; and by which the opening of this very useful and elegant bridge was delayed from the summer of 1747 to November 1750. A section of this pier, being the fifth from the Western shore, with the base of it, out of the perpendicular and the dove-tailed piles drove quite round the pier, to keep the gravel or sand from being pressed out from below the same, with the large arch over it, from the back of one arch to the back of the other, to prevent its sinking any more, and many other curious facts, may be seen vol. XXII. p. 609.

At Chelsea, Thomas Warren, esq. nephew to the celebrated Special Pleader of that name.

At New-cross, near Deptford, Mr. Robert Edmonds, a considerable gardener, who, by 40 years watchful industry, and by supplying daily the London markets, had realized a fortune of 60,000*l.* It has been said, he had formerly got a 20,000*l.* prize in the lottery; but we are told that Mr. E. played a surer game, by which he found the prize in his own grounds. He has left a daughter and three sons, two of whom were married, on the same day, some time ago, at St. Paul's church, Deptford. A correspondent says, "he could not help remarking with what alacrity the herald-painter executed and placed over his portal this gentleman's achievement."

At Highgate, Mr. Jonathan Lowe.

Mr. Joseph Price, jun. son of Joseph P. esq. of Stratton street, Piccadilly.

Indigent and broken-hearted, old Florio, once so celebrated as a flute-player. The opera-band, much to their credit, made a liberal subscription for his support, after he was unable to continue his profession, and to provide for him decent interment. It is thought that the part taken by one of his near relations with respect to a certain songstress, about a year ago, gave him so much uneasiness that it augmented his propensity to drinking, and finally brought him to the grave. Few will be able to rival the tone he produced from his instrument, tho' he may be excelled in execution.

At the hotel in King-street, St. James's, by shooting himself, Mr. Cunningham, ne-

phew to Lord Eglintoun. The cause of this rash act was his having lost a very considerable sum of money at one of the common hells in Pall Mall. The coroner's inquest brought in their verdict Lunacy. Mr. C. was well known in the fashionable world. He was a well-informed man, acquainted with most of the continental languages, and pregnant with anecdote. His manners were composed and gentlemanly; and, though a military man, he was an enemy to broils, and always anxious to heal differences among his friends. He was at times very successful at play, but at last so broken down that he was driven to despair.

Thomas Coote, esq. late a captain in the 34th regiment of foot.

July 1. At Herenhausen, the celebrated Hanoverian botanist, Erhardt, a pupil of Linneus.

Mrs. Brookes, wife of Mr. John B. of the North parade, Bath.

3. At Berlin, of a fever, in his 25th year, Lord Henry Spencer, his Majesty's envoy-extraordinary at that Court, and youngest son of the Duke of Marlborough. He was born Dec. 20, 1770; and, after an education at Eton and at Oxford, where he gave the promising hopes which he afterwards realised, he was introduced into public life before he was 20 years of age, as secretary of Lord Auckland's embassy at the Hague. In the year following he remained several months alone, charged with the affairs of that embassy at a period of considerable difficulty and importance. It was then that he established the reputation of discernment and vigour of mind, and of discretion and propriety of conduct. To those qualifications he added the advantage of writing with uncommon elegance and precision of expression. In 1793 he was named envoy-extraordinary to the Court of Stockholm; and in 1794 entered upon the mission in which his country has lost a minister who must have become, if his life had been spared, one of its highest and brightest ornaments. In private society, the quickness of wit and fancy which he possessed, tempered as it was by candour, by a delicacy of sentiment, and by gentleness of manner, made him admired and beloved by all who knew him. Nor is it a trivial subject of praise in these times, that in domestic life he was able to blend the most becoming liberality with a well-regulated oeconomy; and, though he permitted no excesses in his household, his generosity and indulgence were such as to conciliate and fix the respect and affections of all who served him.

At Stobhall, Lady Sarah Bruce, born at London in the last century, eldest daughter of Thomas Earl of Kincardine, and great aunt to the present Earl of Elgin.

Aged 63, the Rev. James Willins, vicar of Catton and Bawburgh, and perpetual curate of St. Mary's in the Marsh, all in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Norwich.

Mr.

Mr. P. F. Maurice, bookseller, of Plymouth-dock.

Rev. Mr. Dunne, rector of Martley, co. Worcester.

At Peterborough, in her 60th year, Elizabeth, relict of the Rev. Wm. Hopkinson, and mother of the present Rev. Wm. H. of that city; who, though not without her share of that infirmity which is the common lot of all, was possessed of some most useful virtues.

4. At his house in Hertford-street, May-fair, aged 81, Henry-Michael Evans, esq. of Spring grove, near Uxbridge, whose only daughter and heir was married, in January, 1791, to John Geers Cotterel, esq. of Garnons, in Herefordshire, major of the Hereford regiment of militia, eldest son of Sir John Cotterel, of Farncombe house, near Broadway, Hereford, knight, by whom he has three children. Mr. E. was, a few years ago, a partner in the brewery of Shum, Combe, and Co. better known by the name of Gifford and Co. Long Acre.

At Fulford, near York, William Duff, esq. late major of the 26th reg. of foot.

At Hull, Mr. Reeve, who had lately come to that place. He had no particular symptoms of illness before he went to bed; but early in the morning was discovered by his wife to be dead.

5. Of a fever, T. Rumhold, esq. eldest son of the late Sir Thomas R.

At Brompton-terrace, Miss Mary Yorke, second daughter of the Hon. and Right Rev. the Bishop of Ely.

At his house in Hart-street, Bloomsbury, Henshaw Russell, esq.

In Bow-lane, Cheap-side, Mr. Richard Wood, many years a pastry-cook or rather pie-man there. He had amassed between 50 and 60,000*l.* by labour and penuriousness, living in a garret, and performing the meanest offices of life. It was his custom to eat abroad, in order to save at home; but this custom was fatal to him, for he gorged so much at a neighbour's as to stop all the functions of Nature, and he was actually suffocated with a good meal. Two nieces, now in services of all work, will share his fortune; and it is a pity, through the want of a will, that a natural son, before the mast, should not have a finger in the pie.

6. At Kempton-park, near Hampton, co. Middlesex, aged 84, Sir Philip Musgrave, bart. whose ancestor was so created of Hartley-castle, near Kirkby Steven, co. Westmorland, 1611, and also of Edenhall, in Cumberland, by alliance to the Stapletons. His mother was sister to Sir John Chardin, bart. of Kempton-park, who died April 26, 1755, and left this park and all his fortune to Sir Philip his nephew. Dr. Chardin Musgrave, provost of Oriel-college, Oxford, who died in 1768, was one of his four brothers. Sir Philip was educated at Eton and Oriel colleges; and was, on his return from his travels, 1741, elected one of the knights of the shire

for Westmorland; and, in 1742, married Jane daughter of John Torton, esq. of greave, Staffordshire, by whom he has sons: 1. Sir John Chardin M, the baronet, born Jan. 15, 1757, who, in 1781, married Miss Filmer, daughter of the Edmund Filmer, rector of Crundall Wye, Kent, by Isabella, second daughter of his first lady, of Sir John Honeywood of Evington, who was grandfather of present Sir John, and died at Hampton 1781, by which lady he has a son, July last; 2. Christopher M. esq. of hill, Surrey, born May 29, 1759, married the Hon. Miss — second of the four daughters of the late Lord Archer, of Umberlade, co. wick, who died, without male issue 18, 1778. by Sarah eldest daughter of West, esq. of Alscott, by whom he has three children now living. Sir Philip's eldest son, Jane, was married, 1761, to Musgrave, of Kymer, co. Durham, and died Nov. 29, 1762, leaving a daughter who did not long survive her. His remaining daughters are, Elizabeth, married to Heneage Legge, of Idlicot, co. Warrick, esq.; Charlotte, Henrietta, and Francis.

7. At Nottingham, of apoplexy, at the public meeting, where he had, in the present moment, expressed, with calm cheerfulness his sentiments on the common welfare of the town, and in his 47th year, Mr. Thomas Martin, one of the most eminent men in the hosiery manufacture of that town. Not only his private friends but society feel a loss in his death whose life was a continued series of commercial energy, industry, united to the most cheerfulness, open-handed bounty, inflexible integrity, and nicest sense of honour.

At his house in Shepherd street Bond-street, where he had resided many years, aged 57, Sir William Middle Belfay-castle, co. Northumberland, was the only son of Sir John Lamb the last baronet, who died in 1768, and succeeded to the title on the death of his brother, Sir William, who died in 1768, leaving one only daughter, Catharine, who was one of the ladies of the bed chamber to the late Princess Amelia, and died at the Princess's house in Cavendish-square March, 1784. Sir William, early in life went into and had a troop in the guards blue. On the 20th of April 1784 he married Miss — Monck, only daughter and heiress of Laurence M. esq. of Lincoln, by whom he had several children. His eldest son died at Northampton Dec 6, 1789; his lady died in June 1790 leaving three children, a son, now 10 M. in his 16th year, and two young daughters in their 12th and 9th years. At the election in 1774 Sir William stood as a candidate, upon the country interest, opposed that of the Duke, for the county of Northampton.

umberland; in which memorable contest he threw out his Grace's candidate, Sir John Hussey Delaval, now Lord Delaval, by a majority of 16 freeholders in a poll of upwards of 2000; since which time he has continued representative for that county. The loss of this election to the Duke of Northumberland, in his own county, was attributed to his agents thinking themselves too secure, and too meanly of their adversary. Sir William had a sister, who was, on the 1st of June, 1770, married to Sir Geo. Cooke, of Wheatley, in Yorkshire, bart. then a cornet in the same corps with Sir William. His remains were conveyed, on the 14th instant, to his family-vault in Northumberland.

In a lodging house near Gloucester, John Dunn, well known by the name of The Old Irish Linen Man. He had frequented that city upwards of 18 years. His appearance was wretched in the extreme, and his garments worse than those worn by a common beggar, whose character he frequently assumed; by which means he procured the greatest part of the necessaries of life, and always preferred those places to lodge in where beggars resorted. He was never seen with more than a piece, or a piece and a half of linen, in a wretched wallet or bag, thrown across his shoulder, with which he called at every door, and usually traveled a circuit of 18 or 20 miles at a time. His custom was to go to Ireland 6 or 8 times in the year; where it appears, by receipts found about him, that his trade was so large that he paid 150l. per annum for bleaching only. Finding his dissolution rapidly approaching, he sent for a tradesman, at whose house he had frequently received donations; to him he disclosed his mind, and told him that he was possessed of a great deal of cash, as well as several packs of linen, in which his money was concealed, in a warehouse on the quay in Gloucester, as well as in some goods that were in the city of Chester. On opening the packs at the former place, in the presence of the gentleman, who was accompanied by a clergyman and several others, a considerable quantity of gold and silver was found, very curiously tied up in rags and old stockings, in small parcels, in a variety of covers. The whole is intended to be distributed among his poor relations in Ireland. It appears that he never was married.

8. Aged upwards of 60, Mr. Richard Townsend, auctioneer, of Faringdon, co. Berks. His death was occasioned by a fall from his horse the preceding day, when he was returning from an auction at Swindon. He was found within a mile of his own house, with his skull dreadfully fractured.

Advanced in years, Mr. Field, of Nocton, near Lincoln, steward to the Earl of Buckinghamshire.

9. At his seat at Park-place, near Henley, co. Oxford, aged 75, the Right Hon. Henry Seymour Conway, brother to the late and

uncle to the present Marquis of Hertford. He went from his house in Soho-square, the preceding day, in apparent good health; was seized, at three o'clock in the morning, with the cramp in his stomach, which proved fatal at five. He was the oldest general officer in the army, and premier field-marshal of Great Britain. He was born in 1720; was chosen, 1741, one of the knights of the shire for the county of Antrim, in the parliament of Ireland; in the same year, representative for Higham Ferrers: he also served for Penryn, 1747; St. Maws, 1754; Thetford, 1761; St. Edmund's Bury, 1768; Wendover, 1775. In 1741 he was constituted captain-lieutenant in the first regiment of foot-guards, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. In 1746, being then aid-du-camp to the Duke of Cumberland, he got the command of the 48th regiment of foot, and the 29th on July 24, 1749; was appointed colonel of the 13th regiment of dragoons in 1751, which he resigned on being appointed colonel of the first or royal regiment of dragoons, Jan. 30, 1759. In 1756 he was advanced to the rank of Major-general; Mar. 30, same year, to that of Lieutenant-general; and, May 25, 1772, to that of General. He served with reputation in several military capacities, and commanded the British forces in Germany under Prince Frederick of Brunswick, during the absence of the Marquis of Granby, 1761. He was one of the grooms of the bed-chamber to the late King, and to the present, till 1764; when, at the end of the session of parliament, he resigned his office and military commands, but his name was continued in the list of privy-counsellors of Ireland; and the late Duke of Devonshire, who died Oct. 3, 1764, left him a legacy of 5000l. on account of his conduct in parliament. July 10, 1765, he was sworn of the privy-council, and appointed secretary of state for the Northern department, which he resigned January 1768. Feb. 16 following, he was appointed colonel of the 4th regiment of dragoons; Oct. 24, 1774, colonel of the royal regiment of horse-guards; Oct. 22, 1772, governor of the island of Jersey. Dec. 19, 1747, he married Caroline, widow of Charles Bruce, Earl of Aylesbury and Elgin, and only daughter of Lieutenant-general John Campbell, since fourth Duke of Argyll, and hath issue a daughter, Anne, married, June 14, 1767, to John eldest son of Joseph Damer, now Earl of Dorchester. 35 Geo. III. 1795, an act passed for vesting, for a certain term of years, in the Rt. Hon. Henry Seymour Conway, his executors, administrators, and assigns, the sole property of a kiln, or oven, by him invented for burning lime, and for the use of distillers and brewers, and for other beneficial purposes.

On-board the Nottingham Indiaman, of a decline, within a few days of his arrival, Mr. John Gordon, second son of Edward G. esq. of Bromley, Middlesex.

At his house on Richmond-green, Surrey, Sir Francis Wood, bart. so created Dec. 1, 1783. He was the second son of Francis Wood, late of Barnsley, in Yorkshire, esq. deceased; and married the daughter of ———— Eure, esq. by whom he had a daughter, who, in the year 1787, was unmarried. His elder brother is the Rev. Henry Wood, D.D. of Barnsley, who had a son living, s. p. at the same time. His younger brother, Charles, who was master and commander in the royal navy, died in 1782, leaving two sons, Henry and Francis W. esqrs. and some daughters.

In Chancery-lane, after a short illness, Rogers Jortin, esq. only son of the late celebrated Dr. Jortin, and editor of his father's posthumous Sermons. He had very considerable practice in the Court of Exchequer, as one of the principal clerks in court. His lady, who survives him, and by whom he has left several children, was one of the daughters of Dr. May.

10. At Upper Deal, the Rev. E. Benson, rector of that place.

After a long illness, Henry Fisher, esq. of Westwood.

At Bath, Charles Browne, esq. of Marchwell-hall, sheriff of Denbigh and Flintshire.

Rev. Robert Gentleman, minister of the new meeting-house at Kidderminster, editor of Orton's Exposition of the Old Testament, author of Addresses to Youth, and many other useful publications.

11. Mr. — Doyle, a clerk in the War-office. As he was returning from the Opera-house he found himself taken with a sudden faintness, and called a coach to take him to his house in Fludyer-street, Westminster. Upon alighting at his door, he desired his servant to call a neighbouring apothecary; but before that gentleman arrived, he expired in convulsions.

At his house in St. Giles's-street, Norwich, aged 65, Wm. Dewing, esq. attorney, and many years chamberlain of that city.

In Castle-gate, Nottingham, aged 93, Mr. Salmon, maltster.

12. Mr. John Shower, of New Bond-str. lottery-office keeper.

At Oakham, Mr. Banton, of the Crown inn.

Aged 49, Samuel Day, esq. agent of the royal hospital at Plymouth; who, for more than 20 years, had discharged the duties of that employ with exemplary diligence and integrity. To the calls of Charity his purse was always open; and he was an affectionate husband, a kind relative, a good master, and sincere friend.

Aged 60, Mr. Emes, mercer, of Exeter, who absolutely brought on a dropical disorder by his application to mathematicks.

At Boston, co. Lincoln, Mr. James Hall, liquor-merchant.

At the Hot Wells, Bristol, in her 28th year, Mrs. Bazely, wife of Capt. John B. of the royal navy.

13. At his house in Charlotte-street,

Portland-place, aged 63, Dr. John Lorimer, physician to the army, and to the East India Company; and fellow of the Royal College of Physicians at Edinburgh. He was author of an ingenious essay on magnetism, lately published, to which is prefixed an engraved portrait of him.

At Farnborough, Ronald Stewart, esq. jun.

At Whistendine, aged 77, Mrs. Taylor, late of Wymondham, co. Leicester.

14. At his seat at Normanton-Turville, co. Leicester, Holked Smith, esq. formerly an eminent attorney at law.

In Bedford square, James Haughton Langston, esq. of Sariden-house, co. Oxford, a banker of London, partner with Twogood and Amory, Cheap-side, and many years an eminent wine-merchant, in partnership with Mr. Dixon in Savage garden. His father kept, formerly, a retail liquor shop in the borough of Southwark. He is said to have died worth half a million sterling, 300,000 of which he has left to his only son, John L. esq. of Clifford-street, M. P. for Sudbury in the former parliament, and for Bridgewater in the present, who, in May, 1784, married Miss Sarah Goddard, who brought him a very considerable fortune; and three daughters, amongst whom he has left the farther sum of 200,000 l. and one of whom is married to Peter Cazalet, esq. jun. of Austinfriers, Russia merchant.

15. Advanced in years, Mrs. Floyer, of Balderton, near Newark, widow of the late Capt. F. of Reasby, near Langworth, co. Lincoln. She went to bed the evening before in good health.

16. At Kenilworth, co. Warwick, Miss Sumner, of Windsor.

17. At his house in Great George-street, Westminster, aged 70, John Pownall, esq. of Wykeham, in Lincolnshire. He was near 30 years clerk of the reports, and secretary of the board of trade; afterwards deputy secretary of state for the American department, and a member of parliament. From this situation he was appointed one of the commissioners of excise; and afterwards appointed one of the commissioners of the board of the customs. This place he resigned in 1788, on account of his declining health, and upon his son, John Lillingston Pownall, esq. being appointed to the office of accountant of the petty receipts. Being in the commissions of the peace for the counties of Lincoln, Middlesex, Kent, Surrey, and the city and liberty of Westminster, he acted as a magistrate in those parts after his retirement from public office. He was also a deputy-lieutenant in the county of Lincoln. His character, for abilities, attention, integrity, and knowledge of business, is so universally known, and hath been so both by Government and by all persons who have had business to transact with him, or occasion to apply to the offices wherein he served, that all praise on that head is superfluous —

He

He hath left a widow, the daughter of Lillingston Bowden Lillingston, esq. of Ferryby, in Yorkshire; and two sons and one daughter, Mary Pownall; his eldest son, John Lillingston Pownall, esq. and the Hon. George Pownall, secretary, and one of the hereditary council of the legislature of the province of Quebec.—Mr. P. was elected F. A. S. 1785. His account of a Roman tile found at Reculver may be seen in "Archæologia," VIII. 79; and some sepulchral antiquities discovered at Lincoln, X. 345; and in our last volume, p. 909, may be seen his admeasurements of the keeps of Canterbury and Chilham castles.

At Greenwich, in his 61st year, after a few days illness, Mr. John Priestley, late of Lower Thames-street, London.

At Oxford, Mr. Daniel Turner, late chief clerk of the Reduced annuity office in the Bank of England.

18. At Edinburgh, Mr. John Black, merchant.

19. At Dover, of a fever, most deservedly regretted by her relatives and friends, Mrs. Anne Jegon Gramshaw, wife of Samuel G. esq. comptroller of his Majesty's customs there, and daughter of the late Robert Wellard, esq. captain in his Majesty's navy.

Of the bruises he received in being thrown from his curricule while driving furiously along the New Road, Islington, Mr. Terry, of the Navy-office.

At the hotel in Kildare-street, Dublin, of apoplexy, Thomas-James Fortescue, esq. M. P. for the county of Louth.

21. At Hackney, Mr. David Jennings, late of Cheap-side, linen-draper, son of the late Rev. David Jennings, D. D.

Mrs. Coombes, of Lingford, co. Somerset. Riding out on horseback for an airing, she called at her son's house at Cheddon, where she had not been long seated before she expired. She ate her breakfast with a tolerable appetite, and at that time appeared to enjoy her usual state of health, but at setting out complained of being somewhat indisposed.

23. At his house in Fleet-street, Mr. Wm. Marston, many years an eminent upholsterer there, but had lately retired from business.

On his way to Brighthelmstone, Peter Livius, esq. late chief justice of Canada.

24. Found dead in his bed, to which he went in good health, Mr. Mullins, press-maker, of Bear-lane, Christ Church, Surrey.

25. At Clapham, Surrey, in his 81st year, the Rev. William Romaine, M. A. rector of the united parishes of St. Anne, Blackfriars, and St. Andrew by the Wardrobe, and lecturer of St. Dunstan in the West. Of this good man we shall say more hereafter.

26. At Leicester, in his 20th year, after an illness of four years, Mr. Charles Ward, brother to Mr. W. surgeon, of that place.—During the whole of his long indisposition he uniformly evinced the greatest patience and resignation. He fell a victim to phthisis pul-

monalis; the fatal issue of which could not be prevented by the very best medical treatment that could be opposed to it.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

March 27. **R**IGHT Rev. Dr. John Law, bishop of Killala and Achonry, in Ireland, translated to the bishoprick of Elphin, *vice* Dodgson, dec.

April 11. Sir George Chetwynd, of Brockton-hall, co. Stafford, knt.; Sir John Dryden, of Canons Ashby, co. Northampton, knt.; Robert Salusbury, of Llanwern, co. Monmouth, esq.; Richard Gamoo, of Minchen-den-house, co. Middlesex, esq. (with remainder to Richard Grace, of Rahin, in the Queen's county and kingdom of Ireland, esq. and his issue-male); Lionel Darell, of Richmond-hill, co. Surrey, esq.; Richard Neave, of Dognam-park, co. Essex, esq.; Henry Hawley, of Leybourne-grange, co. Kent, esq.; John Pollen, of Redenham, co. Southampton, esq.; and John Wentworth, esq. lieutenant-governor of the province of Nova-Scotia in America; created baronets.

Thomas Tyrwhitt, esq. appointed, by the Prince of Wales, his private secretary.

15. John Eamer, esq. alderman, and one of the sheriffs of the city of London and county of Middlesex; and Robert Burnett, esq. also one of the sheriffs of the city of London and county of Middlesex, knighted.

16. Sir Richard Hughes, bart. John Elliot, esq. and William Hotham, esq. vice-admirals of the Red, appointed admirals of the Blue.

22. George Pecknell, esq. mayor of Arundel, knighted.

23. The Earl of Bute, appointed ambassador-extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Court of Madrid, *vice* Eden, resigned.

24. Sir Watkin Williams Wynne, bart. appointed lieutenant of the county of Denbigh, *vice* Myddleton.

29. Richard Earl of Mount Edgcumbe, appointed lord lieutenant of the county of Cornwall, *vice* his father, dec.

May 8. Robert Mackreth, esq. knighted.

21. His Grace Dr. William Newcome, lord primate of Ireland, appointed lord almoner of that kingdom.

27. Edward Harrington, esq. mayor of Bath, knighted.

Thomas Fauquier, esq. appointed gentleman-usher of the privy-chamber, *vice* Cowslade, dec.; Thomas Pechell, esq. gentleman-usher daily waiter, *vice* Fauquier; Thomas Gore, esq. gentleman-usher quarter waiter, *vice* Pechell; and the Hon. Edward Stopford, equerry, *vice* Craufurd.

June 1. Wm. Lloyd, esq. Mark Milbank, esq. Nicholas Vincent, esq. Thomas Lord Graves, Robert Digby, esq. and Alexander Lord Bridport, K. B. admirals of the Blue, appointed admirals of the White.—Joseph Peyton, esq. John Carter Allen, esq. Sir Charles Middleton, bart. Sir John Laforey, bart.

bart. John Dalrymple, esq. Herbert Sawyer, esq. Sir Richard King, bart. Jonathan Paulkner, esq. and Philip Affleck, esq. vice-admirals of the Red, to be admirals of the Blue.—Sir John Jervis, K. B. and Adam Duncan, esq. vice-admirals of the White, to be admirals of the Blue.—Richard Brathwaite, esq. Philips Cosby, esq. Samuel Cornish, esq. John Brisbane, esq. Charles Wolfelley, esq. Samuel Cranston Goodall, esq. His Royal Highness William-Henry Duke of Clarence, Richard Onslow, esq. and Robert Kingmill, esq. vice-admirals of the White, to be vice-admirals of the Red.—Sir George Bowyer, bart. Sir Hyde Parker, knt. Benjamin Caldwell, esq. and the Hon. William Cornwallis, vice-admirals of the Blue, to be vice-admirals of the Red.—William Allen, esq. John McBride, esq. George Vandeput, esq. Charles Buckner, esq. John Gell, esq. William Dickson, esq. and Sir Alan Gardner, bart. vice-admirals of the Blue, to be vice-admirals of the White.—John Lewis Gidoin, esq. Geo. Gayton, esq. George Murray, esq. Robert Linzee, esq. Sir James Wallace, knt. William Peere Williams, esq. and Sir Thomas Pasley, bart. rear-admirals of the Red, to be vice-admirals of the White.—John Symons, esq. and Sir Thomas Rich, bart. rear-admirals of the Red, to be vice admirals of the Blue — Charles Thomson, esq. James Cumming, esq. John Ford, esq. John Colpoys, esq. Skerfington Lurwidge, esq. Archibald Dickson, esq. George Montagu, esq. Thomas Dumaresq, esq. and the Hon. Sir George Keith Elphin-

stone, K. B. rear-admirals of the White, to be vice-admirals of the Blue.—James Pigott, esq. and the Hon. William Waldegrave, rear-admirals of the Blue, to be vice-admirals of the Blue.—Thomas Mackenzie, esq. Thomas Pringle, esq. Sir Roger Curtis, knt. Henry Harvey, esq. Robert Man, esq. William Parker, esq. Charles Holmes Everitt Calmady, esq. John Bourmaster, esq. Sir Geo. Young, knt. John Henry, esq. and Richard Rodney Bligh, esq. rear-admirals of the Blue, to be rear-admirals of the Red.—Alex. Graeme, esq. George Keppel, esq. Samuel Reeve, esq. Robert Biggs, esq. Francis Parry, esq. Isaac Prescott, esq. John Bazeley, esq. Christopher Mason, esq. Thomas Spry, esq. Sir John Orde, bart. William Young, esq. and James Gambier, esq. to be rear admirals of the White.—Andrew Mitchell, esq. Charles Chamberlayne, esq. Peter Rainier, esq. Hugh Cloberry Christian, esq. William Innescott, esq. Lord Hugh Seymour, John Stanhope, esq. Christopher Parker, esq. Philip Patton, esq. Charles Morice Pole, esq. John Brown, esq. and John Leigh Douglas, esq. to be rear-admirals of the Blue.

6. Horatio Nelson, esq. the Hon. Thomas Pakenham, and the Hon. George Berkeley, appointed colonels of his Majesty's marine forces, *vice* William Young, esq. James Gambier, esq. and Lord Hugh Seymour, appointed flag-officers of his Majesty's fleet.

Rev. John Porter, D. D. promoted to the united bishopricks of Killala and Achonry, in Ireland, *vice* Law, translated to Elphin.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

July HAY-MARKET.

1. Half an Hour after Supper—A Bold Stroke for a Wife—The Agreeable Surprise.
2. Seeing is Believing—Zorinski—New Hay at the Old Market.
3. The Dead Alive—Ways and Means—The Children in the Wood.
4. The Prisoner at Large—Peeping Tom—New Hay at the Old Market.
6. Zorinski—Hob in the Well.
7. The Agreeable Surprise—The Son-in-Law—The Village Lawyer.
8. A Bold Stroke for a Wife—All the World's a Stage.
9. Zorinski—Hob in the Well.
10. A Quarter of an Hour before Dinner—My Grandmother—New Hay at the Old Market—Children in the Wood.
11. All in Good Humour—Zorinski—New Hay at the Old Market.
13. Inkle and Yarico—The Prisoner at Large.
14. Zorinski—Peeping Tom.

15. The London Hermit—New Hay at the Old Market—Children in the Wood.
16. The Dead Alive—Tit for Tat—*Who pays the Reckoning?*
17. All in Good Humour—A Bold Stroke for a Wife—New Hay at the Old Market.
18. Battle of Hexham—My Grandmother.
20. Summer Amusement—The Dead Alive.
21. A Quarter of an Hour before Dinner—Zorinski—New Hay at the Old Market.
22. The Recruiting Officer—Peeping Tom.
23. All the World's a Stage—The London Hermit—The Son-in-Law.
24. The Surrender of Calais—Village Lawyer.
25. The Deaf Lover—The Jew—New Hay at the Old Market.
27. Zorinski—My Grandmother.
28. A Bold Stroke for a Wife—The Agreeable Surprise.
29. Tit for Tat—The Son-in-Law—New Hay at the Old Market.
30. Ways and Means—Gretna Green—The Children in the Wood.

BILL of MORTALITY, from June 23, to July 28, 1795.

Christened.		Buried.	
Males	939	Males	788
Females	964	Females	737
Whereof have died under two years old		466	

Peck Leaf 41. 2d.

Between	2 and 5	144	50 and 60	136
	5 and 10	81	60 and 70	112
	10 and 20	64	70 and 80	85
	20 and 30	94	80 and 90	30
	30 and 40	139	90 and 100	4
	40 and 50	170	100	

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN JULY, 1795.

	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. reduc.	3 per Ct. Confols.	4 per Ct. Confols.	5 per Ct. Ann.	Long Ann	Short 778-6	India Stock.	India Bonds.	S. Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	New Navy.	Excheq. Bills.	3 per Ct. Scrip.	4 per Ct. Scrip.	L. Ann. ditto.	Omn. 84 pr	Eng. Lot. Tickets.	Irish Lot. Tickets.
27	164	67½	67½ a 68½	81		18½	8½	200½	65. dif				3½ dif.	2 dif.				84 pr		
28	Sunday																			
29	165½	68½	67½ a 68	80½		18½	8½	200	58				3½	3				84		
30	165	68½	67½ a 68½	81		18½	8½	199½					3½	4				84		
1	165½	68½	67½ a 68½	81½		18½	8½	199½					3½	2				84		
2	165½	68½	67½ a 68½	81½		18½	8½	200½					3½	2				84		
3	166½	69½	68½ a 69	82		19	8½	202	3				3	1				10		
4		69	58½ a 69	82½		18½	8½	201½					3	2				10		
5	Sunday																			
6		69	58½ a 69	82½		18½	8½	201	2				2½	2				10½		
7	170	69½	69½ a 71½	83½	Par	19	8½	202½	2				2½	2				11		
8	171½	70½	70 a 71½	83½		19½	8½	204½	2				2½	2				11½		
9	171	70½	70 a 71½	83½		19½	8½	203	3				2½	1 pr.						
10		70½	70 a 71½	83½		19½	8½	202½	1				2½	1						
11		69½	59½ a 70	83½		19½	8½						2½							
12	Sunday																			
13	171½	69½	69½ a 70	83½		19½	8½	202	1				2½	2						
14	170½	69½	69½ a 69½	83½		19½	8½	200½	1 pr.				2½	1						
15	168½	68½	67½ a 68½	82½		19	8½	199½	2				2½	2						
16	169½	68½	67½ a 69	82½		19	8½	200½	3				2½	3						
17	170½	69½	69 a 70	83		19	8½	202½	2	74½			2½	2						
18		69½	59½ a 70½	83½		19½	8½	203	2				2½	3						
19	Sunday																			
20	167½	69½	58½ a 69½	83		19½	8½	201½			69		2½	3						
21	170	69½	69 a 71½	83		19½	8½	202½	2				2½	3						
22	169½	69	67½ a 71½	82½		19	8½	196½	1				2½	2						
23	169½	69	67½ a 71½	82½		19	8½	196½	2				2½	2						
24	169½	68½	67½ a 71½	82½		19	8½	196½					2½							
25																				
26	Sunday																			

N. B. In the 3 per Cent. Confols. the highest and lowest Price of each Day is given: in the other Stocks the highest Price only.

THOMAS WILKIE, Stock-Broker, No. 71, St Paul's Church-yard.

The Gentleman's Magazine

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St. James's Chron.
London Chron.
London Evening.
The Sun—Star
Whitehall Ever.
London Packet
English Chron.
Courier—Ev. Ma.
Middlesex Journ.
Hue and Cry.
Daily Advertiser
Times—Briton
Morning Chron.
Gazetteer, Ledger
Herald—Oracle
M. Post—Telegr.
Morning Advert.
13 Weekly Papers
Bath 2, Bristol 4
Birmingham 2
Blackburn
Bucks—Bury
CAMBRIDGE 2
Canterbury 2
Chelmsford
Chester, Coventry

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AUGUST, 1795.

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Embellished with Perspective Views of FRIARN-BARNET ALMS-HOUSE;
CROSS, in HEREFORDSHIRE; and of the celebrated TORR at MATLOCK;
a Delineation of the small YELLOW MAGGOT, supposed to blight the W

By SYLVANUS URBAN,

Printed by JOHN NICHOLS, at Cicero's Head, Red-Lion Passage, F
where all Letters to the Editor are desired to be addressed, POST-PAYD.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for August, 1795.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

D. of Month.	8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Aug. 1795.
July	0	0	0		
27	65	67	64	30,08	small rain
28	66	73	64	,04	fair
29	69	73	65	,08	showery
30	67	75	60	29,98	showery
31	60	71	56	,96	showery
1	60	64	57	,95	rain
2	59	67	56	,78	showery
3	58	70	58	,88	fair
4	58	62	55	30,07	rain
5	52	68	58	,14	fair
6	61	73	59	,15	—
7	60	67	58	,1	cloudy
8	61	69	58	,02	fair
9	60	70	58	,02	fair
10	60	73	66	,03	fair
11	67	77	68	,06	fair

D. of Month.	8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Aug. 1795.
Aug.	0	0	0		
12	68	78	66	30,06	fair
13	69	78	69	29,90	fair, th. at night
14	68	73	67	,85	cloudy
15	63	71	62	,86	rain
16	60	75	61	,86	fair
17	61	65	60	,80	rain
18	58	67	59	,80	fair
19	57	67	60	30,01	fine
20	64	76	63	,15	fair
21	64	78	60	29,90	fair, th. in aft.
22	60	64	57	,74	fair
23	55	70	60	,95	fine
24	64	70	63	30,08	cloudy
25	65	72	62	,18	fine
26	62	74	60	,03	fine

W. CARY, Optician, No. 182, near Norfolk-Street, Strand.

Days	Wind.	Barom.	Thermom.				Hygrom. feet in.	State of Weather in July, 1795.	
			1.	N.	E.	S.			W.
1	NW	29,42	61	59	58	57	59	14 2.6	cloudy, showers
2	SE	83	61	69	72	59	59	4	fair, rain at night
3	S	80	62	59	59	57	60	7	showers
4	NE	8						6	cloudy, but fair
5	W	30,1						7	fair
6	SE	1						7	fair
7	W	2						6	fair
8	E	2						8	fair
9	NE	2						3.1	fair
10	NE	1.						2	fair
11	NE	1						0	fair
12	NW							0	cloudy, with little rain
13	N	29,91						2.9	fair
14	W	30,1						3.	cloudy, with rain
15	NW							2.8	gloomy
16	W	1						7	rain
17	NW	29,71						5	showers, with cold winds
18	NW	88						8	gloomy, cold but calm
19	W	99						6	fine day
20	SW	85						9	gloomy
21	S	70						8	thunder with rain
22	S	45						6	rain
23	W	50						0	fair
24	W	55						0	rain
25	E	67						0	light showers
26	W	30, 3						0	very pleasant
27	S	29,75						1.8	continual rain
28	W	80						0	fair
29	SW	78						1	continual rain
30	W	76						2	fair
31	W	72	4.60	66	64	60		5	fair

23. A storm of wind and rain; many leaves and some branches of trees destroyed; gooseberries and apples blown off the trees; the stems of beans and peas greatly injured: let us hope that the corn may have escaped without much damage. Corn, however, lodged in places previous to this last fall of rain, as observed upon the road from London to the north. The different kinds of grain in general very luxuriant and abundant, and there seems less difference than usually found between the crops of different districts. July 17, there formed little difference between Lancashire and the progress of the hay-mowing.—26. Frost in the night.

May

T H E

Gentleman's Magazine:

For A U G U S T, 1795.

BEING THE SECOND NUMBER OF VOL. LXV. PART II.

Mr. URBAN, *Lincolnshire, Aug. 6.*

***** SEND you a sketch of
 * the insect and worm
 * (see plate III. fig. 1, 2)
 * I * which is found to have
 * * blighted the crops of
 ***** wheat in several parts of
 this county, as they ap-

peared through a microscope of a large magnifying power. The insect has four wings, folded up in a remarkably curious manner; and the body of the maggot is of a lightish yellow, and consists of about ten rings. They are very similar to those which damage cheese (only a great deal less in size), the maggot of each having the singular property of jumping or springing themselves to a considerable distance by forming together the head and tail.

From the observations that I have made, the progress of the blight appears to be as follows. The insect (*fig. 1*) deposited its eggs in a cell of the ear, about the time of the wheat going out of flower, and the formation of the corn taking place. In about a day and night the eggs kindle, or hatch, and become a yellowish maggot (*fig. 2*) of a very diminutive size, which devours that soft pulpy juice the first rudiments of the kernel consists of, and of course renders that identical cell unproductive.

There are seldom more than three or four corus in an ear thus infested, nor more than one in forty (generally speaking), though in some crops the damage is much more considerable, probably to the amount of two bushels upon an acre; when, strictly examining several ears that had been injured, I found a reddish dross remaining upon the corn, and no appearance of a worm left. These were perfectly formed, and had not received

any real injury. There is no doubt but these were evidently struck by the insect, but the kernel was become too tough and hard to give the worms such nourishment as their nature seems to require. There were others that I noticed, and the maggots were dead in their cells, apparently for want of food, they having eaten the milky juice the cell contained.

These circumstances happily prognosticate the danger is over: for, by the former, I conjecture the corn is now arrived to such a state of maturity as to be totally unfit for the sustenance of the worm; and, by the latter, we have a proof of their incapability of removing themselves out of their cells for a fresh supply.

I have consulted every author upon Agriculture and Natural History that I could procure recourse to, but have met with very little information upon the subject: the only mention of a blight in wheat by an insect is, their having deposited their eggs in some part of the stem, and the worm of which is said to destroy the reservoirs of that milky liquor the young kernel contains. The sort of insect is not described, but imagined to come in an East wind, by that side of the field being most infested. The specimens that I have noticed were taken from a field July 30; and they were first perceived about ten days before.

Yours, &c.

C.

Mr. URBAN,

Aug. 10.

MUCH has been said of late concerning the prospect of the ensuing harvest. Every little appearance of failure has been magnified with unusual terror; so that we cannot but pity the weakness of the many whose minds are

Hay receives injury in a short space of time by the present rains and calms. Potatoes remarkably good and well-flavoured. Gooseberries and currants uncommonly late this season.—Fall of rain this month, 3 inches 3–10ths. Evaporation; 2 inches 9–10ths.

In the last Meteorological Diary, instead of "Golden rose" read "Gilder rose."

Walton, near Liverpool.

J. HOLT.

thus

thus easily preyed upon, and, at the same time, execrate the wickedness of those (and many such there are) who would invent calamities to enhance their own advantages.

Doubtless, when men are smarting under evils, every thing naturally creates alarm; lest the pressure, for instance, should not be removed, or lest the removal should be partial or only temporary, or lest the sufferings should be renewed. Under some such bias as this has the notion obtained of bad crops, destructive insects, lodged corn, blighted ears, mildew, blast, and the whole host of pernicious affections.

An Englishman never believes any thing so readily as your affirming to him that he is ruined—as if there were something pleasant in the sound, the tale of ruin is accepted at once. Once accepted, who argues the point? All join in the cry; and, till time disproves the allegation, the apprehension of the consequences produces all the despondence of a reality.

And thus, during this last month, what have we not heard of the red worm, and the yellow worm, and blights, &c.?

Mr. Urban, ungrateful must be the man who can see the present prospect of abundance without emotions of thankfulness to the Supreme Author of all the good we enjoy. I cannot persuade myself but that the outcry of dread of a scanty harvest must proceed from interested men, who would wish to prepare the public mind for exorbitant charge. Such men should be marked.

I can venture to affirm, that the chief matters which have been so strongly insisted upon, and circulated with so much art, need not terrify any one—I mean the lodging of the corn, the mildew, and the worm.

The corn was beaten down when the culm was quite succulent and green. In this state it is not so brittle as when more advanced in growth: it bends, not breaks, under the pressure of the injury. While it thus lies reclined, the course of the sap is not stopped; the plant still grows, and the upper part bearing the ear turns upwards again; and thus each ear, standing clear of its neighbour, is enabled to complete the purposes of fructification for which it was designed. When corn nearly ripe is lodged, the stalk is brittle, and breaks; hence the sap is no longer conveyed, the head of

the culm cannot raise itself. In consequence, much calamity ensues; the whole lies welshed in one wet mass, and all is past recovery. However, be it noted, Mr. Urban, that the former has been the case this year, and therefore there is no dread of material injury from that quarter.

In all seasons ears of corn wholly or partially blighted are to be found: in wet seasons these are far more frequent. It is not, therefore, to be wondered at, that multitudes of these are to be found in the present season, after so long a continuance of rainy weather. This evil arises principally from the effects of cold wet weather at the time of the corn being in flower. If the style of any seed-vessel be injured at that time, the fruit whence it proceeds must infallibly perish. Every one here must be sensible how easily these partial injuries may be accounted for. They actually happen in all years, and possibly are rather more frequent than usual this year. But few situations are so much affected as to make the difference very observable: in dry healthy soils they are never felt. Nationally considered, they can be scarcely taken into account. The seed thus perishing, the other parts of the fructification, *viz.* the glumes of the calyx and corolla become affected. Immediately a *fungus*, *lycoperdon* of Linnæus, perhaps the *acidium pyrolæ* of Gmelin's Syst. Nat. attaches itself. It is usually found on the inside of the calyx. Farmers have called it the yellow dust, or mold, or blight. For, the fungus, when arrived at maturity, discharges its seeds, which have the appearance of yellow dust. But let it be observed, that the appearance of this fungus is the *consequence* of the putrefaction of a seed-vessel, not the *cause* of its destruction. This same fungus is observable upon other plants; as, for instance, on the older leaves of the *Poplar* it is observable this season very frequent. There is nothing, therefore, terrific in this partial decay of some of the *spiculæ* in the ears (for, it is always the case more or less every year); nor is the appearance of this yellow dust, which is only the seed of the fungus abovementioned, which attaches itself only to parts of plants already in a state of decay, in consequence of being over-saturated with rain or cold damp.

I shall hope to satisfy the scruples of those

those also who are fearful of the effects of insects. "Give a dog a bad name, and hang him;" says the old proverb. Thus, now; say but an insect is on the corn, directly an outcry is raised that it is inimical, and that a famine will ensue.

Mr. Urban, I have examined hundreds of ears of corn in quest of these our dangerous foes. I observed on some a species of green *aphis*, such as is common upon many other plants, but in no great numbers so as to at all affect the produce. I had heard from an intelligent Naturalist, that the *larva* of a species of *musca* had been observed. Those *larvæ* are oftentimes very destructive indeed. The *musca frit* is said to destroy in some seasons a tenth part (I speak from memory only) of the produce of Sweden. But I am absolutely certain that no *larva* of a *musca* has been found in any of the corn of my neighbourhood. The red worm (as it has been called) has been brought to me repeatedly. After careful examination, and tracing it through its several stages, I have found it to be the *larva* of the *thrips physapus*, a little diminutive insect, which is apt in hot dry weather to be very troublesome, flying about in great numbers; and which, settling on the hands and face gently, irritates the part. The whole genus of *thrips* is a perfectly innocent animal, making its first appearance usually in spring-time, and feeding upon the nectary of flowers, and perhaps upon the *farina* which falls from the *antheræ*. He who would wish to know more of the natural history of this animalcule, would do well to peruse this account of the genus of *thrips*, in the third volume of *De Geer's* immortal History of Insects.

From my observations, therefore, which I have made with no small care, I can venture to assure your readers, that they need not be under any apprehensions of bad crops from the injury of vermin, or common accidents. All accounts from Essex, Hertfordshire, Oxfordshire, Berkshire, Warwickshire, and Wiltshire, concur in fair promise of the greatest abundance. The story of the red worm originated, as I am told, in Yorkshire. I flatter myself that this will turn out to be a *Yorkshire bite*, and that *the biter will be bit*.

Let all men rather dispose themselves to receive the great blessings of God with an humble and truly thankful mind.

A. O. O.

Mr. URBAN,

Aug. 11.

THE following mode of curing butter is practised by some in the parish of Udney, and that neighbourhood, which gives to their butter a great superiority above that of others:

"Take two parts of the best common salt, one part sugar and one part saltpetre; beat them up together, and blend them completely. Take one ounce of this composition for every sixteen ounces of butter, work it well into the mass, and close it for use."

I know no simple improvement in economicks greater than this is, when compared with the usual mode of curing butter by means of common salt alone. I have seen the experiment fairly made of one part of the butter, made at one time, thus cured, and the other with salt alone. The difference was inconceivable. I should suppose that, in any open market, the one would sell for 30 *per cent.* more than the other. The butter cured with the mixture appeared of a rich marrowy consistence and fine colour, and never acquires a brittle hardness, nor tastes salt; the other is, comparatively, hard and brittle, approaching more nearly the appearance of tallow, and is much saltier to the taste. I have eaten of butter, cured with the composition, that had been kept three years, and was as sweet as at first. But it deserves to be noted, that butter thus cured requires to stand from three weeks to a month before it be begun to be used. If it be sooner opened, the salts are not sufficiently blended with it; and sometimes the coolness of the nitre will then be perceived, which totally disappears afterwards. See "General View of the Agriculture of the County of Aberdeen," published by the Board of Agriculture, last page.

Yours, &c.

HORTENSIVS.

Mr. URBAN,

Aug. 12.

IT gave me great pleasure to observe that a correspondent of yours, p. 543, who signs himself T. R., has taken up the interesting subject that Agricola has declined pursuing. I have often wished that our Antiquaries would unite their exertions to compose a map accurately and completely illustrative of the Roman topography of this island. I am aware the work would be long and laborious; but it could be performed with less difficulty now than when a longer time shall have elapsed from the period of the Roman invasion; and it could

could also be better performed. The Antiquaries are in possession of sufficient proofs whereon to ground such an illustration. Numerous are the Roman *vestigia* exposed to sight, and many are the collections of Roman curiosities open to inspection. Much of the trouble and expence that would attend making farther enquiries would be found to be done away by the readiness with which you, Mr. Urban, forward in your Magazine enquiries of that nature; and your Publication is also a ready vehicle for the conveyance of voluntary intimations conducive to the perfecting such a plan. It is to offer a mite of that sort that I trouble you, Mr. Urban, with this letter. I neither pretend to make positive assertions, or to detail *minutiae*; but I submit circumstances and reports that may lead to the discovery, investigation, and elucidation of facts. The parish of Bray, in the county of Berks, claims, but has never had, the attention of a modern Antiquary. This parish is situated between Windsor and Maidenhead bridge, and is bounded on the North-east by the river Thames, on the bank of which the church stands. To say more of the place than what is connected with Roman antiquity would be foreign to my purpose; and, therefore, I proceed to mention, that a short piece of a Roman highway was thought, some years ago, to have been discovered between the river and the East corner of the church-yard; and, certain it is, that several Roman coins, together with fragments of armour and weapons, have been at different times ploughed up in the Easthay, a common-field lying on the East side of Bray town. As Bray parish is large (being a whole hundred), it takes in part of the waste called (now improperly, because there has not been within the memory of man either bush or tree on it) Maidenhead Thicket, on which are the outlines of a camp; and, towards the South-east, it comprehends part of St. Leonard's hill, in Windsor Forest; where, in a wood just without the verge, may still be seen the hole out of which were dug, some years ago, a Roman lamp and several other articles.

The subject of antiquity is involved in so much intricacy and confusion, that I am diffident of enlarging on the above hints; and, therefore, I here assure you that I am your constant reader and humble servant,
INCOMPETUS.

Mr. URBAN, Aug. 13.
OBSERVING in your useful Miscellany, p. 543, a person under the signature of T. R. who wishes to be informed of my reasons for supposing certain Roman stations to have been at the particular places I had affixed them in a former Number of your Magazine, I shall take one of them, *Camalodunum*, and, in as few words as possible, endeavour to satisfy him, by laying before him a few of the arguments which have, long since, convinced me that this station ought to be placed at *Colchester*.

My reasons for thinking that *Camalodunum* ought *not* to be fixed at *Malden* are, 1st, that *Malden*, being only 38 miles from London, does not answer to the distances given it in the fifth and ninth Iters of Antonine, which are in *both cases* 52 miles; 2dly, that, in case the distances did agree, there are no remains to justify fixing such a station as *Camalodunum* at *Malden*, *no walls*, *no Roman bricks or pottery*, *no coins* (excepting one of Nero and another of Vespasian), or any *traces of any Roman road* (at least that I could ever discover), leading immediately to it; whereas *Colchester* answers exactly to the precise distance assigned it in all the Iters from London. The remains of the great *Roman road*, with the intermediate stations on it, still exist. *Coins* without number, tessellated pavements, *bricks*, and *pieces of pottery*, are found scattered over the whole surface of the town to this hour; and the *walls* (the most perfect in regard to their *form* and to their *masonry*) still surround a part of the present town of *Colchester*.

Hitherto I have mentioned only the *Iters of Antonine*, because I have wished to excuse this trifling error of the great Camden, who, led away here, as at *Ariconium*, by the similitude of the sound between two names, has fallen into a mistake; which, had he lived till the discovery of Richard of Cirencester's Iters, he would have been the first to correct.

Horsley (the best commentator on the Iters of Antonine) fixed *Camalodunum* at *Malden* for the same reason; but it must be observed, that neither he nor Camden hesitated about fixing *Colonia*, mentioned in the fifth Iter of Antonine, at *Colchester*.

Now, since from the third Iter of Richard, *Camalodunum* and *Colonia* are proved to be the same identical place,
and

and *Colonia* was before allowed, both by Camden and Horsley, to be Colchester, what doubts can there remain on any one's mind at present about the precise situation of this first colony of the Romans in Great Britain? Should, however, other arguments be still wanting, the same third Iter of Richard affords another very strong one; for, the 9th Iter of Antonine having mentioned a *mansio* on this road in coming from *Combretonium*, by the name of *Ad An-sam*, at the distance of *six miles from Camalodunum*, Richard, on the same route, instead of giving the name of the *mansio*, affixes a much more certain mark, the name of the river, *ad Sturam* (the Stour), at the distance of six miles from *Camalodunum*; and, to prevent the possibility of any one's doubting what this river might be, adds, that this river was the boundary between the *Cenimagni* and the *Trinobantes*, or the people of Suffolk and Essex. Now, this distance of six Roman miles from the Stour is nearly decisive for Colchester being *Camalodunum*, and quite decisive against its being placed at Malden.

Having hastily signed the last paper I sent you, Mr. Urban, as *Agricola*, I am informed I have, without knowing it, assumed the signature of some other of your numerous correspondents; I shall take the liberty, therefore, for the future, of subscribing any papers I may hereafter send you as

JULIUS FRONTINUS.

I will, at some other time, give my reasons for the fixing *Durolipons*, *Mediolanum*, and *Condate*.

Mr. URBAN, Aug. 13.

ALTHOUGH I have wound up my *Chronicles*, I shall continue to be a reader of your Magazine, and an occasional contributor to it. At present, I have to observe, in answer to A Country Squire, that I think his cat pursued a rat or a mouse into the trap, and lived upon it during her confinement. If Puss had had the instinct, and could so far have overcome nature as to suck herself, one cannot think that she could have a continued supply of milk whilst she was deprived of all aqueous sustenance to replenish her teats. If she was examined when released she was doubtless found quite dry. We all know that cows give more or less milk according to the degree of moisture in their food. I knew a favourite terrier that once, to the great distress of its lamenting master and mistress, continued three

weeks in a labyrinth of rabbit-burrows; whence, at the end of that period, it emerged voluntarily in very good case, after many attempts had been made in the first week of its seclusion to dig it out. During the other two weeks it was supposed to be dead: but, so far from that, it proved that Seek'um had been living luxuriously upon rabbits, one of which he had been seen to follow into a hole. How he did without water is somewhat surprizing; for, though he might sometimes in the night come out, there was not any pool near the warren for him to resort to.

It would give me particular pleasure, Mr. Urban, to see one of your correspondents take up the *Chronicles of the Seasons* where I have been necessitated to terminate them; and, should that be done, I hope persevering attention will be paid to Fairy-rings. I do not mean that the disquisition of that subject should be renewed in your Miscellany, but that every *new* observation relating to it should be communicated, as that will be the only way of discovering for a certainty the cause of them. This year both old and new Fairy-dances appeared early and strong; so the cold winter did not affect them.

A SOUTHERN FAUNIST.

Mr. URBAN, *Islington, Aug. 15.*

THE following particulars of a very distinguished character, whom you have justly and honourably mentioned in your Magazine, were drawn up a few days after his lamented decease, for the purpose of occupying a place in the Obituary; but, in consequence of the paper having been mislaid, it did not reach you at the intended time. Coming again to hand, some of my friends imagine that it is not even now too late for publication. An intimacy for the last five-and-twenty years with my much-valued friend led me to know and to prize his worth, and confidently to affirm of him the underwritten. G. G.

"The late rev. Richard Southgate, curate of St. Giles in the Fields, and assistant librarian at the British Museum, was an illustrious and striking instance of a man's at once possessing superior abilities, profound learning, great modesty, the sincerest piety, the most exact morals, and an unwearied attention to the professional duties of a parish priest. His literature, particularly in the classics, in history, and in divinity, was extensive; and, as a numismatical Antiquary and Virtuoso, he was perhaps the first of this nation. His theological creed was very strictly that of the Church of England, in which he was a sin-

cere and steady believer. His views of ecclesiastical polity were drawn from the Scriptures, and the practice of the primitive Church in its best and purest ages; consequently, he was zealously attached to that portion of Christ's Catholic Church in which he had the honour to serve; and his state-politicks were precisely such as St. Paul inculcates in the 13th chapter of his Epistle to the Romans. His pastoral character was marked with the strong lines of zeal directed by knowledge and judgement, by a truly devout performance of all the offices of the Church, and by a particular attention to the wants of the poor, both spiritual and temporal. Through the last 30 years of his life he was, every day (with but few intervals of exception), consoling the afflicted, and pointing out the true grounds of consolation to the wretched inhabitants in the blind alleys of St. Giles's. 'Having finished his course, and kept his faith,' he has entered into the joy of his Lord."

Mr. URBAN,

Aug. 15.

IT will give you pleasure to be able to inform your readers, that the present appearance of the harvest in the interior parts of the kingdom is most promising. The fields on each side of the road from Maidenhead to Oxford, thence to Warwick, Wolverhampton, Lichfield, Tamworth, Derby, Nottingham, Leicester, Uppingham, and through the heart of Rutland, Northampton, Bedford, and Hertfordshires, are ripe for the sickle and scythe; and, between Loughborough and Leicester, barley was cutting on the 23th inst. and was expected to be cut in Derbyshire and the country Southward of it on the week following. At the same time, innumerable hay-waggons were moving on the respective roads. Wheat had fallen considerably in price at Leicester and Wellingborough. The greatest part of the tract of Shirewood forest, between Mansfield and Nottingham, has been inclosed to great advantage; and though the country between Loughborough and Leicester, and thence to Uppingham, is principally pasture-ground, interspersed occasionally with beans, the proverbial staple of the county, its produce is not less pleasing.

On the whole of this route it should be farther observed that, except in one town, by some mere accident, the brown bread was very good, and the inquietude of the populace, from an idea of scarcity, is far less than where riots have been set forth by the news-writers, in some places most erroneously; the disturbance at Barrow on Soar excepted, which has indeed been productive of the most fatal consequences; but this, it should be recol-

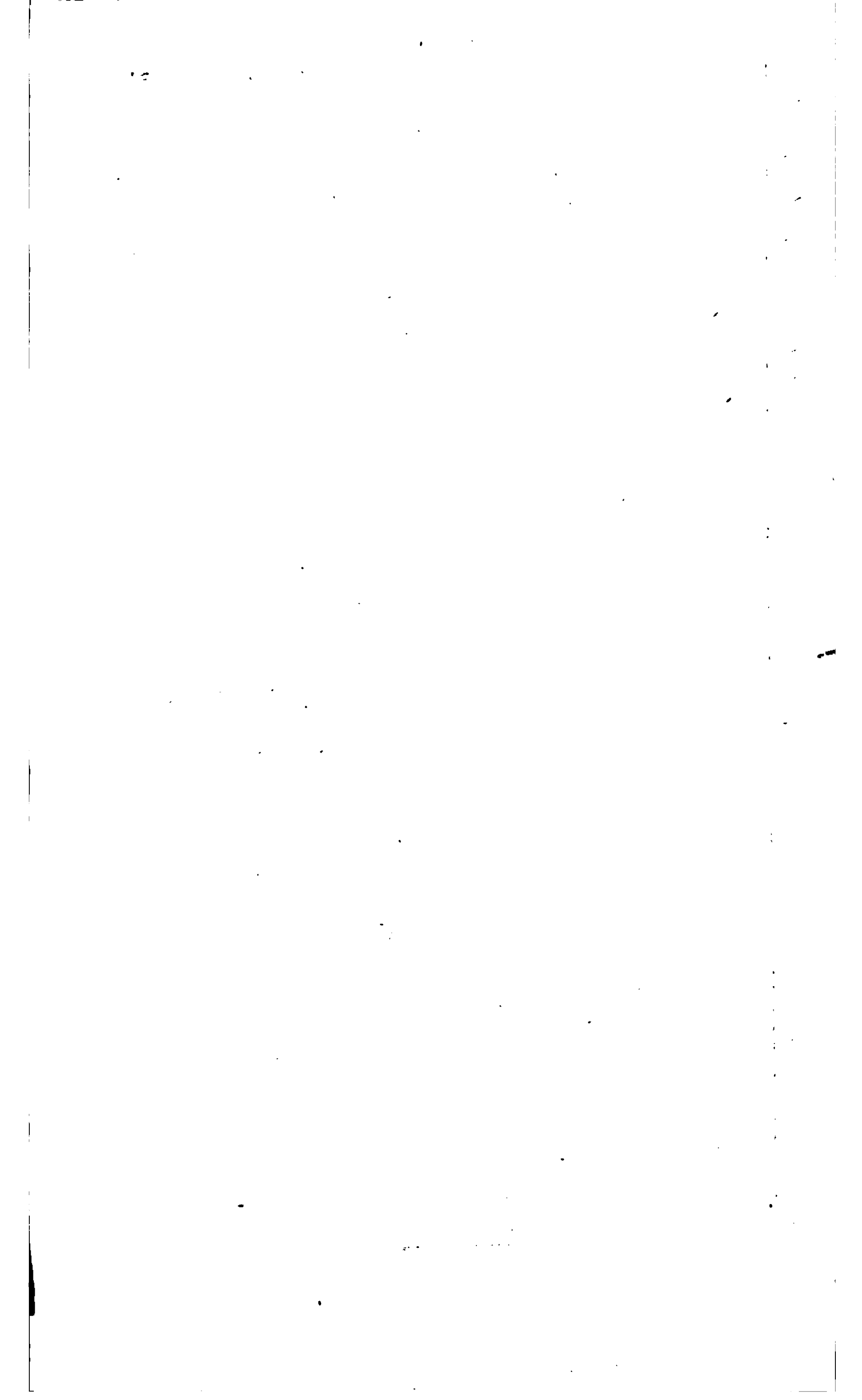
lected, was among that newly-created, and so wantonly multiplied, set of men, the *diggers* and *conductors* of *navigations*, or, as they are called in the language of the country, *navigators**. In the manufacturing populous town of Walsall the inhabitants expressed the greatest satisfaction with their supplies both of corn, and its substitute, potatoes. Of the latter vegetable it is observed, that it has been cultivated, and has produced in a double proportion, this present year, being planted on the balks of corn-fields.

Let us hope then, Mr. Urban, that the precautions taken by our superiors, and the example of abstinence which they have set, and which has been so well pointed out by the judges on the different circuits, joined to the prospect of abundant and timely harvest, will defeat the designs of evil-minded scribblers and paragraphists, who can have no views but those of pure malevolence. Perhaps it might have been as well if the example of the town of Leicester in laying aside their annual races, and of many villages in that and the neighbouring county of Derby in declining their wakes or parish-feasts, had been more universal; and we will trust the good example may yet be imitated.

To return to canals: that now cutting between Wolverhampton and Lichfield has rendered the high road between the latter city and Walsall almost impassable, from its coming, particularly on Pipe-hill, in the track of carriages; and it is worthy of notice that the arches of one, which crosses the London road to Nottingham, are in such a ruinous state by the last winter's floods as to render the passage over them extremely dangerous. Tamworth bridge is but now begun to be repaired, and the traveller must ford the Trent with the water nearly over the fore wheels of the carriage, owing to the scantiness of the Corporation revenue to be applied in its repair. One more instance of a ruined arch in the turnpike-road from Wellingborough to Higham Ferrers should not be passed unnoticed. It has been down and impassable for a long time, and is at last undertaking by the pure and sole liberality of a neighbouring gentleman, Mr. Dickins; the commissioners being unable or unwilling to undertake it, though carriages are obliged to go through fields and over dangerous ditches to avoid it.

VIATOR.

* In the present counties the labourers are denominated *barrows*.



Cent. May-August. 1795. Pl. I p 633

ALMS HOUSE at FRIARN-BARNET.

Mr. URBAN,

July 30.

THE plate sent herewith (*plate I.*) represents an alms-house founded in FRIARN BARNET, 1612, by Laurence Campe, citizen and draper of London, for twelve poor persons; to whom, by an indenture dated March 12, he gave 12d. apiece monthly for ever, 4s. *per annum* to the churchwardens for their trouble, and 1l. 6s. 8d. to keep the house in repair: the whole of which, being 9l. 6s. 8d. is a rent-charge upon an estate in the parish of Allhallows*, in the county of Herts. (Lysons's Environs of London, II. 26; not mentioned by Newcourt.)

There are seven houses, for as many poor people; one of whom, an old woman, told me this month there was no allowance to them. The shield on the left-hand bears the arms of the city of London. The next, on the right, the coat of Campe; a chevron between three griffins heads. Crest, a dog collared seiant, 1612; which date is expressed on four square stones on each side of it.

1	6	1	2
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On the other stone is this inscription:

EVERY MORNING BEFORE YOU FEED
COME TO THIS HOUSE, AND PRAYERS
READ;

THEN YOU ABOUT YOUR WORK MAY GO;
SO GOD MAY BLESS YOU AND YOURS ALSO.

This good advice, you need not be told, is not followed.

The next shield, over the two last doors, has the arms of the Drapers company; and on the other two stones are these texts:

EXHORT THEM THAT ARE RICH
IN THIS WORLD, THAT THEY
BE READY TO GIVE, AND GLAD
TO DISTRIBUTE. I TIM. VI. I.
HE THAT HATH PITY UPON
THE POOR LENDETH UNTO
THE LORD. PROVERBS XV.

D. H.

Mr. URBAN,

July 7.

OF all the schemes that were thought of for a sure refuge against scarcity, surely that of Piscator Patrioticus, p. 462, is the most extraordinary. For his wondrous skill in Latinizing I give him full credit, and hope shortly to see his Proposals for a new Latin Dictionary. The Minister too must owe him great thanks for furnishing him with a new tax (which probably no other mortal would have thought of) on *fish-books*, *fishing-rods*, *baskets*, and *so forth*; which *so forth* I look upon to be a word of a

* Qu. Some mistake about this parish?

GENT. MAG. August, 1795.

very comprehensive nature, including silks, hair, thread, India grass, silk-worm gut, wire, with all the requisite materials for the making of artificial flies, not excepting the very worms and maggots procured from the tallow-chandlers. All of these together, some at pence apiece, others at farthings, or so much *per cent.* or cwt. aided by a licence on all persons exercising the piscatory art, would supersede the necessity of many other taxes that bear hard upon the industrious poor. And verily it giveth me vast satisfaction to be informed of such a patriotic spirit in my countrymen, that, like the palm-tree, it bears up the better for being well burdened; for, if all the manufactories concerned in those several articles of taxation would, as our schemist tells us, then employ many more hands than they now do, there must still be a much greater number of hands employed in using their manufactures, several of whom might, in all probability, never have thought of fishing so long as they lived, had not the good and benefit of their country been thus kindly suggested to it. But, it is not only as a politician that our patriotic fisherman wishes to shine, he is contented to be considered in the humbler character of a moralist; and truly there is one most excellent virtue to be learned in his school; for, whoever goes to fishing without acquiring a fresh stock of *patience* may as well stay at home.

Now we are upon the article of fish, Mr. Urban, let me ask, whether it is not reasonable that we country-folk, who live so much nearer the sea, should have fish as well and as cheap as you London gentry? Yet the fact is otherwise; and the fish are every day carried by our doors to your devouring and insatiable city. And particularly with respect to mackarel; we can get none unless the boats are becalmed, or lose their tide to London; and even then they are sold much dearer here. And it is well known that the fishermen at Rye, Hastings, Folkestone, &c. are under contract to send all the fish they catch to the London market. Is not this ingrossing with a vengeance? In truth, the Londoners, though they exclaim so much against it, are the greatest engrossers, and would, if they could, be still more so. If Smithfield and Mark-lane are well supplied, they care not what becomes of the country. But it is to be hoped that our farmers will be kind

kind enough to their neighbours to keep the little corn that is left for their use. As to what may be imported, we can hope to see little of it; it will be swallowed up in the great gulph of London.

As to what P. P. and many others say and write about the reality or artificiality of the present scarcity, it is hardly worth notice, because they know nothing of the matter; but it may do mischief with people as ignorant as themselves, and as much disposed to grumble with or without reason.

I know not whether I am right; but it is my opinion, that we very seldom (notwithstanding the great skill, care, and known expence, of our farmers) grow more wheat than is sufficient for the year's consumption, and sometimes not so much; for, we are generally obliged to begin upon the new wheats sooner than was formerly done. And for this opinion I will venture to offer two reasons. The first is, that, since the vast increase of public bakers, we eat our bread too fine, and do not make the most of the corn. The second is, that the consumption is amazingly increased in Scotland, in the Northern counties of England, and in Wales, where their bread, not many years ago, was almost wholly made of oats, barley, and rye; but now many thousands, perhaps millions, are consumers of wheat. And this may probably be owing, besides the luxury that has invaded all ranks of people, to the great intercourse that has of late years been opened between the Northern and Southern counties by good roads and conveyances; but principally to the great numbers of artizans whom the manufactures, which flourish chiefly in the North, have drawn thither, and who have not only themselves retained, but may have widely spread, their Southern taste for wheaten bread.

John Bull presents his most respectful compliments to Agricola, p. 481; and begs him to believe, that he did not intentionally expose his sheep to be killed with cold; that he did not shear them earlier than usual; and that he did not apprehend that any night would be so intensely cold at that time of the year; and takes the liberty to inform him, that sheep, which were sheared five or six weeks sooner, were not affected by the cold that night, nor before.

Mr. Lowth, p. 486, as I have been informed, was joined with the facetious Dr. Bacon, the frier and hero of it, in

composing that curious punning song of "The Snipe."

R. B.

Mr. URBAN, July 29.

IT is not a little astonishing to me, that, of a character so well known generally as that of the late Mr. Boswell, there should be various opinions and contradictory accounts. That in all these there should be some error is not so surprising. Even Mr. Malone, if the strictures in your Magazine imputed to were written by him, appears to be a better reader of the *black letter* than of human nature, when he says, that Mr. Boswell "had a considerable share of melancholy in his own emperature." He had *not*, previous to his acquaintance with Johnson. I knew him many years before that virtuous attachment, so eminently advantageous to the publick, was formed, and long before he associated with Malone and Courtenay. Far too much has been said of what are called his "failings," a *gentle* term applied by some of his friends to certain of his *virtues*: for, you must know, Mr. Urban, that several of Mr. Boswell's friends are *very prudent* people, who, instead of the *vainity* and the *candour* of dear Boswell, possess no inconsiderable share of *arrogance* and *hypocrisy*, and did all they could to instil certain *wise* and *wordy maxims* into Jimmy's heart; which, in complaisance to them, he pretended to admire, but could never adopt. At the same time, he gave them credit for their good intentions and great sapience.— "Something too much of this."

It shall be my endeavour, Mr. Urban, to give a faithful account of the life of our deceased friend; and, at the same time, to do justice to his admirers and to his enemies: for,

"Shame to mankind, *Philander* had his foes!"

YOUNG.

Yours, &c. BIOGRAPHICUS.

Mr. URBAN, July 18.

THE following letter, from Dr. Adam Smith to Governor Pownall, is an example how men of a liberal mind can differ without contentious dispute; which is farther evinced by the conduct of this author. He altered, in his second edition, some of the parts objected to; and, instead of a reply, sent to Governor Pownall a printed copy of this second edition to a tereed: and there all contest closed. This is not an incurious anecdote

anecdote in the character of Dr. Smith; and, as such, you will perhaps insert it.

“Sir, I received, the day before I left Edinburgh, the very great honour of your letter. Though I arrived here on Sunday last, I have been, almost from the day of my arrival, confined by a cold, which I caught upon the road; otherwise I should, before this time, have done myself the honour of waiting on you in person, and of thanking you for the very great politeness with which you have every where treated me. There is not, I give you my word, in your whole letter, a single syllable, relating to myself, which I could wish to have altered; and the publication of your remarks does me much more honour than the communication of them by a private letter could have done.

“I hope in a few days to have the honour of waiting on you, and of discussing in person with you both the points in which we agree, and those in which we differ. Whether you will think me, what I mean to be, a fair disputant, I know not; I can venture to promise, you will not find me an irascible one. In the mean time, I have the honour to be, with the highest respect and esteem, &c. &c. ADAM SMITH.

“*Suffolk-street, January 19, 1777.*”

Mr. URBAN, July 15.

IN answer to some of the queries of G. W. O. the following is, I believe, an accurate account of the members of the cathedral at Landaff.

There are twelve prebendaries, of which the bishop is one.

Annexed to the see is a living in Monmouthshire, as well as the before-mentioned stall; without any *commendam* the value of the bishoprick is about 800*l. per annum*. There are neither choristers, singing-men, nor organist.

There are two vicars-choral, who are obliged to reside, but have no houses appropriate to their office: the senior of the two is always Master of Arts, to qualify him to act under the chancellor in the ecclesiastical court, and to preside there as judge.

The dignitaries are not resident, save that one of the present vicars-choral happens to be a prebendary; but the stall is not annexed to the choral vicarage.

There are now no prebendal houses; the ruins of the last remaining one were taken down some few years since.

Except at the annual meeting of the chapter, there is no daily service as in the English cathedral.

Every Sunday morning service is per-

formed with sermon, &c. in the English language, as in a common parish-church: the modern relaxation from church duties has robbed it of its afternoon service. Every Sunday in the afternoon prayers are read (and once a fortnight a sermon) in the Welsh language, in a part of the cathedral behind the choir, which is called the Welsh chapel. Till within a very few years the Welsh service was performed twice a day (on Sunday I mean), with a sermon every Sunday morning.

The present bishop (I know not whether his predecessor did the same) has generally attended the annual meeting of the chapter, which is at the feast of St. Peter.

JUBA.

Mr. URBAN,

July 31.

HEREWITH you receive the Report just published by the Society instituted in 1787 for the Purpose of effecting the Abolition of the Slave Trade, whose intemperate zeal (see p. 668) has contributed more to obstruct that abolition, and to promote, unintentionally, the events they so justly dread and deprecate. The French, whom our Abolitionists at one time held out as the only true friends to humanity, by their early advances to abolish the Slave Trade, either finding it impracticable on that extensive ground, or for other reasons best known to themselves, soon gave it up, and have perverted their benevolent design to an instrument of vengeance against this country, for whose aims they are not a match on fair and equal ground. Whether the Committee, we trust with less exceptionable views, by the concluding paragraph of their Report, rather than not succeed in their favourite object, do not aim, indirectly, at the ruin of the West-India trade, through the communication of your impartial Miscellany, is submitted to the public at large, by

NO WEST INDIA PLANTER.

London, 26th June, 1795.

At a Committee of the Society, instituted in 1787, for the Purpose of effecting the Abolition of the Slave-Trade, it was Resolved that the following Report should be published for the Information of the Members of this Institution.

We entertained hopes, as we reasonably might, that the very numerous and pressing Declarations of the People of this Country against the Slave-Trade would have had so much weight with the Legislature as to induce them, at least, to abolish it in such a time and such a manner as might not reasonably be complained of, even by its abettors.

These hopes were confirmed by the Resolutions

lutions of the House of Commons.—Contrary to all expectation, however, a late decision of that House too evidently shews its reluctance to act consistently with its own Resolutions; and we are reduced to the sad necessity of informing our friends, that all our hopes from that quarter are nearly vanished.

We cannot but deplore the dereliction of those enlarged views of policy and justice conveyed in the former decision of the House. For, as the Legislature of this Country (who, by rejecting the Petitions of the People, have taken the whole weight of the Trade upon themselves) are so little disposed to abolish it, by gradual and gentle means, there is too much reason to fear that the continued Importation of fresh Negroes into the Colonies will, as we long since predicted, in conjunction with other recent occurrences, and that, perhaps, at no great distance of time, put a period to this infamous traffick, in a manner, and by a series of events, the bare apprehension of which is horrid, and the consequences of which must be dreadful beyond all calculation or description.

It is indeed to be lamented, that men should be so infatuated, and so blind to their true interests, which are ever consistent with justice and benevolence. We, however, who can be no otherwise concerned in the events than as spectators of the miseries of our fellow-creatures, may, at least, console ourselves with the reflection, that we have earnestly laboured to avert these evils, by endeavouring to effect the Abolition of the Slave-Trade by just and temperate measures; and that we have faithfully and repeatedly warned both the Legislature and the People at large of the consequences which must ultimately ensue from a perseverance in this flagrant violation of every civil, moral, and religious obligation.

Our endeavours have not been aimed against any man, or set of men, but against the Slave Trade itself, to which we shall not desist from giving all the opposition in our power; and in this resolution we trust we shall be joined by every true friend of man. We do not think the present juncture favourable for any farther public measure; and therefore we leave it to the serious consideration of every individual what measures to take in order to sap the foundation of this enormous mass of iniquity. We cannot, however, well refrain from informing our numerous friends, that the aversion, which many in this country have shewn from the use of West India produce, has given so much encouragement to the culture and importation of East India sugar as to produce ample importations of that article; and we are of opinion, that, during the continuance of the Slave Trade, a decided preference should be given to the East-India Sugar, as well as to all other substitutes for the produce of the West-India islands; the princi-

pal of which are Sugar, Rum, Cotton, Coffee, Cocoa, and Chocolate.

Signed, by order of the Committee,
GRANVILLE SHARP, Chairman.

Mr. URBAN,

June 22.

IT was mentioned in your vol. LVII. p. 625, that a poetical translation of Tyrtæus, with the original text, was published by T. Payne in 1762; from which a version of one of the Elegies was given to your readers, with a view of comparing it with Mr. Polwhele's.

Of Mr. Pyc's imitations I can only observe, that they convey no idea of Tyrtæus's *tacticks*, a characteristic feature of the original.

"What time the Fates ordain, pale Death appears;

[depart;

Then with *firm step*, and *sword high-drawn*
And, marching through the *first thick shower*
of spears,

Beneath thy *buckler* guard the intrepid heart.

"Of those who dare, a *strong-compacted band*,
Firm for the fight their warrior-spirits link,

And *grapple with the foeman band to band*,
How few, thro' *deadly wounds* expiring, sink.

"Thus then, bold youth, the rules of valour learn;

Stand firm, and *fix on earth* thy rooted feet;
Bite with thy teeth thy eager lips; and, stern
In conscious strength, the rushing onset meet;

"And shelter with thy *broad and bossy shield*
Thy thighs and shins, thy shoulders and thy breast;

[wield;

The *long spear* ponderous in thy right-hand
And on thy head high nod the *dreadful crest*.

"Mark well the lessons of the warlike art
That teach thee, if *the shield* with ample round

Protect thy bosom, to approach the dart,
Nor chuse with timid care the distant ground.

"But, for close combat with the fronting foe,
Elate in valorous attitude draw near,
And aiming, hand to hand, the *fateful blow*,
Brandish thy *temper'd blade* or *massy spear*.

"Yes! for the rage of stubborn grapple steel'd—

[bent-lance;

Grasp the *sword's hilt*, and couch the long-
Foot to the *foeman's foot*, and *shield to shield*,
Crest e'en to crest, and *helm to helm*, advance.

"But ye light-arm'd, who, trembling at the rear,

Bear smaller targets, at a distance, throw
The hissing stone, or hurl the polish'd spear
(Plac'd nigh your panoply), to mar the foe."

All this, closely translated by Polwhele, is minute as well as strong painting. We here see military *tacticks* united in an uncommon manner with energetic

getic description. But the rules of modern war so widely differ from those of the antient, that Mr. Pye, in attempting to apply Tyrtæus's directions to his countrymen, found his author unmanageable. The justness of your critick's remarks on Mr. Pye's performance is thus confirmed. Mr. Pye, however, has, I think, succeeded very well in translating the *general exhortation* of his warlike poet:

"But ye are Britons—are the sons of those,
Of that unconquer'd race, whose arms of
In many a conflict from superior foes, [yore,
The bloody wreaths of crimson conquest tore.

"By vengeance stung, and prodigal of life,
Advance, nor fear Death's universal doom.
Fame's guerdon theirs who fall amid the strife;
The sun of endless glory gilds their tomb."

Yours, &c.

LL.B.

Mr. URBAN,

July 14.

"Urbanoque similes effunderet offas." Juv.

TO point out marks of imitation in the production of different writers has become of late a kind of fashionable amusement in the literary world. I am persuaded that a single letter of this kind, which appeared first in the *St. James's Chronicle*, had more weight in deciding the Rowleian controversy than all the learned lumber obtruded upon the publick on that memorable occasion. A very ingenious writer hath lately detected some striking *coincidences* between the celebrated author of *Tristram Shandy* and Burton, in his book intitled, "*The Anatomie of Melancholy*." Permit me, Mr. Urban, to request your opinion, whether the following instances, which are of a much more recent date, may be classed with the latter or the former of these remarkable coincidences of expression.

In the last volume or number of the *Philosophical Transactions* for the present year there is, p. 63, a very excellent paper, by Mr. Herschel, on the nature and construction of the sun, in which we read as follows:

"Whatever fanciful poets might say, in making the sun the abode of blessed spirits, or angry moralists devise, in pointing it out as a fit place for the punishment of the wicked, it does not appear that they had any other foundation for their assertions than mere opinion and vague surmise."

I remember, Mr. Urban, to have seen a similar passage in a paper long since

deposited in the archives of the Royal Society, but which, by some means or other, has found its way into the *Medical Spectator*; from which I shall quote as follows, see vol. I. p. 192:

"Whatever idea philosophers may entertain of the body of the sun, whether they may consider it as a heaven, an elysium, or region of bliss, for the souls of the righteous to reside in after death, as some have done, or whether they may be inclined, with others, to degrade it to hell, and regard it as an immense body of actual fire for the punishment of the damned, they cannot surely deny it to be the source of heat to this globe."

Equally striking, perhaps, is the following from Dr. Fordyce's *Dissertation on the Digestion of Food*, p. 77:

"Many animals live on animal food alone; but the animals on which they live are sustained by vegetables. The lion may live on the horse; but the horse derives its nourishment from grass. Therefore those animals, which live on the flesh of such other animals as are sustained by vegetables, may be considered as ultimately living on vegetable food."

"If we consider (see *Curfory Remarks on the Nature and Cause of Marine Scurvy*) with accuracy the general food of animals, we may trace all animal matter to a vegetable origin. The greatest part of land-animals are immediately nourished by vegetables; and those that prey upon others are supported by that flesh which is not many removes from a vegetable origin."

Such, Mr. Urban, are marks of imitation or coincidences of expression betwixt modern authors; but I believe there are few of your readers who will suppose either that Dr. Herschel would think it worth his while to rummage an old dusty manuscript for a single thought, naturally suggested by the train of reason and argument then floating in his mind; or that Dr. Fordyce would, in a similar manner, condescend to pillage the lining of an old trunk decorated with the works of a writer whom nobody knows. I hope, therefore, in future, that the supporters (if any yet remain) of the lost cause of Rowley will, from these examples, know how to appreciate the merit of the coincidences which, when compared with the above, are, in my opinion, like the weight of a feather opposed to that of St. Paul's cathedral. And this is a thought, Mr. Urban, which, I candidly confess, the furtivity of my memory has this moment purloined from another writer whom nobody knows. ***

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, July 13.
THE following copy of a letter was found amongst the papers of a clergyman lately deceased; whether it was ever sent is not known; but, as there may be other unfortunate men in a similar situation, if it awakens one father to a sense of duty to his son, his only son, your page will be well employed in inserting it. B. A.

"FATHER,
 Entered to start on the course of human life, without either your or my own consent, more than any other animal which your farm-yard produces, there certainly could be no more natural affection between us, originally, than is in the brute creation.

At my entrance into life, you certainly did your part in seeing me well fed and nursed. The second part you performed in attending to my education. The third part you placed me in a situation which the son of a father, in the respectable character he had borne, and the fortune which he enjoyed, required of him. Here I would wish to draw a veil over my own misconduct—but, alas! I cannot; and nearly twenty years of misery do not, I lament to say, atone for it in the eyes of an unrelenting parent.

The time is too far gone for me to hope for any comfort more than forgiveness—and this will now little avail me; and it will be my last prayer, that the Common Parent of us both may not prove so severe a task-master. With an income, which you have, of nearly 1500l. a-year, I am charged with having spent, from the time of having left college, now more than 15 years, the exorbitant sum of 3,500l.; 2000l. of which was expended in purchasing a living of 200l. a-year, and furnishing the house; and a great part of the remaining sum in discharging college expences, which a son, educated as a gentleman, might, unavoidably, or, as some may perhaps say, foolishly, be drawn into. That the heir-apparent of 1500l. a-year should, in the course of 15 years, spend one year's income, will not, I trust, be thought, by those who are acquainted with the circumstances, extravagant. I say 1500l. because the 2000l. was laid out to place me originally in life; and which, I believe, I may add, was by no means what was intended for that purpose. More, you will perhaps say, has been laid out for me in the purchase of Br.....; but little does that avail me when I am sunk into my original dust, which, without a kinder parent than I have already found, must soon sink me into greater miseries.

The Gospel which you taught me to preach says, that, "if thy brother offend, thou shalt forgive him, not only seven times but seventy times seven;"—and, when the prodigal son returned, the father, rejoicing, killed the fatted

calf. I would have returned long ago, but no calf was fatted to receive me. Many times have I, both by myself and friends, approached, saying, "I have sinned both against Heaven and before thee; acknowledge me no longer as thy son, but make me as one of thy hired servants." Every resolution of amendment has been canceled by an inexorable parent, who has just administered the relief to keep a mouse alive in a trap, or a bird in a cage. The bird brought up from the nest, not having known any thing without its wires, knows not the sweets of liberty, consequently parts not after it, and therefore has the advantage.

I beg leave to ask one question: Has more been laid out for me than was formerly intended by my mother and you, setting Br..... aside, from which you alone have received the advantage, I the misfortune?

When a father withdraws parental kindness from his son, his only offspring, no wonder if the son is led to forget the duty due to a kind parent. Few weeks, in all probability, remain for me to make that peace with an Heavenly Father which I despair of making with an earthly parent. I shall only add, that I forgive with that sincerity with which I hope to be forgiven.

Should a kind Providence lengthen my days, of which, at present, there is little prospect, I have drawn up a plan which I am resolved strictly to adhere to."

Cætera desunt.

* July 11, 1793.

Mr. URBAN, July 12.
BEING an occasional correspondent of your esteemed Publication, I claim the privilege of a subscriber, and have taken the liberty of troubling your readers with a short description of the parochial church of Warblington, which is situated about two furlongs from the sea coast, and adjoining to the parish of Havant, in the county of Hants. A traveller, on viewing the exterior part of this building, would not form any favourable notion of the beauty and regularity of its inside, which is very conspicuous on entering it. The received opinion of its being founded by two pious maiden sisters I look upon as entirely fabulous, as a survey of its materials, which correspond with the style of the architecture of a neighbouring castle, tempts me to believe this edifice, as well as the castle, was erected by the same powerful baron some time in the age of Henry VII. and probably out of gratitude for completing so stupendous

* The father continued inexorable; the son died of a broken heart in September.

a work.

a work. The church is divided into a chancel and a nave, which is separated from two side aisles by four Gothic arches, supported, on one side, by low round pillars, usually termed Saxon, and, on the other, by a mixture of the Gothic and Saracenic. At the end of the North aisle there appears undoubted testimony of its being used as an oratory; the windows of which, being decorated with painted glass in an unusual style of elegance, favours the conjecture; and, at the end of the other, under a very handsome and curious arch, seems to have been deposited the remains of the founder; and, above it, the frail memorial of a mutilated image; the inscription, if any, being long since worn away by the initials of names carved on it by every idle and illiterate clown. With the assistance of a lantern I discovered the following inscription on three small bells, which probably some of your ingenious correspondents might be able to decypher:

pau, o: a, n: o, now, A w, 191, wi, u, s.

As this living was under the patronage of a distinguished family for many years, I have here added a list of the rectors which I found inserted in the Parish Register. The first we find any account of is Ralph Smalpage, obiit 6th die Maij, 1558. After a space of 80 years, John Harrison was inducted 1646, Richard Bereton 1690, Vincent Bradston 1721, Samuel Dugard 1740, John Slaughter 1752, Samuel Torrent 1764, William Norris 1789, by whose kind assistance I have been enabled to collect with certainty the above particulars.

This living is valued in the King's Books at 19l. 9s. 4d. $\frac{1}{2}$; tenths, 1l. 18s. 4d. $\frac{1}{2}$; probably dedicated to St. Thomas, as the fair of this parish is held on the eve of that day; and situated in the diocese of Winchester.

In the chancel there are the remains of a tessellated pavement, as well as several stone coffin-lids bearing the arms of the knights templars; and, even with the pavement, the following monumental inscriptions, *viz.*

"Here lyeth interred the body of RICHARD COTTON, of Bedhampton and Warblington, esq. son of George Cotton, esq. and Elizabeth, daughter of Sir George Symonds, and husband to Elizabeth, daughter of the Honourable John Lumley, esq. and sister to the Right Honourable Lord Viscount Lumley, of Stansted, now Earle of Scarbarg, who piously departed this life

the 20th March, anno Domini 1695. Maritum amantissimus, patrum generosissimus, omnibus justissimus."

"Here lyeth FRANCIS COTTON, son unto Richard Cotton, of Warblington, and unto Elizabeth, his wife, who was daughter unto John Lumley, son unto the Lord Lumley, of Stansted, who departed this life the 25th September, 1687. ætatis sue 12^o."

"In memory of
Capt. NICHOLAS HARMAN,
who departed this life,
May 27th, 1776;
many years commander
in the Jamaica trade."

On a brass plate affixed to the South wall, with the figure of a person praying, neatly engraved:

"Before this monument lyeth buried the bodey of RAFFE SMALPAGE, late chapl' to the Right Honorable the Earle of Southampton, lorde chavncelor of Englande, and parson of this church. Obiit 6 die Maij, a^o D'ni 1558. O, prayes the Lord!"

In the South aisle:

"Under this
lyeth the body of THOMAS,
son of Thomas and Ann Sone,
who departed this life
Feb. the 18th, 1767,
aged 33 years."

Adjoining to the above:

"Under this
lyeth the body of
THOMAS SONE,
who died June the 19th, anno D'ni
1763, in the 64th year of his age.
Near this lyeth
ANN, wife of the above
Thomas Sone, who died
Sept. the 6th, anno D'ni 1750,
in the 49th year of her age.
Also lyeth ANN, daughter
of the above Thomas
and Ann Sone, who died
Nov. the 8th, anno D'ni 1753,
in the 18th year of her age."

Length of the church 108 feet.

The descendants of John Belton, are still residents in the same parish, but conditioned to the necessity of day-labour.

The following epitaph on Dr. Johnson* is the production of a young gentleman (eminent for his literary abilities) whilst at Winchester college:

* The following character is by another correspondent: "Clarissimum Johnsoni inluxit ingenium sine exemplo maximum. In quo hoc maximè admirandum est, quod neque ante illum quem ille imitaretur, neque post illum qui eum imitari posset, inventus est." EDIT.

"Johnson

"Johnson, farewell! by Heaven's high will
design'd
To mend the heart, and humanize the mind;
Whose moral page all servile acts disowns,
Nor fears the courtier's or the critick's frowns.
Farewell, blest shade! to such great merits true,
Angelic forms thy grave with laurels strew,
Fair Science there her constant vigils keeps,
And'er her much-lov'd son in silence weeps."

Mr. URBAN,

April 8.

IT is the earnest wish of many of your Cambro-British readers that the following short account of Dinas Dinlle, in the county of Carnarvon, written by the late learned Mr. Farringdon, vicar of Llan Wnda and Fag-lan, in that county, may be preserved in your Repository.

The above fort, or encampment, being situated on the sea shore (about six miles South of Carnarvon), induces me to suppose that the word Dinlle is derived from Dîn, a contraction of Dinas, a fortified place, and Llif or Llê, tide or flood.

SNOWDON.

"Dinas Dinlle is no more than the fort of Dinlle, or a fortified place in the marsh or township of Dinlle. It is situated upon the verge of the Irish channel, and almost in the center of Caernarvon bay. The Western part of it is washed by all the higher tides, and is not above nine or ten yards from the sea at any other time. It not only commands the bay itself, its creeks and harbours, but has an infinite prospect into the main ocean (the Irish channel), antiently called Mare Vergivium (in Welsh, Môr Werwydd), in so much, that no vessel whatever can pass to the Southward without being observed by those who keep a good look-out at their station.

"The fort is raised upon a high bank, or rather a hill of sand and pebbles, is of a circular form, and in diameter about 140 paces, which, by the proportion of three to one, will make a periphery of 420; and, at the same time, be the measure of the circumcurrent ditch, except where a necessary drawback of about one-sixth part is to be made; but, a deficiency in the foss towards the sea, where the fort is inaccessible, and the nature and steepness of the ground would not admit of it. The height and slope of the rampart on the North side and the East bear a pretty exact proportion to the width or breadth of the trench, i. e. about 20 yards each; towards the South the slope is but 15 high, and the trench 15 broad.

"The grand entrance is towards the East, inclining with a sweep a little towards the South, and grows more narrow as it goes inward; and there is another smaller in a kind of transverse line towards the North, to keep a communication (one would think)

in that part with the trenches. By the state-
liness and advantage of its situation it has, on the one hand, almost the whole isle of Anglesey in view, and, on the other, most of that plain, fine, and fruitful part of Carnarvonshire, which runs from the Eivle, or Rival, mountains towards the famous Penmaen-mawr. To this great centre of observation and action (i. e. Dinas Dinlle) correspond several other forts diagonally across the country, some towards the North, and others towards the South; which, like the wings of an army, are of infinite service in time of danger for its safety and protection. The most considerable on the East end are Dinorweg, in the parish of Llan Ddiniolen, about seven miles distant, and the old castle near the brook Corrwg; and Dinas Gorfau, near Newbridge, both in Llan Wnda parish, and about three miles from Dinlle. On the South, the one most worthy of note is, Craig y Ddinas, or the Rocky Fortification, near Lleiar, on the river Llyvni, about a mile and a half from the principal Dinas (Dinlle). Dinorweg, or, as it is now called, Pen Dinas, in the parish of Llan Din Jolyn, is still entire, strengthened with a double ditch and a strong rampart (vallum). On the other hand, Dinas Gorfau, near Newbridge, in the parish of Llan Wnda [where Mr. Farringdon resided], has only the name remaining, having changed its military into a domestic condition, and, instead of those terrific names of trenches, ramparts, arms, and legions, rejoices in the softer notes of mounts of pleasure, gravel-walks, and verdant groves. The excellency of Dinas Dinorweg is its strength and compactness, standing, as it were, on tiptoe, above its other relations. In the compass of its observance it takes in all the country round it, the whole island of Mona, and even as far as the English shore on the North, and the rocks of the Eivle, before-mentioned, on the South. Yr Hên Gastell, i. e. the Old Castle, near the brook Carrog, is a small entrenchment, with a single rampart; is not above 50 paces in length, and, at present, but little remains of it. But Craig y Ddinas, or the Rocky Fortification, on the river Llyfni, near Lleiar vawr, is a circular camp, about 100 paces in diameter, very steep towards the river (Llyvni) that passes by it on the South; as it is likewise on every other side, except towards the West; the ramparts, with a treble ditch, are of large loose stones, exceedingly strong, and not to be taken out, even at this day, without great force. The entrance is but narrow, opening towards the North, in length about 40 paces, passing by the aperture of the trenches, and having a deep foss. This fort is about a mile South-east of the great road that leads from Caernarvon to Pwllheli (or, as the English pronounce it, Pothely), and about a quarter of a mile from Lleiar, the antient seat of the Twisletons. Farther on, towards the extremity of the diagonal

2 N. View.

3 N. View.

diagonal line, and at the foot of Llanhaiarn mountain, and not far from the place where that parish joins upon Llan Gybi (Moel Ben Twrch), is a small fort upon the top of an high rock, called *Caer* (*Caer* is another word for *Dinas*), and means no more than a camp, or a fortified place. This was a fort of observation, to guard not only the passes of the mountains, but to overlook Lleyrn, and Eifionydd and St. George's channel, towards the South. There are other small forts interspersed here and there (connected, no doubt, in some shape or other, with *Dinas Dinlle*), which were either the abodes and residences of generals, as *Gad-lys*, in the parish of *Llan Wnda*, or places of observation, for some peculiar military uses; as the small square (*Dinas y Prif*) near *Rhedynog Felen*, in *Llan Wnda* parish, with one deep ditch, and a Western entrance, looking towards the principal *Dinas* (*Dinas Dinlle*), so often mentioned; and *Dinas Evrog*, or *Vranog*, near *Coll Vryn*, in *Llan Dwrog* parish. The disposition and oeconomy of these head-quarters favour of the wisdom and sagacity that run through the whole, being situated at proper intervals, in the base of the triangle (if I may use the expression) which the two diagonal lines, meeting in a point at *Dinas Dinlle*, and this, the supposed base, form. R. FARRINODON, vicar of *Llan Wnda*."

P.S. As a supplement to the above are hereto added the dimensions of several of the forts, and the names of a few remarkable places in the same neighbourhood. *Dinas* (*Gorfau*), near *New-bridge*, its length 180 paces, breadth 60, South side slope 20 yards, North ditto 30.—*Hên Gastell*, Old Castle, length 40 paces, breadth 30. *Dinas Evrog*, or *Vranog*, near *Coll Vryn*, length 70, breadth 30.—*Craig y Ddinas*, the Rocky Fort, on the *Llyvni*, diameter from North to South 120 yards, from East to West 90, slope of the inner rampart on the North side 10 yards, ditto of the outer ditto 8 yards; slope on the South side, towards the river, 40 yards.—*Dinas y Prif*, near *Rhedynog Felen*, 50 by 50 = 2500 yards.

1. *Caer Pfridd*, a stone fort, near *Ffrwd ysgyfarnog*, near *Glynn*.

2. *Bwlan*, a fortified eminence near ditto.

3. *Bryn y Gorseddau*, the eminence of Judicature, near the same place.

4. *Carnedd Anghared*, the grave or heap of *Angharad*, near *Ffrwdysgyfarnog*, in *Glyn* park.

5. *Bedd Gwenen*, *Gwenen's* grave, near the same place.

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6. *Bettws Gwenthwyw*, a chapel there formerly, near *Glyn*.

7. The Citadel, within the area of *Dinas Dinlle*, diameter 7 yards.

8. *Talwrn yr Arch*, the area of the Coffin, or *Bad Aedan Land*.

9. *Murian Gwilim Ddû*, or the Ruins of *Black William*, the celebrated Bard or Prophet's house, on *Tyddin Tudur Land*, a quarter of a mile to the South of *Glyn*. He flourished in Edward the First's time, and some of his works are still extant.

10. A MS. intituled *Beddau Milwyr* says *Brydain* (i. e. The Graves of the Warriors of the Isle of Britain) informs us, that a celebrated champion, *Gwanwyn Gwrgoffri*, was buried between the rivers *Llivon* and *Llyvni*, supposed to be under a large stone or pillar in *Sir Hugh Owen's Field*. Yours, &c.

Mr. URBAN, Hereford, March 20.

BEING induced, in one of the fine days of the last Summer, to examine some of the beautiful scenes in the park at *Stoke-Edith*, in this county, I extended my excursion a few miles farther, to see the remains of a cross in *Putley church-yard*, that I had heard mentioned as being more perfect than most others in *Herefordshire*. It fully answered the expectation I had formed of it; and, being a subject that may gratify the curiosity of some of your antiquarian readers, I have inclosed three different views of it (*Pl. II.*) The figures on three sides are very well executed, and perfect; that of the fourth is so much mutilated as not to admit of any explanation in a drawing. The East view, N^o I. represents the Virgin and Child; the West, N^o II. the Crucifixion; and the North-west, N^o III. *St. John the Evangelist*. The church of *Putley* is small and neat, contains no monuments, but, with a venerable yew-tree, and its curious cross, afford, altogether, a very pleasing and picturesque scene. The reason, I conclude, that this cross has suffered so little injury, compared with that of most others, that were so highly ornamented, was, from its being situated, in a very sequestered spot, nearly embosomed in trees, and the roads in and near this parish so low and deep, as, in the winter-months, to be almost inaccessible. The nature of the soil is, however, so rich and fertile, that it amply repays the farmer for the inconvenience he may, in some respects, be

be subject to, as the crops of wheat, hops, and fruit, are in general very plentiful, and the cyder and perry made in this parish is of a fine quality. Putley is situated twelve miles East from Hereford, and four from the town of Ledbury; the patrons of this living are the Dean and Chapter of Hereford cathedral, and it is generally held by one of the members of the college of vicars-choral in that church. J. W.

Mr. URBAN,

June 16.

WHEN any one undertakes to criticize on the Sacred Text, and offers an interpretation different from that which has been long and generally received, it is not enough for him (in my opinion) to strike out something ingenious in itself; he must likewise take care that what he advances have a real foundation, that it be consistent with that part of the context which is left untouched, and that it do not contradict any other passage of the Sacred Writings. Now, your correspondent Bibliophilus, pp. 391, 2, seems to me to have failed in every one of these particulars. In the first place, he builds his hypothesis on a resemblance between the Hebrew noun *חַיָּה* or *חַיָּה*, which signifies *a living creature*, and the English word *eat*, which sometimes denotes a kind of ship; whence he would infer that the animal, which is said to have swallowed up Jonah, was in fact a vessel on-board of which the prophet was received after having been cast into the sea. Allowing this etymology to be a good one (though, I must confess, it appears to me to be very far-fetched, and unwarranted by any rules of derivation), I deny the force of it as it is intended to be applied to the history in question, since the word *חַיָּה* is, in no shape, and in no sense whatever, to be met with in the Book of Jonah; while the name of the thing which took up the prophet after he was thrown overboard is *דָּג* or *דָּגָה*, of which no etymology, I believe, can make any thing but *a fish*, ch. i. v. 17; ii. 1, 2, 10, 11.

Your correspondent's interpretation rests likewise upon the supposition that this history relates not the real matter of fact; but the conceptions of certain persons who beheld the transaction from the shore, and who, deceived by the freedom, the variety, the versatility, of the motions of a ship at sea, to which

they were unaccustomed, mistook it for a living creature. This, however, is altogether a gratuitous assumption; there is no evidence that there were any spectators of the event, or that it could have been seen from the land: and, even allowing that it could, it still remains to be proved that those who were witnesses of it were so ignorant of maritime affairs as they must have been to answer Bibliophilus's purpose, and commit so gross a mistake. And, after all, it is not from them that we have the account of what happened to Jonah; but the prophet himself must either have written the history, or have furnished the materials, there being several things contained in it with which none but himself could be acquainted. And surely it will not be said that he could not distinguish a ship from a sea-monster, and did not know whether he was kindly received into the one, or was swallowed up by the other.

To determine which of these was really the case, let us take a view of the several words and phrases employed in relating this transaction. The verb *עָלָה*, to swallow up, i. 17, ii. 1, and the substantive *בֶּטֶן*, bowels, or belly, ii. 1, 2, though properly used in speaking of a fish, are by no means applicable to a ship. And what are we to understand by God's ordering that ship to vomit out Jonah on the dry land? ii. 10, 11. The description too which the prophet gives of his situation, in that hymn which he composed on his deliverance, is such as can, by no fair mode of interpretation, be made to suit a person who was in a vessel gliding on the surface of the waters; for, how could such an one be said to go down to the bottoms of the mountains, to have the weeds wrapt about him, and to be surrounded by the bars of the earth? ii. 6, 7, 56.

Groundless therefore in itself, and inconsistent with the context, is the sense which Bibliophilus would affix to this history. But there is a still stronger reason against our admitting it, drawn from the exposition given us by our blessed Saviour himself, who asserts, in so many express words, that Jonah was three days and three nights *ἐν τῇ κοιλίᾳ τοῦ κήτους*, and teaches us to consider this as a sign or emblem of his remaining the same length of time in the heart of the earth, Matt. xii. 40.

I am not learned enough to know that

that this story has no credit with the Jews: the slight acquaintance I have with their authors has taught me to form a very different opinion, which I could easily justify, if necessary, by quoting their commentators: one of whom furnishes me with a short, but full, answer to the objections Bbionophilus has drawn from the natural impossibility of the thing, viz. "that it could happen only by miracle." And who shall presume to set bounds to the power of God, or dictate to him on what occasions he should interfere, and to what extent? That He did interpose in this matter is evident from the whole tenour of the story. It was He who raised the storm (i. 4); and, as it subsided immediately on Jonah's being thrown into the sea (ix), we are authorized to conclude that it was He who hushed it into silence. And shall it then be deemed superstitious to believe that the Deity, having thus stepped forward as an actor in this scene, proceeded to display his agency? or must we give up a miracle in compliment to a canon of criticism, which respects dramatic composition, but has nothing at all to do with the history of God's providential interpositions?

It requires, I confess, no great stretch of faith to believe that a man was taken up at sea by a ship; but I must beg leave to enter my protest against the addition which Bbionophilus has made to this simple circumstance; having, in spite of the strong aversion he has shewn for the marvellous, carried that ship, in three days and three nights, from the Mediterranean, round (for, I do not suppose he meant it to travel over-land, Eastward, in a straight line), round, I say, by the Cape of Good Hope, to Nineve, the capital of Assyria, situated upwards of 300 miles from the sea-coast, on a river famous amongst those of antiquity for the rapidity of its current.

And now, Mr. Urban, of which interpretation should a man of sense, should a Christian, be ashamed? Of that which, grounded on the natural meaning of the words, supported by the context, and confirmed by the most venerable authority, supposes a miracle to have been wrought no way unworthy of the Deity; or that which, built on a very slight resemblance between two words that have no connexion whatever with the history, vies in absurdity with the wildest legendary tale, and flatly gives the lie to the adorable Author of the religion we profess.

A FRAGMENT OF ANTIEN HISTORY MODERNIZED.

AT the period when the wars between the Houses of York and Lancaster rendered the administration of justice very precarious in England, the younger brother of a collateral branch of a very antient and powerful barony conceived the seemingly-impracticable design of placing himself at the head, and in the possession, of the wealth and power of his family. The confusion of the times favoured his pretensions; and, as he possessed sufficient abilities, so was his heart black enough for the undertaking. He first began by instilling suspicions of the loyalty and attachment of the baron to the power that then prevailed. This was followed up by secret accusations, and by plots insidiously contrived and artfully detected. It was not long before the scaffold smoothed the way to the first step for his ambition. The baron fell a victim to his treachery. Soon after, the baroness, with every part of the first branch of the family, became implicated by the same bloody machinations, and, either by death, imprisonment, or flight, left that antient house without a lawful head. Demos (for that was the name which our hero assumed) artfully prevented a confiscation of property; and, as it was impossible to suppose he could have views upon it, his avowed endeavours for that purpose were considered as disinterested. A civil commotion soon breaking out again, supplied him with still favourable opportunities. He had many elder brothers, and most of these had large families. The children he got rid of by poison; and as to his brothers, some he privately assassinated, others he dispatched in the heat of battle, and others he contrived to get hanged, by means of forged and intercepted letters, for being concerned in a plot to deliver up a garrison. See him at length, by the aid of every possible villany, treachery, and murder, seated in the honours and possessions of one of the first fiefs in the kingdom. But he soon found that possession was not enjoyment. Not only his character but his secret actions were well known; and, though no positive proof of guilt could be adduced upon which to found a criminal accusation, yet there was not a single person, not even those of his own household, who had the smallest doubt of his disposition or villany. He was despised, insulted,

and

and flighted by the rich; feared, hated, and avoided by the poor. But a man of his description was not to be embarrassed by trifles. His territory was extensive, fertile, and populous. The district wide around him, in a great measure, depended upon his estates for corn and cattle; and he, in return, accepted of their manufactures and merchandise in payment. He began by prohibiting exports and imports, and watched his boundaries with the utmost attention. What was wanting for his dependents and tenants by establishing manufactures he furnished from within, and the overplus of his harvests he stored in granaries. As his means afforded him ample room to supply the state with succours, his power was great at court. He exercised it in continued persecutions of all who did not openly concur in his pretensions. The little, he soon brought to subjection, nay servility, by oppression, spoliation, transportation, and the gallows. The great, he harrassed with litigious suits, accusations of treason, and refusals of supplies. In a short time his rank and dignity were acknowledged, and his wealth and power looked up to, by men of all descriptions. Divine Justice, in the mean while, did not sleep. Guilt like this was permitted only for a season; and, when the avenging Angel went abroad, both the perpetrator, and the abettors by connivance, of such horrid enormities were included in the general inflictions. Blasted harvests, noisome air, famine, pestilence . . .

Here the leaves are wanting; but may not the remainder of the story be supplied, and a moral application made, by those nations and individuals now supplicating a peace with the present Convention of France?

At the beginning of last Winter I took up the idea of applying the Prophecies of Daniel, St. Paul, and St. John, of the little horn, and Antichrist, to the kingdom of France. Personal interruptions, of a serious nature, obliged me to drop the pursuit. I did not know, till I read your Review of the last month*, that any publication upon the same principle had been made. If the author of that tract should meet with your Magazine, I will take the liberty of suggesting, that, if he finds a difficulty in applying the mystical number of 666 to Paris, he has only

* See p. 340. This letter was received in March. EDIT.

to try the Latin name for that city, *Lutetia*, by Bishop Newton's plan (vol. III. p. 249), allowing 20 for U, as *litera vicefima*.

The beast with seven heads may be Paris as well as Rome, standing, like her, on seven hills, viz.

1. *Mont St. Hilaire* (olim *Mons Leucotitius*), where was a temple of Mercury, now a convent of Carmelites, Rue St. Jacques, Quartier St. Benoît.

2. *Montagne St. Genevieve*, Quartier de la Place Maubert.

3. *Montmartre*, formerly a temple of Mars.

4. Dans la Rue *Montmorency*, Quartier St. Martin.

5. Dans la Rue *Montorgueil*, Quartier St. Denis.

6. *Chemin & Rue de Montreuil*, Quartier St. Antoine.

7. Dans le Quartier du Luxembourg, jusqu'à la Place St. Michel. I do not recollect any street bearing the name of *Mont*, or *Hill*, in this last (though the ascent is a very considerable one), for I write from the recollection of 15 or 16 years.

The present French Government dates its origin from the 22d of September, 1792, though it may virtually have assumed its power from the 10th of August. If there be any foundation for the hypothesis in question, we may expect another very extraordinary Revolution, and an end of the present Tyranny, either in February or March, 1796. ENEAS.

Various Passages in Measure for Measure illustrated by correspondent Passages from a Book of more antient Date than those which his Commentators seem principally to have consulted.

THE fable of Prometheus has been realized (with a slight variation) in the fate of Shakspeare. He created beings of his own; he animated them, it may be said, with more than mortal spirit; and, for a punishment, his remains have been the prey of fresh and insatiable commentators. With all my respect for Dr. Johnson, upon many accounts, I could never read his notes on Shakspeare without being reminded of the
"rostrum immanis vultur adunco
Immortale jecur tundens."

Such, I believe, is the opinion which most readers of Shakspeare have of his commentators. Whenever they take him up, they find so much gratification in the text, and become so interested, that

that they are averse to all interruption. The general views that occur in their journey strike them so forcibly, that they have not time to examine whether a particular spire retains its exact perpendicular, or whether a rush or two may not have grown up in the lake, the general brightness of which is so sufficient. At the same time they will certainly allow, that he deserves well of the community who, in a road of common travel, stoops to pick out the stones that are in the way, to smooth a rut, or to put up a direction-post. A ludicrous fancy might trace the resemblance between comments and direction-posts more particularly, as that some are so placed as to make it difficult to distinguish which way they point; some refer us for a key to the old lodge or an alehouse; sometimes we meet with two together that recommend very opposite roads to the same place; and some, when we should be really at a loss, afford actual and seasonable assistance.

But the observations I have to submit are of a graver cast; and their object is to recommend seriously to those, who find pleasure in searching deep into Shakspeare, the perusal of a book, of more antient date than any that his principal commentator seems to have consulted. I will venture to assert, that the study of it will be attended with more collateral pleasure and profit than any they have dug out.

Every one, surely, who has ever read or heard Portia's beautiful panegyrick on Mercy, must have perceived that the turn, thought, and very language, were derived from the Scriptures; and Mr. White, in a late ingenious essay, has adduced many other passages, clearly borrowed from the same source. I had long thought Shakspeare had many obligations to them, when I was confirmed in this opinion by the recollection that, at the time in which he lived, the translation of the Bible occupied the labours of the Learned, and very naturally the attention of all. (See Historical Account of the several Translators of the Bible, by Anthony Johnson, A.M. in Watson's Collection of Tracts, vol. III.). This induced the wish to ascertain by investigation what foundation there was for the idea; but, having neither leisure nor vigour of mind for any long work, or, consequently, for an examination with this view of all his plays, I determined to try it upon one, and fixed upon *Measure for Mea-*

sure; because, I believe, the very name had its origin in that passage, that "with whatever measure you mete, it shall be meted to you again."

I shall with deference, therefore, offer such passages as I think will clearly warrant this opinion.

—A&C 1. 1c. 1. p. 8, of Johnson's edition in 1778:

There is a kind of character in thy life
That to the observer doth thy history
Fully unfold.

Dr. Johnson says, "this Introduction has more solemnity than meaning, or it has a meaning that he cannot discover," and alters life to look. Mr. Steevens says, he believes Shakspeare must be answerable for the unnecessary pomp of this Introduction. But will not the original reading be confirmed, and the solemnity accounted for by St. Paul's defence before Agrippa, where he says,

"My manner of life, from my youth, which was at the first among mine own nation at Jerusalem, know all the Jews;" and "The King (he says afterwards) knoweth these things, before whom I speak freely."

Ditto, same page.

Thyself and thy belongings

Are not thine own so proper, as to waste
Thyself upon thy Virtues—then on thee
Heaven doth with us as we *with torches do*,
Not light them for ourselves—for, if our Virtues
Did not go forth of us—

suggested, I apprehend, clearly by our Saviour's observation, that

"Neither do men light a candle, and put it under a bushel, but on a candle-stick, and it quick giveth light to all that are in the house. Let your light so shine before men," &c.

The expression in the last line is certainly, as Mr. White has observed, derived from the 30th verse of the 5th chapter of St. Luke: "And Jesus immediately knowing in himself that *Virtue had gone out of him*."

Again, in the same page,

Nor Nature never lends

The smallest scruple of her excellence,
But, like a thrifty goddess, she determines
Both thanks and use,

seems to be in allusion to the parable of the talents.

Ditto, page 10.

Mortality and Mercy in Vienna
Live in thy tongue and heart.

Not thoroughly comprehending the meaning of *Mortality* here, I once thought *Mortality* might have been the right

right word—i. e. let your tongue recommend what is good, and your heart incline to mercy. There is no note on the passage, and I had recourse to the explanations I might find of the word *Mortality* in Johnson's Dictionary. He gives it there, upon the authority of this passage, which he quotes, this sense—"The Power of Destruction." How it can bear that signification here, is not obvious to me; nor could I satisfy myself with my endeavours at obtaining an apposite sense, till I found it (as I think) in the 103d Psalm, which, I believe, suggested the thought to Shakespeare:

"Like as a father pitieth his children, so the Lord pitieth them that fear him, for, he knoweth our frame, and remembereth we are but dust. As for man, his days are but grass, &c. But the mercy of the Lord is from everlasting to everlasting."

Ditto, page 11.

I love the people,

But do not like to stage me to men's eyes
Though it do well, I do not relish well
Their loud applause, and *ore's* vehement.

Perhaps suggested by 15th Luke, when Jesus perceived that they would come and take him by force to make a king, he departed into a mountain—or, perhaps, by our Saviour's general avoidance of the multitude.

Scene III. page 22.

There is a prone and speechless dialect.

I have no doubt but that this reading is right, and think it probably founded on St. Luke's description of Mary Magdalen, "who stood behind our Saviour's feet weeping, and began to wash his feet with her tears, but said nothing."

Act II. Scene I. p. 32.

Let us be keen, and rather cut a little
Than fall and bruise to death.

Warburton proposes to read *fell*; i. e. strike down; and Mr. Steevens understands *fall* in an active sense. The 44th verse of the 21st chapter of St. Matthew will prove that the word *fall* is used in its proper sense: "Whosoever shall fall on this stone shall be broken; but on whomsoever it shall fall, it shall grind him to powder;" which alludes to the judicial manner of stoning among the Jews, which was not (as was sometimes done in a tumultuary way) by pelting with stones, but performed thus. The witnesses stood in a place about 12 or 14 feet high; the criminal was laid in a proper situation below. The first witness endeavoured to crush him with

a large stone; but, if that had not its effect, they threw upon his heart a stone as much as two men could lift. See note in Gilpin's (excellent) Exposition of the New Testament, who refers to Lightfoot, VII. p. 229.

Ditto, page 33.

To be most strait in virtue.

Act's xxvi. 5: "that after the most straitest sect of our own religion."

Ditto, page 33.

Whether you had not, some time in your life,
Erred in this point for which you censure him,
brings to recollection, instantly, "Let him that is without sin cast the first stone," in the story of the woman taken in adultery.

Act II. Scene II. p. 46.

But that I am

At war 'twixt will or will not.

Suggested, *probably*, by the latter part of the 7th chapter of the Epistle to the Romans, where St. Paul says, "For the good that I would I do not, but the evil that I would not that I do; I see another law in my members warring against," &c.

Act II. Scene II. p. 47.

Why, all the souls that were, were forfeit
once;

[took,

And he that might the vantage best have
Found out the remedy. How would you be
If He which is the top of Judgement should
But judge you as you are. Oh think on that,
And Mercy then will breathe upon your lips
Like man *new made*.

It is not odd that Warburton should interpret this to mean, that Mercy will lend such a grace to your person, that you will appear as amiable as a man fresh out of the hands of his Creator, rather than consider it as an illusion to the Regeneration, by which "he put on the new man, which is created in righteousness and holiness," and consequently expresses the purest state of any thing.

Act III. Scene II. p. 103.

What may man within him hide,
Though angel on the outward side.

See the reproof of the Pharisees, Matt. xxiii. 28:

"Even so ye also outwardly appear righteous unto men, but within ye are full of hypocrisy and iniquity."

Act IV. Scene I. p. 109.

Doth flourish the deceit—

I do not believe, with Mr. Steevens, that this alludes so much to ornament

in general, as to the broad fringes of the garments worn by the Pharisees, as will be confirmed by the passage which follows.

Act V. Scene I. p. 135.

May seem as shy as grave, as just, as absolute
As Angelo,—e'en so may Angelo

In all his dressings, characts, titles, forms,
Be an arch villain.

As in Matt. xxiii. 5 :

"But all their works they do to be seen of men; they make broad their phylacteries, and enlarge the borders of their garments, and love the uppermost rooms at feasts, and the chief seats in the synagogues, and greetings in the market-places, and to be called of men Rabbi, Rabbi.

Ditto, page 41.

I know him for a man divine and holy,
Not scurvy, nor a temporary medler.

Johnson does not know what to make of the latter phrase, and says we may read tamperer and medler.

I think the passage will receive light from the following verse in the 24th chapter of Acts, which might be in Shakspeare's recollection: "We have found this man a pestilent fellow, and a mover of sedition."

Ditto, page 149.

But, oh! poor souls,
Come you to seek the lamb here of the fox.

"Go your ways—behold! I send you forth as lambs among wolves." Luke x. 3.

Ditto, page 150.

Be not so hot—the duke [he
Dare no more stretch this finger of mine than
Dare rack his own—His subject I am not,
Nor here provincial.

As Paul claims the privilege of a Roman, Acts xxii. 25 :

"And as they bound him with thongs, Paul said unto the centurion that stood by, Is it lawful for you to scourge a Roman, and uncondemned?"

"Then straightway they departed from him, which should have examined him: and the chief captain was also afraid, after he knew that he was a Roman, and because he had bound him." V. 29.

But, to enumerate all the scriptural allusions in this play would be tedious; they will be sufficiently obvious to all who are inclined to think the above are not fanciful. And no one will think that time ill-employed that is given to the reading of Shakspeare, or the study of the Scriptures. If these hints should furnish to any a motive to look more into the latter, he who gives them will be abundantly recompensed.

I shall trouble you, Mr. Urban, only with one more passage from another play, on which three of Shakspeare's most eminent commentators have offered their observations, but to neither of whom has the illustration, which to me appears the best, occurred, viz.

Hamlet, act III. sc. I. p. 276, vol. X.
For who would bear the whips and scorns of time?

Warburton does not observe on the coincidence of whips and scorns, but alters "of time" to "of th' time."

Johnson says, whips and scorns have no great connexion with each other; and, in a long note, alters the former to *quips*.

Steevens says, whips and scorns are as inseparable companions as public punishment and infamy. But, the most signal proof of it, in the instance of our Saviour, who "was scourged and mocked," seems not to have occurred to either of them.

Terence indeed has joined them together,

At ego neque ridiculus esse neque plagas pati possum.

Macbeth, act I. sc. III. "Aroint thee, witch," see vol. LIV. p. 721; LV. pp. 532, 952. *Aroint* is probably derived from the Italian word *arranca*, which is used in the same sense as *aroint*. See *Redi Arianna informis*. M. S.

Mr. URBAN, June 24.
YOUR correspondent J. H. vol. XXXIII. p. 340, gives an inscription on Dr. Christopher Reitingen, physician to the Empress of Russia, of whom no farther account was given to you. Mr. Haisted spells his name *Raittinge*, and takes no notice of the entry in the Register concerning him. *Trices*, in the copy of the inscription, is an abbreviation or error for *tricesimo*. D. H.

Mr. URBAN, June 25.
JEAN JACQUES BARTHELEMI, whose death you recorded in p. 528, was prior of Courcay, keeper of the medals and antiques in the king of France's cabinet, and elected academican associate in 1747. A dissertation of his on the river Pactolus was read 1748 (*Hist. de l'Acad.* X. 29); *Reflexions on a Medal of Xerxes, King of Arsamata* (*Mem. de l'Acad.* XXXVII. 171); on a Greek Inscription found by Fourmont in the Temple of Apollo *ny-cleus*.

cleus* (XXXIX. 129); Essay on Numismatic Palæography, Ib. 223; Dissertation on two Samaritan Medals of Antigonus, King of Judea, Ib. 257; Remarks on some Inscriptions published by different authors, XLV. 99; Dissertation on Arabic Coins, Ib. 143; by which it appears that the Mohammedan princes copied the heads of Greek and Roman ones on their coins, and gave Arabic inscriptions of their own names on the reverse. On the ancient Alphabet and Language of Palmyra, Ib. 179; On the ancient Monuments of Rome, the result of a tour in Italy to collect medals for the royal cabinet, to which he added 300, XLIX. 151; On some Phœnician Monuments, and the Alphabets formed from them, LIII. 23. The characters on the written mountains, which he here cites, have been proved of no value; and he illustrates the conformity between the Phœnician and the Egyptian characters from the latter on the bandages of the mummies. Explanation of the Mosaic Pavement of the Temple of Pænestæ, Ib. 149; of which there have been four engravings since its first discovery in 1650, and which B. refers to the voyage of Adrian into Egypt. It may be of that date, but there is no reason to suppose that it represents any thing more than an Egyptian landscape. The form of letters determines the date in the judgement of the learned Abbé. On the Relations of the Egyptian, Phœnician, and Greek Languages, LVII. 383; On some Medals published by different authors, LIX. 270; Explanation of an Inscription under a Bas-relief in the Bishop of Carpentras's Library 1767, Ib. 365; On the Number of Pieces represented in one Day on the Theatre at Athens, LXXII. 286; three Comedies, as many Tragedies, a Satire, and a petite piece. Remarks on some Medals of the Emperor Antoninus struck in Egypt, LXXX. 484. 1775 †.

His interpretation of the Phœnician inscription at Malta, LIII. 23, was controverted by our learned linguist, Mr. Swinton, in Phil. Trans. LIV. art. XXII. p. 119; in farther remarks, Ib. art. LXX. p. 393.

* Those inscriptions we have somewhere seen convicted of forgery.

† The references here are to the duodecimo edition of the Memoirs of the Academy of Inscriptions; which not being continued to the present time, I have not an opportunity of consulting the quarto.

In 1792, he published a dissertation on an ancient Greek inscription, containing an account of expences of the public feasts under the archontate of Glaucippus, 410 years before Christ. See our vol. LXII. 938.

The intimate acquaintance which he had cultivated with classical Antiquity enabled him, in the close of a long life, to compose that *chef-d'œuvre*, the "Travels of the younger Anacharsis into Greece" in the middle of the Fourth Century before the vulgar Æra. In representing the curiosity of a Scythian savage (for we cannot consider in any other light the man who put musick and the excesses of the table on the same level), he takes occasion to interweave very curious and instructive details on the laws, religion, manners, customs, and general spirit, of a great nation, as well as its progress in arts and sciences. The epoch which he has chosen is that of letters and arts, combining the age of Pericles with that of Alexander, the revolution which changed the appearance of Greece, and soon after overturned the empire of Persia. The introduction comprehends the 1250 years elapsed from the age of Cecrops to the supposed æra of Anacharsis, in two intervals, the first reaching to the commencement of the Olympiads, the second to the capture of Athens by the Lacedæmonians. The history of the Athenians commences about 150 years after the first Olympiad, including the age of Solon, or that of legislation, that of Themistocles and Aristides, or that of glory, of luxury and arts. In the second, speaking of war, his observation, that "*the example of one nation, that prefers death to slavery, is too important and too instructive to be passed in silence,*" should have preserved him from the horrors of a long confinement in an advanced age, from which he was delivered only to die. But arts, sciences, and literature, are alike forgotten and overwhelmed in that nation. In the third interval, speaking of the corruption of manners introduced by Pericles to support his power, he has this observation, applicable to every state: "Corrupted morals are not restored but by the loss of liberty, which brings that poverty inconsistent with softness, and inseparable from abstemiousness, if not that rigid principle of a healthy mind, which is properly called Virtue." In this period, though the Arts were encouraged Philosophy was neglected. In this

this diversified undertaking, where the picture of ancient Greece in its minutest parts, both of public and private use, is brought before our eyes, the Abbé is frequently more brilliant than solid, and occasionally loses the substance of a reflexion in pursuit of something ingenious to add to it. The plans, views, and maps, are executed with great spirit and accuracy by M. Barber, a young man of very promising talents; and to the charts many useful tables are added. The beauties of the classics are diffused in a very pleasing manner, and interspersed with anecdotes little known.

Such was the man whom the present Government of his country detained in prison for months, and released but just before his death, scarcely allowing him time to enjoy the pension they settled on him amongst other men of literature. Instead of an historical eulogé at the Academy, this small tribute is offered to his memory. D. H.

Mr. URBAN,

July 18.

THESE seems to me a very manifest inaccuracy in the form of prayer for the royal family, as lately altered by authority, similar to one which obtained in some of the older forms. The part to which I refer stands thus: "their Royal Highnesses George Prince of Wales, the Princess of Wales, and all the royal family." Now, the title "royal highnesses" is either meant to be referred to *all* the parties afterwards enumerated, that is, to the Prince, the Princess, and the royal family, or to the *two first only*. If it be meant to refer to *all*, then the present form is wrong in expression, though right in punctuation; but, if it be meant to confine the title to the *two first*, then the present form is inaccurate in both respects. It may be said, perhaps, that it is to be referred to *all*; but it is clear that it was not so intended by the composers of the form as it stood before the present alteration. That form stood thus: "His Royal Highness George Prince of Wales, and all the royal family," where the title is plainly confined to the Prince, and not extended to the royal family. Besides, the expression, "their royal highnesses the royal family," is, I think, sufficiently uncouth to convince any one that it could not be designed to refer the title to all the three branches of the paragraph. It may indeed receive some countenance

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from the practice of the Dutch Government, which assumes the title of "their High Mightinesses the States General," and from some other similar modes; but, let it be remarked, that the appellation "high mightinesses" is peculiar and appropriate to the collective body, and, I believe, never assumed by its members individually; whereas, "their royal highnesses" is an appellation by far too personal to be applied with propriety to the family collectively. We may therefore hazard the conclusion, that the title is, or ought to be, confined to the Prince and Princess. If this be allowed, and I think it follows from what has been urged, then the present form is inaccurate both in expression and punctuation. Suppose you wished to tell us, Mr. Urban, that their Excellencies the Russian and Spanish ambassadors were at the levee, and that Mr. Pitt also was there. If you said, "their Excellencies the Russian ambassador, the Spanish ambassador, and Mr. Pitt, were at the levee," is it not manifest to every one that you do not confine the appellation "excellencies" to the ambassadors, but extend it also to Mr. Pitt, to whom, however, it ought not to refer? But if you said, "their Excellencies the Russian and Spanish ambassadors, and Mr. Pitt were at the levee," it must be equally evident that the appellation is not extended beyond the ambassadors. If it were intended, therefore, to refer their "royal highnesses" to *all* the following branches, precision and accuracy seem to me to require that the expression should be somewhat like the following: "their Royal Highnesses George Prince of Wales, the Princess of Wales, and all the members of the royal family; as the expression, "their royal highnesses the members of the royal family," is more conformable to grammatical analogy than "their royal highnesses the royal family." But, as it seems, from the construction of the prayer before the present alteration, that this was not the intention, it appears to me that the present form ought to be altered by the substitution of a conjunction in the place of the first comma, which would render the expression clear and grammatical. It would then stand thus: "their Royal Highnesses George Prince of Wales and the Princess of Wales, and all the royal family."

Yours, &c.

J. P.

As

An Account of the Population of the County of RUTLAND, taken in the Spring, 1795.

Names of Parishes	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
Ashwell	56	53	31	33	173
Ayston	35	38	11	10	94
Braunston	106	109	87	71	373
Burley	64	60	55	46	225
Bisbrooke	57	62	55	38	212
Brooke	21	32	28	18	99
Barrow	22	22	23	43	110
Barrowden	120	147	112	113	488
Belton	80	86	114	135	415
Cottesmore	61	70	116	119	366
Casterton, Great	83	84	58	42	267
Casterton, Little, with Tolthorpe	28	31	28	30	117
Clipsham	47	58	40	23	168
Caldecott	73	96	80	64	313
Egleton	27	28	16	53	144
Empingham	208	217	147	133	705
Edith-Weston	78	96	47	38	250
Effendine	36	35	22	20	113
Exton	208	218	122	130	678
Glaxton	52	52	23	36	163
Gunthorpe	2	2	2	3	9
Greetham	86	91	97	111	385
Hambleton	53	62	99	121	335
Ketton, with Geeson	209	218	118	119	664
Lanham	118	158	87	82	455
Luffenham, North	73	86	75	76	310
Luffenham, South	62	68	46	31	207
Liddington	159	165	120	114	568
Leighfields	6	7	17	16	46
*Lyndon	25	33	22	9	89
Manton	51	64	52	39	206
Morcott	96	106	67	70	339
Martinshorpe	1	1	1	1	4
Market Overton	113	120	76	86	395
Normanton	19	14	3	1	37
*Oakham Lord's-hold	319	381	236	207	1143
*Oakham Dean's-hold, with Barleythorpe	91	106	149	128	474
Pickworth	36	28	21	12	97
Preston	72	92	57	53	274
Pilton	13	21	11	8	53
Ridlington	48	52	43	36	179
Ryhall, with Belmesthorpe	136	141	91	79	447
Stretton	56	57	27	31	172
Seaton	88	112	71	59	330
Stoke Dry	15	19	17	11	62
Teigh	42	54	21	15	132
Tickencote	34	32	12	16	94
Thorpe by Water	22	24	32	30	108
Tinwell, with Inthorpe	48	63	49	42	202
Thripton	39	47	26	20	132
Tixover	14	14	13	13	54
*Uppingham	381	462	303	209	1355
Wing	73	82	46	43	244
Whitwell	19	25	15	11	70
Whiffendine	132	156	116	126	530
Wardley	16	19	9	6	50
Total	4238	4772	3492	3231	15733

At the places marked * there are schools for boys.

Mr. URBAN,
 " I HAVE never known but one Redstart's nest, and that at Geneva, in Switzerland. This bird had built its nest in

March 4.

the broken wall of an old house adjoining to the country-house of my father. I used to go very often in the day to take out and displace the eggs; which I did more than once; and

and in particular one night I went and took the hen out of her nest; but, letting her fly again, she was found the next morning (to my great surprize) abut the nest. Notwithstanding all these disturbances, they reared their offspring, to the mutual admiration of all the family."

The above fact being a proof how much the characters differ in men as well as in animals, I hope you will do me the favour to insert it, and either you, or any of your kind correspondents, inform me what is the proper name in English for what we call at Geneva and France *le satin verd, ou bini*, and whether it is common in England, by which you will extremely oblige a Genevan, and a great

BIRD-FANCIER.

Mr. URBAN, *Basinghall-street, Mar. 2.*
I SEND you an account of a very tame jack-daw. Should the particulars be deemed worthy a place in your Magazine, they are much at your service. Being at Ma'den, in Essex, on a shooting-party, last Christmas. I was much surprized one morning while on the marshes near the above place, in company with Mr. Pigott and two other gentlemen, to see a jack-daw approach us so very near, though one or the other of us were continually firing at snipes and other birds that frequent those places. Mr. Pigott, recollecting the jack-daw, informed us it belonged to the son of Dr. Brooks, who resides near the marshes; and that the bird was so very tame as to follow this young gentleman, either on the water, on horse-back, or when walking to Malden, or any other place; and, in short, was his daily companion.

The truth of the above I have been an eye-witness to, and saw several guns fired, yet the bird was never more than 100 yards distant; and, upon being called, would perch upon Master Brooks's shoulder. The daw is two years old next spring, and is now living at Dr. Brooks's, near Malden.

Yours, &c. WILLIAM POOLE.

REMARKS on the RELIQUES OF ANCIENT POETRY; from p. 558.

IT is well known that the ministry of fairies was peculiarly conversant with the birth of children. It is unnecessary to accumulate passages to this point; the testimony of Milton is express; and he has touched it with his usual liveliness of fancy.

"Good luck befriend thee, son; for, at thy birth,
The saëry ladies dane'd upon the hearth;
The drowsy nurse hath sworn she did them spie
Come tripping to the room where thou didst lie,

And, sweetly singing round about thy bed,
Strow all their blessings on thy sleeping head."

At a vacation exercise.

They were also supposed to predict deaths; of which the diligence of Burton hath amassed various instances; to which may be added the marvellous tales related by Dr Plot, in his letter concerning an intended journey through England, published by Hearne in his edition of Leland's Itinerary, vol. II. p. 135.

They entered largely into the mystic philosophy of the last century. The life of Lilly shews how much he made use of them.

"Since I have related of the queen of fairies," says he, "I shall acquaint you, that it is not for every one, or every person, that these angelical creatures will appear unto; or [nor] indeed is it given to very many persons to endure their glorious aspects. A very sober discreet person, of virtuous life and conversation, was beyond measure desirous to see something in this nature. He went with a friend into my Hurst wood: the queen of fairies was invoked: a gentle murmuring wind came first; after that, among the hedges, a smart whirlwind; by-and-by a strong blast of wind blew upon the face of the friend; and the queen appearing in a most illustrious glory, 'No more I beseech you,' quoth the friend, 'my heart fails; I am not able to endure longer.' Nor was he; his black curling hair rose up, and I believe a bullrush would have beat him to the ground." P. 150.

And, soon after, "the fairies love the Southern side of hills, mountains, groves." Hence, in the receipt for the Unguent (*infra*, p. 214), the thyme "must be gathered neare the *side* of a *hill* where fayries use to be." Lilly goes on: "Neatness, and cleanliness of apparel, a strict diet, an upright life, fervent prayers unto God, conduce much to the assistance of those who are curious these ways." P. 152. The former of these requisites, an attention to cleanliness, is insisted upon, as we have seen, by Burton and Drayton; and is farther mentioned in the ballad, *infra*, p. 208:

"And if the house be foul
With platter, dish, or bowl,
Up stairs we nimbly creep,
And find the sluts asleep," &c.

In

In like manner, the dæmons of the Greeks disliked all ill smells :

Αυχμων γαρ οσμαις ο φιλευσι δαιμονες.

Athenæus, lib. X. p. 442.

which reminds me of the manner in which Tobia freed the house of his father-in-law Raguel from the evil spirit (Tobit, viii. 2). Of whom Milton, *Paradise Lost*, IV. 166 :

“So entertain’d these odorous sweets the fiend
Who tame their hane; though with them
better pleas’d

Than Asmodeus with the fishy fume
That drove him, though enamour’d, from
the spouse

Of Tobit’s son, and with a vengeance sent
From Media post to Egypt.”

As to the second requisite, the necessity of sobriety and religious conversation, to constitute an adept, it is frequently inculcated by the knavish enthusiast (for he seems to have been both) whom I have cited above. Thus Evans the astrologer, wanting to invoke the “angel Salmon, of the nature of Mars, reads his litany every day at select hours, wears his surplice, lives orderly all the time” (*Life of William Lilly*, p. 32). Nor was this confined to an intercourse with fairies; the Rosicrucians required from their scholars a renunciation of all carnal delights (see Warton on Pope, vol. I. p. 227; *Entretiens du Comte de Gabalis*, Entr. 2d; and [which is the same work], *Chiave del Gabinetto del Cavagl. Borri*, 12mo, Cologne. p. 16); which is elegantly alluded to by Mr. Pope, in his sprightly Dedication of *The Rape of the Lock*; and which was actually made by Apollonius of Tyana, at 16 years of age (see Bayle au Mot). “The chemists [i. e. alchemists] lay it down,” says Sprat (*Hist. of the R. S.* pt. 1, sect. 14, p. 34) “as a necessary qualification of their happy man, to whom God will reveal their adored elixir, that he must be rather innocent and virtuous than knowing.”

With regard to the method of invoking fairies by a crystal glass full of earth (*infra*, p. 214). it is farther described by the Abbe Villers (*Comte de Gabalis*, *Entretien* 2d; *Chiave del Gabinetto*, &c. p. 28) :

“We need only close up a glass full of conglobated air, water, or earth, and expose it to the sun one month; then separate the elements according to art. ‘Tis wonderful what a magnetic quality each of these purified elements has to attract nymphs, sylphs, and gnomes. Take but

ever so small a dose every day, and you will see the republick of sylphs fluttering in the air, the nymphs making to the banks in shoals, and the gnomes, the guardians of wealth, spreading forth their treasures;”

as he has just before taught how the *salamanders* may be reduced under command with a globe of glass wherein the solar beams are concentrated by means of concave mirrors*.

The use of *glasses* in incantations is alluded to by Dr. Sprat, *Hist. of R. S.* pt. 2, sect. 16, p. 97 :

“’Tis true, the mind of man is a glass, which is able to represent to itself all the works of nature: but it can only shew those figures which have been brought before it: it is no *magical glass*, like that with which astrologers use to deceive the ignorant, by making them believe that therein they may behold the image of any place or person in the world, though never so far removed from it.”

Mr. Warton (*Hist. of English Poetry*, vol. I. p. 407) derives them from the Arabians, who pretended to predict future events by consulting mirrors. It is certain, he observes, that they applied the study of opticks, which they borrowed from the Aristotelian philosophy, to several purposes of natural magick, and that the modern philosophers are indebted for many useful discoveries to that polished people. This Eastern origin is countenanced by the narration of an Arabic MS described by M. de Guignes (*Account of the French King’s MSS.* vol. I. p. 145), the title of which, “*The Golden Meadows*,” seems to be borrowed from the *Το :εον Ασημαντος*, a work of John Moschus, or from the writings intituled *Ασημαντος*, mentioned by Gellius in his Preface. In this MS. the author Masondi relates, that the sixth Pharaoh, who built the Alexandrian Pharos, put a looking-glass on the top, in which the country of Roum, the islands of the sea, together with all that passed among their inhabitants, and the vessels that arrived, might be seen. The same circumstance is mentioned by Abulfeda; but here we have it related by a more antient writer. It

* Bayle cites Francis Picus (lib. II. de *Prænotione ap. Nandé Apolog. des grands hommes*, &c.) to shew, that Roger Bacon asserts one may become a prophet by means of the mirror *Almucheſi*, constructed by the rules of perspective; provided he uses it under a good constellation, and has first reduced his body equal and temperate by chemistry.

seems

intituled, *Speculum Musicae*, mentioned by Dr. Burney; the *Speculum Vitae Christi* (Biograph. Britann. vol. III. p. 375); a German play, 1561. *De Spiegel der Miene* (Doddsley's Old Plays, vol. I. p. xxxii.); and others mentioned by Warton (vol. II. pp. 2, 10. 68, 190, 170, 193, 206, 408, vol. III. p. 216); the Abbé de Sade (*Vie de Pétrarque*, vol. II. p. 179), and Whitaker (*Hist. of Manchester*, vol. I. p. 90). I will only add, that the public book of accounts of the state-debtors in Florence is called *Il Specchio*; that the magistrates of Haerlem preserve, with great care, a copy of Bp. Grosseteste's *Speculum Humanæ Salvationis*; and that, in the Bodleian library, there is a German treatise on the game of chess, intituled, *Schach-spiel*.

From this magical use of *glasses*, Butler, referring to the magical use of *stones** (on which see Blackstone, Comment. b. III. ch. 22, p. 340; and Gibbon, *Hist. Decl.* ch. 34, n. 14), says,

Kelly did all his feats upon
The devil's looking-glass, a stone.

Hudibras, part II. canto 3, v. 631.

On which lines I will cite part of Dr. Nash's note, as his edition is in few hands; though I am sensible my digressions have already exceeded the just bounds of a note. "The poet might here term this stone the devil's looking-glass from the use which Dee and Kelly made of it, and because it has been the common practice of conjuror to answer the enquiries of persons by representations shewn to them in a glass. Dr. Merick Calaubon quotes a passage to this purpose from a MS. of Roger Bacon †, inscribed, *De Dictis et Factis falsorum Mathematicorum et Daemonum*. The dæmons sometimes appear to them really, sometimes imaginarily, in basons and polished things, and shew them whatever they desire. Boys looking upon these surfaces see, by imagination, things that have been stolen, to what places they have been carried, what persons took them away, and the like. In the Proæmium of Joachim Camerarius to Plutarich *De Oraculis*, we are told, that a gentleman of Nuremberg had a crystal which had this singular virtue, viz. if any one desired to know any thing past or future, let a young man, *castus*, or

who was not yet of age, look into it; he would first see a man so and so apparelled, and afterwards what he desired. We meet with a similar story in Heylin's *Hist. of Ref.* part III. The Earl of Hertford, brother to Queen Jane, having formerly been employed in France, acquainted himself there with a learned man, who was supposed to have great skill in magick. To this person, by rewards and importunities, he applied for information concerning his affairs at home; and his impertinent curiosity was so far gratified, that, by the help of some magical perspective, he beheld a gentleman in a more familiar posture with his wife than was consistent with the honour of either party. To this diabolical illusion he is said to have given so much credit, that he not only estranged himself from her society at his return, but furnished a second wife with an excellent reason for urging the disinherison* of his former children." Thus far Dr. Nash.

Having thus endeavoured to trace the popular superstition of fairies in its origin, and having accompanied it in its progress, its decline and fall will be best described in the words of Sprat: "In the modern ages, these fantastical forms were revived, and possessed Christendom in the very height of the scholermen's time. An infinite number of *fairies* haunted every house; all churches were filled with apparitions; men began to be frightened from their cradles, which fright continued to their graves, and their names also were made the causes of scaring others. All which abuses, if those acute philosophers did not promote, yet they were never able to overcome; nay, not even so much as King Oberon and his invisible army. But, from the time in which the real philosophy has appeared, there is scarce any whisper remaining of such horrors; every man is unshaken at these tales, at which his ancestors trembled; the course of things goes quietly along in its own true channel of natural causes and effects. For this we are beholden to experiments; which, though they have not yet completed the discovery of the true world, yet they have already vanquished those wild inhabitants of the false worlds that used to astonish the minds of men. A blessing for

* It was known to the ancients, who had their *anagoria*.

† Thus do—

Unheard-of follies cheat us in the wife.

* In consequence of this absurd disinherison, it is not fifty years since the children of this first marriage succeeded to their rightful honours, the dukedom of Somerset, upon the death of the last male heir of the second marriage.

which we ought to be thankful, if we remember, that it is one of the greatest curses that God pronounces on the wicked, *that they shall fear where no fear is.*" Hist. R. S. part III. sect. 12, p. 341.

Permit me to conclude this long, and to enliven this dull note, by recommending to the notice of your readers the following elegant translation of one of the prettiest poems on the subject of fairies; in which the characteristic and appropriate levity of the original is very happily preserved.

Eia! Lemures amati,
Viridem per herbam prati
Levi gressu me divinam,
Me sequimini reginam:
Manus nexas glomorantes
Sacro solo saltitantes,

Horæ somni cum revertunt,
Læti & mortales stertunt,
Patet, clausis seris, iter,
Nec videtur, nec auditur.
Nec impediunt vagatores
Mensæ, sellæ, scamna, fores.

Signa fœda sint in cellis,
Ollis, amphoris, patellis,
Juvat famulas adire,
Sorde turpes & punire.
Brachia crura vellicamus,
Cutes ungue variamus.

Domus nocte sin profunda
Scopis tersa, laeta, munda;
Non ancilla verrit gratis:
Habet præmium puritatis.
In sandalio sic merenti,
Stipem linquimus argenti.

Super tuber, quasi mensam,
Mappam tendimus extensam:
Sat superque nostro pani
Moles est unius grani:
Mentes hilarat liquore
Theca glandis plena rore.

Dein medulla mollicella
Murium, avium cerebella,
Inter testulas coquenda,
Dente facili terenda,
Superabunt carnem havis,
Vel ambrosiam summi Jovis.

Pulex, musca amans aulæ,
Et cicada, sunt chorædæ,
Quarum dulcem ad cœnænam
Saltum agimus post cœnænam:
Lunam testam noctiluca
Supplet radiis domiduca.

Graciles tripudiamus,
Molle gramen nec curvamus:
Pede festo quod calcatum,
Choris noctu consecratum,
Spira verrat altiore;
Lux cum redeat Auroræ.

Come, follow, follow me,
You, fairy elves that be:
Which circle on the greene,
Come follow Mab your queene.
Hand in hand let's dance around,
For this place is fairy ground.

When mortals are at rest,
And snoring in their nest;
Unheard, and un-espied,
Through key-holes we do glide;
Over tables, stools, and shelves,
We trip it with our fairy elves.

And, if the house be foul
With platter, dish or bowl,
Up stairs we nimbly creep,
And find the sluts asleep:
There we pinch their armes and thighs;
None escapes, nor none espies.

But if the house be swept,
And from uncleanness kept,
We praise the household maid,
And ducely she is paid:
For we use before we goe
To drop a tester in her shoe.

Upon a mushroome's head
Our table-cloth we spread;
A grain of rye, or wheat,
Is manchet, which we eat;
Pearly drops of dew we drink
In acorn cups fill'd to the brimk.

The brains of nightingales,
With unctuous fat of snails,
Between two cockles stew'd,
Is meat that's easily chew'd;
Tails of wormes and marrow of mice
Do make a dsh that's wonderous nice.

The grasshopper, gnat, and fly,
Serve for our minttrelsie;
Grace said, we dance a while,
And so the time beguile;
And if the moon doth hide her head,
The glow-worm lights us home to bed,

On tops of dewie grass
So nimbly do we passe,
The young and tender stalk
N'er bends when we do walk:
Yet in the morning may be seen
Where we the night before have been.

Mr. URBAN,

August 12.

A FRIEND, in looking over the papers of a deceased relative, discovered, and communicated to me, the following scheme; which seems to be a scale of the social virtues, &c. and their opposites. The standard of perfection appears designed by the number 10; and, as the reasoning may be thought somewhat singular, I have transcribed it for your Miscellany.

TRENTY-SIX.

Persons

Persons above the vulgar in education, and moving in the world of gaiety and business, out of 10 parts possess of

Religion and real piety	2	Freethinking, &c.	8
Charity	3	Avarice	7
Friendship	2	Deceit	8
Modesty	3	Impudence	7
Honesty	4	Villany	6
Sincerity	2	Hypocrisy	8
Generosity	4	Meanness	7
Gratitude	3	Thanklessness	7
Fortitude	2	Despondency	8
Prudence	3	Indiscretion	7
Liberality of sentiment	2	Scandal	8
Candour	2	Prejudice	8
Justice	3	Injury	7
Temperance	4	Inebriety & passion	6
Conjugal happiness	4	Conjugal misery	6
Consistency of principles	5	Instability of principles	5
Ditto of character	4	Ditto of character	6
Ditto of manners	3	Ditto of manners	7
Love of virtue	8	Contempt of virtue	2
Frugality	2	Extravagance	8
Repentance	5	Repetition of error	5

Mr. URBAN, Aug. 10.

THE writer of the sonnet, called an Imitation by T. V. begs leave to assure you that, when he saw the other in your Magazine, he recollected having read it two or three years since; but that, when he wrote his own sonnet, not an idea of it remained in his mind. He sketched from nature; and the similitude should only have been styled a coincidence. The same might be said of the sonnet's being composed in blank verse, which was merely accidental.

This must exculpate the writer from all premeditation, and from designs of which he is incapable. Of plagiarism he would in no instance be guilty; but a MS. especially he always held sacred.

Yours, &c. L. L. B.

Mr. URBAN, Aug. 8.

IN your Magazine for May, p. 365, A Constant Reader demanded a fight of the *authentic* MSS. from which Mr. Joseph Berington boasts that the *Memoirs of Panzani*, edited by him, were compiled. In your Magazine for June, which came into my hands only three days ago, Mr. B. answers, p. 451:

"That Dodd's copy of the *Memoirs*, in his own hand-writing, is in the library at Oscott; and that Mr. Milner and I have undertaken to prove, that we (the Roman Catholics) are released from the solemn engagement entered into with the country."

With respect to the first part of this very logical answer, I beg leave to observe, that it was already well known that Dodd, who died about 1745, had left a MS. in his own hand-writing, purporting to be *Memoirs of Windebank*, or *Memoirs of Panzani*. It is equally certain that Mr. J. Berington, in 1793, professed himself to be the faithful editor of these *Memoirs*, assuring the publick that they are *authentic*; that the original *Memoirs* were written in Italian; that Dodd had procured an accurate translation of them; that he himself (the Editor) could have procured from Rome an attested copy of the Italian original; and, finally, that Mr. Dodd equivalently did procure this attested copy. See Pref. to Mem. pp. vi. vii. viii. In 1794, I proved, to the satisfaction of impartial readers, that these *Memoirs* are neither original, nor authentic, nor yet credible, even in the supposition that Mr. B. could prove Panzani to be the dull author of them. Instead of confusing my arguments by producing his *authentic* MSS. and tracing them up clearly to Panzani, Mr. B. replies, that Dodd's MS. in his own hand-writing, is at Oscott, and came to him from a Mr. Clough. It is thus plain that Mr. B. notwithstanding his bold assertions, knows nothing of the existence and history of the *Memoirs* and the MSS. during the 109 years which intervened between the departure of Panzani from this kingdom and the death of Dodd; and thus all my proofs of the forgery subsist untouched and unhurt. It little matters whether the *Memoirs* were forged by Mr. Dodd, or by Mr. Berington, or by some of this gentleman's predecessors, the men of Blackloc's faction in the last century. With respect to Dodd, I have convicted him of a notorious falsehood relative to these *Memoirs*. See my *Remarks* on pp. 180, 185. His reputation for critical discernment and historical impartiality is almost as much worn out as is that of Mr. Berington himself; and the existence of his MS. in the library at Oscott is no proof that his MS. at Oscott is either genuine, authentic, or true. As for Mr. B. himself, I never accused him of having forged the *Memoirs*, though I clearly perceived, that he had interlarded them with many genuine quaintnesses, truly Beringtonian. This work, as well as his other publications, demonstrates that he can copy without judgement, and assert without proof; but I defy him to invent with such eminent



ment stupidity as appears throughout the *Memoirs*.

As a proof of his talent at bold assertion, I need but mention the second part of his answer, which relates to Mr. Milner and myself. Mr. B. is not the person with whom I wish to discuss the history of the Protestation, which was signed by a large number of Roman Catholics in 1789, and to which Parliament afterwards substituted our present oath. This oath, Mr. Urban, is the only *solemn engagement with the country* of which I have any knowledge; and, I trust, it will always remain inviolate. A small majority of a Catholic meeting in 1791 did indeed, in the abundance of their zeal, consign to the guardians of the British Museum the *original* draft of their Protestation of 1789, though Parliament in the mean time, after many alterations, had found it necessary to lay it totally aside, and to prescribe our present oath in its stead. If the *original* deed of Protestation accepted by the Catholics had been deposited in the Museum, agreeably to the vote of that meeting, Mr. B. might have blamed me with better grace for disturbing its repose. But, since Mr. Milner has rigorously demonstrated that the deed now in the Museum is not the deed which the Catholics accepted and signed in 1789, surely no man but Mr. B. will deny, that every Catholic is now at liberty to withdraw his name, if he thinks proper, from a spurious deed, which he neither accepted nor subscribed. Can Mr. Berington's sagacity discover any breach of public engagements in this?

Permit me, Sir, to notice a slight inaccuracy in your *Table of Contents* for June. My friend Mr. Joseph Berington is there entered as bishop. He is so far from being a bishop, that, if I am rightly informed, he would be happy to obtain the permission, which has been refused him, to officiate in certain districts even as a simple priest.

CHARLES PLOWDEN.

Mr. URBAN, — Aug. 5.

AS many of your readers (especially those in the country) occasionally pay visits to some of the various fairs, races, and encampments, which generally take place at this season of the year, I beg leave, through the medium of your Magazine, to advise them to be particularly careful in properly securing what property they may have about

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them when at such places, as a very considerable number of expert genteelly-dressed men and women, pickpockets, constantly make it their business to attend at every fair, race, or encampment, of the least celebrity; for the express purpose of plundering the spectators of their watches, purses, and pocket-books.

AN OBSERVER, X.

Mr. URBAN,

Aug. 6.

PERMIT me to present to your readers a view of that stupendous rock, the Torr at Matlock (*plate III. fig. 3*); of which, by your indulgence, my description was printed in vol. LXIII. p. 566.

J. P. M.

Mr. URBAN,

Cobham, Aug. 7.

IN your vol. LXIV. p. 275, I read with pleasure that the intentions of the late Benjamin Bond Hopkins, esq. towards the Humane Society were likely to take place, "by a liberality of interpretation which does honour to the family;" and I have been informed, that the legacy was in form announced at the last anniversary of that excellent institution. Yet, strange as it may appear, it is currently reported, not only that the 500l. has not been paid, but that the informality of the will is set up in bar of future payment. Some of your readers may, perhaps, be able to ascertain the fact.

RUSTICUS.

Mr. URBAN,

Aug. 8.

YOUR correspondent M. H. F.S.A. p. 566, will receive an answer to his enquiry after King Charles I's route to Downham from Dr. Hudson's account of his escape or departure from Oxford, in Mr. Gutch's *Collectanea Curiosa*, II. 454. From Oxford he went as far as Uxbridge, on his road to London; the apparent danger of being discovered in which city moved him to resolve to go Northward, and through Norfolk. He accordingly went through Barnet, Harrow, Saint Albans, Whethamsted, Baldock; from which last place the king and Marquis Ashburnham went for Norfolk, to stay at the White Swan at Downham, where they were to wait for Dr. Hudson's return from Southwell, to which place he went from Graveley, where they parted, and Dr. H. returned to them with an answer from the Scots; on receiving which he marched to *Kellam* [Kelham].

D. A. F.A.S.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, Aug. 20.
IN answer to the request of your correspondent M. H. F.S.A. dated June 26, an accurate account of the road King Charles took from Downham to Newark may be seen in Dr. Peckard's Life of Mr. Nicholas Ferrar. He was received on that journey by the Ferrar family, for whom the king had a particular regard, and in whom he placed great confidence. They then possessed the estate, and lived at Little Gidding, in Huntingdonshire, and, for security and privacy, provided for the king a lodging at an adjoining hamlet.

LINCOLNIENSIS.

Mr. URBAN, August 12.
Intomere poli, crebris micat ignibus æther.
 VIRGIL, Æn. I. 34.

THIS line has been much admired as an instance where the *sound is echo to the sense*; but, after all, the learned poet has either forgotten himself here, or else had never observed that, in thunder, the flash of lightning always precedes the crack or noise. This every body knows. Other instances of *ὄραρον ἀκούειν* in this author may be seen in vol. LXIV. p. 50. Yours, &c. L. E.

Mr. URBAN, Aug. 13.
THAT very useful book, John Le Neve's *Fasti Ecclesie Anglicane*, was published, in small folio, 1756, near 30 years ago, so that it seems to be high time that it should be re-printed, and continued down to the present day.

The present volume, no doubt, will require correction in various places; and here the learned and diligent undertaker of the new and improved edition, whom I would willingly suppose to be a person of large and extensive connexions, will request and call upon all his literary friends and acquaintance to impart to him such remarks as occasionally they may have inserted in their copies of Le Neve: particularly, he should have recourse for assistance to the registers and chapter-clerks of all the cathedral and collegiate churches in England and Wales, and the two universities.

Much may probably be collected from Dr. Browne Willis's works, and our county histories, and those of single cities and towns, which have appeared since the year 1726; and I am fully persuaded that many studious and inquisitive gentlemen resident in the universities, especially such as may have an An-

tiquarian turn, will be able to contribute largely to an undertaking likely to prove so generally useful. L. E.

Mr. URBAN, Aug. 15.
WHENEVER a scientific mind has been led into an error, it is only to be convinced of it to make the retraction as public as the detraction. I allude to the charge exhibited by Dr. Kippis, in his Life of the late Capt. Cook, against the American Congress in general, and the great Franklin in particular, upon merely vague information. The amiable manners and deservedly high character of Dr. Kippis add weight and enforce conviction upon every relation of his pen; and this enjoins the greater necessity of exculpating a whole nation from the censure with which he has stigmatized it—a country of freedom—a people whose religious and political principles, must endear them to every liberal and virtuous character.

I know that the charge has afforded much uneasiness to many of my countrymen; at whose request I transmit the following letters for insertion in your valuable Repository.

MEDICUS LONDINENSIS.

Extracts of two Letters from CHARLES THOMSON, Esq. Secretary of Congress during the Revolution War, to the Vice President of the United States.

"SIR, Harriton, March 9, 1795.

"I did not till yesterday receive your letter of the 4th of Feb. with the inclosed letter to you from Dr. Belknap, dated January 7, &c.

"Though on reading these remarks I could not hesitate a moment in contradicting them, because Congress never did express a disapprobation of the directions issued by Dr. Franklin; nor did they ever direct that especial care should be taken to seize Capt. Cook, if an opportunity of doing it occurred; yet I thought it proper to pause, and try to find from what source this misrepresentation sprang.

"It is true that, in the year following, viz. on the 2d of May, 1780, Congress passed a new form of a commission for private vessels of war, and new instructions to the commanders; in which the ships or vessels, with their cargoes, belonging to the inhabitants of Bermuda, and other vessels bringing persons with an intent to settle and reside within the United States, are expressly exempted from capture; and no notice is taken of Capt. Cook. But I very much doubt whether, at the time of passing this act, Congress had any knowledge of the directions issued by Dr. Franklin; and I am inclined

inclined to think that, upon examining the dispatches received by him between March, 1779, and this time, it will appear that they had not received any notice of them.

"Though from this act, in which there is no exception in favour of Capt. Cook, an inference might be drawn, that Congress reversed the orders which their ambassador had given; yet, there is nothing in the commission or instructions, nor in any other act of Congress, which will warrant the assertions, "that it was directed by Congress, that especial care should be taken to seize Captain Cook if an opportunity of doing it occurred; and that all this proceeded from a false notion, that it would be injurious to the United States for the English to obtain a knowledge of the opposite coast of America."

"With regard to Dr Kippis's note of his having obtained the account from Sir Joseph Banks; as Sir Joseph could not have given it from his own knowledge, but must have had it from others, I am led to conclude, that this has arisen from misinformation, or from some of those spurious pieces which were fabricated and published within the enemy's line, as acts and resolves of Congress, with intent to vilify Congress, or to answer some hostile purpose. I am, &c.

"CHARLES THOMSON."

"SIR, *Harrington, March 17, 1795.*

"The day after receiving your favour of Feb. 4, I wrote the inclosed answer. But, as my mind has been so long withdrawn from the occurrences in Congress, and so wholly bent on a different object*, I was not in haste to send it until I refreshed my mind by looking over the Journals. After all the search I have made, and all the recollection I am master of, I see no reason to alter it. I have the honour to be, &c.

"CHARLES THOMSON.

"*The Vice-President of the United States.*"

Mr. URBAN, *Aug. 19.*

YOUR account of the death of Thomas Earl of Haddington, vol. LXIV. p. 485, is strictly accurate, notwithstanding the confident assertion of your correspondent, p. 612. The argument is a curious one which he uses to establish his assertion. He authorized your respectable Work to maintain that a nobleman is living, *because* that nobleman in November, 1794, sent him a corrected copy of his peerage. Therefore, the said nobleman is living in August, 1795. Q. E. D!

There is a mixed responsibility with respect to your excellent Obituary, which it strikes me that the good Mr.

* Mr. Thomson has employed himself in his retirement in translating the Septuagint, and in making a new translation of the Greek Testament.

Urban shares with the parties who communicate to him the several articles concerning their deceased friends. The candour and liberality you are disposed to shew on every occasion, will allow me, for one, to enter my protest against the unqualified assertion in your Chronicle of the death of the Rev. Thomas Whiston, p. 617. "He was offered," says the biographer, "several livings, but he would not accept of any, as he refused to subscribe to the use of the Athanasian Creed." As an historical fact this is fairly stated, and is perfectly unobjectionable. In this land of real liberty, freedom of thought on every subject, and of action too, as far as it concerns the individual, is amply secured. Mr. Whiston was to do as he pleased. But should Mr. Urban have inserted the next sentence? "*He brought, AND JUSTLY TOO, that the admission of that Creed into the Church, is a disgrace to the service.*" This surely is going rather too far, as long as the royal, parliamentary, and ecclesiastical authority (by which, I pray God! we may long be governed in matters spiritual and temporal) ENJOINS the said Creed to be publicly read in churches thirteen times at least in the year, and as long as the Articles of Religion affirm it to be in every respect consonant to Holy Scripture. I am no furious bigot, Mr. Urban, nor do I mean to revive a controversy which gives occasion to the enemy to blaspheme; but my feelings on the subject, and those of your other orthodox correspondents (I use the word in defiance of clamour and ridicule), have as much right to be considered as those of any dissident, however respectable, from the doctrines and discipline of the Church of England. Had the bold assertion been found in a letter from some *correspondent*, it had passed unnoticed by me; but standing, as it does, with the high authority of Mr. Urban*, I venture freely, though respectfully, to speak my sentiments on the subject.

A CLERGYMAN.

Mr. URBAN, *Bristol, Aug. 26.*

I WAS greatly surprized at reading a paragraph in p. 612, stating that Thomas, Earl of Haddington, is still living. You have been grossly imposed upon by your correspondent in that

* This correspondent rates our authority much too high. But, in the present instance, we are only the quoters of a passage from the Editor of "*Camden's Britannia.*"

point;

point; for, I can assert, on the authority of a letter from the present earl, Charles, to myself, a near relation of the family, that his father, the late earl, Thomas, died on the 19th of May last year, as inserted in your Obituary for that month.

Another correspondent has misinformed you also in respect to the late William Davidson, of Muirhouse, esq. near Edinburgh, formerly a rich merchant at Rotterdam, whom you truly stated, in your Obituary for March last year, to have died at Muirhouse, aged 80, and whom you restored to life in the Magazine of next month, and asserted to be living in good health at his house in Red-lion square; which assertion I could never find to be contradicted in any subsequent number of your Magazine. As Mr. Davidson was my near neighbour and fellow-parishioner in the country, I can positively assure you, that he actually departed this life at the time mentioned in your Obituary. W. H.

Mr. URBAN, *Carlisle, Aug. 20.*

IF P. P. can possess himself of the first part of the History of Cumberland, he will find that the parish of Lanercost fills nine or ten pages, and that the inscriptions he mentions are faithfully introduced.

As I looked into your Magazine in the shop of the Editor of the History, on enquiry I was informed, that the third part of the work is preparing for delivery, and that no attention has been spared in collecting materials as well for the readers of Natural and Topographical History as for the Antiquary; several views and plans, and also plates of Roman remains lately discovered, are introduced; and the Editor flatters himself he will again meet the approbation of a generous publick.

A gentleman who stood by, and heard our conversation, observed, that the same malevolent spirit breathed in the last paper that had debased the former on the same subject, under whatever signature his sarcasms appeared. Mr. H. seems to be superior to such strokes; and, if I recollect right, he appeared to have a full knowledge of the P. P. Critick, and told him, through the medium of your Magazine, that he disgraced the Society he belonged to. When writers attack each other, they should fairly subscribe their names to their effusions; for my part, I never give credit to any thing under a false signature.

JOHN STRONGBOW.

Mr. URBAN,

Aug. 22.

IF Verax, p. 467. had given the *errata* in Mr. Lysons's third volume, without "lamenting that the author has not exhibited greater accuracy in the compilation of a work, which should, at least, lay claim to the praise of fidelity;" Mr. L. would doubtless have been obliged to him; but surely Verax should make allowance for the great, the very great, difficulties which attend the procuring such variety of information as is wanted for such a work. He would rather wonder how Mr. L. could collect so much within the time which he has been employed about it, and would encourage an industry which appears to be so indefatigable, and to deserve so well of the publick. (We will hope his engraver will mend his hand in the next volume).

Though I am no advocate for very great farms, pp. 463. 465, still less for one man holding many large ones; yet I am convinced that it is for the public advantage that there should be some large farmers. The present scarcity of wheat seems to me a demonstration of this. If there had been none but small farmers, their wheat would have been all threshed out and sold long ago—they could not afford to keep it—what then would have become of the country?

As to this correspondent's plan of procuring plenty of food from fish in inland rivers, brooks, &c. surely he cannot be serious in proposing it. Q. X.

Mr. URBAN,

Aug. 13.

UPON a cursory review of the new edition of the "Reliques of Ancient English Poetry," I was struck with the following Introduction to the third piece in the Collection, the reasoning in which seemed to me very much to resemble that of your correspondent J. D'I., in your Miscellany, p. 451, & seq. "The Jew's Daughter, a Scottish Ballad," says the reverend editor (nephew, I perceive, of the worthy Bishop who first formed the Collection), "is founded upon the supposed practice of the Jews in crucifying, or otherwise murdering, Christian children, out of hatred to the religion of their parents; a practice which hath been always alleged in excuse for the cruelties exercised upon that wretched people, but which probably never happened in a single instance. For, if we consider, on the one hand, the ignorance and superstition of the times when such stories took their rise, the virulent prejudices of

of the monks who record them, and the eagerness with which they would be caught up by the barbarous populace as a pretence for plunder; on the other hand, the great danger incurred by the perpetrators, and the inadequate motives they could have to excite them to a crime of so much horror; we may reasonably conclude the whole charge to be groundless and malicious."

In vol. I. p. 126, is an ugly error; for "*anno* 1771," read "1571."

The respectable editor will not, I am persuaded, charge me with incivility if I take this method of informing him that, in vol. II. p. 14, he has made a mistake as to an historical fact. He has confounded the Rev. William *Bedwell*, M.A. rector of St. Ethelburga, London, and vicar of Tottenham, in Middlesex, from 8 Oct. 1607, to his death, "one of King James's translators of the Bible, and for the Eastern tongues as learned a man as most lived in these moderne times, who died May the 5th, 1632, aged 70" (see the inscription on his monument, and catalogue of vicars, in Dylon and Oldfield's History of Tottenham), with the Right Rev. William *Bedell*, bishop of Kilmore and Ardagh from 1629 to 1643, as should seem from the succession of Irish bishops in Beatson's Political Index, vol. II. Of this worthy prelate a very satisfactory account may be found in Jeremy Collier's

Great Dictionary, and especially in the Appendix to it; with a reference to Burnet's Life of Bp. Bedell, &c.

I wonder your learned remarker on the above publication, in the Magazine for July, p. 553, & *seq.* did not mention poor *Browny*, a "sturdy" and an "useful" spirit, as Dr. Johnson and Mr. Brand style him (see the latter's Observations on Popular Antiquities, p. 116); and, although they are pleased to say that "nothing has been heard of him for many years, and that he is now extinct," it is not thirty years since I have heard one of my countrymen (I cannot pretend to say one of the most enlightened that ever came from the North of the Tweed) gravely contend for his existence, tractableness, and docility. The Remarker should not have passed by unnoticed a curious book, containing no less than 400 pages closely printed in octavo, intitled, "An historical, physiological, and theological, Treatise of Spirits, Apparitions, Witchcrafts, and other Magical Practices, containing an Account of Genii, or Familiar Spirits, &c. &c. &c. by John Beaumont, Gent. London, 1705;" with an "Epistle Dedicatory to the Right Hon. John, Earl of Carberry;" wherein the author declares, "that some extraordinary visitations had happened to himself, in which he had a converse with those Genii he treats of." E.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT, 1795.

H. OF LORDS.

February 5.

THE Earl of *Lauderdale* moved the production of papers, which he conceived to be necessary, before their Lordships should go into the discussion of his Majesty's Message. It was highly important, in his opinion, that the House should be in possession of the amount of the sums, and of the dates on which the advances had been made to the Emperor; for, if they had been made during the sitting of Parliament, his Majesty's Ministers were extremely culpable. In this business he understood there had been a juggle among Ministers and the Bank of England, who had entered the money advanced to the *debite* of the drawer of the bills (General Clairfait) instead of the Lords of the Treasury, who were the acceptors. He also wished to know what security his

Imperial Majesty had given for the repayment of this money, and the security we had that he would bring the stated number of men into the field; and, finally, what were the assurances given by our Minister at Vienna of the extent of the sum that was to be proposed by his Majesty to Parliament.

The several motions being read by the *Lord Chancellor*; Lord *Grenville* said, he had no objection to the first motion, so far as it went to ascertain the amount of the money advanced to the Emperor, which he believed was about 400,000*l.* for which, he confessed, we had no other security than the good faith of the Emperor. He could not agree to the other part of the Noble Lord's motion, as the business was now in a state of negotiation.

On the question being put, the first motion was agreed to, and the two latter were negatived without a division.

In

In the Commons, the same day, a new writ was ordered for Gloucester, in the room of Mr. Webb, deceased.

Mr. *Sheridan* said, he was very much disappointed in looking over the paper that had been laid on the table relative to the conduct of the King of Prussia; that paper contained no satisfactory information on the subject. He therefore moved, "that it appeared to the House, that the sum of one million two hundred thousand pounds had been paid to the King of Prussia out of the public treasury of this country, pursuant to a treaty signed at the Hague on the 10th of April, 1794; but that it did not appear that his Prussian Majesty had fulfilled the stipulations of that treaty."

Mr. *Jekyll* insisted that the King of Prussia had employed the sum in the subjugation of Poland.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* acknowledged that the King of Prussia had not acted up to the treaty; but that he had rendered essential service to the general cause, in retarding the progress of the French.

Mr. *Francis* denied this.

Sir *W. Pulteney* insisted that the King of Prussia had rendered more service to the general cause in violating the treaty than if he had observed it.

Mr. *Whitbread* spoke in favour of the motion.

Mr. *Fox*, in a speech of some length, supported the motion; as did General *Tarleton*, Colonel *Maitland*, &c.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* moved the order of the day; upon which the House divided, for the motion 128, against it 33.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* moved the Austrian loan, and insisted that the Emperor would make good the payment on the ground of public faith and honour, his apparent interest, and apparent disposition.

Mr. *Fox* combated these points in a very able speech of some length; on which a division took place; for the question 173, against it 58.

February 6.

Mr. *Grey* made his promised motion for a peace. We forbear detailing all the arguments used on this subject, as they were nearly the same as those used on a former debate.—He concluded with moving a resolution, purporting, that the present government in France was one with which this country might negotiate and treat for peace.

Mr. *Dundas* conceived there was no occasion for making any declaration of this kind during the war, as they only tended to encourage the enemy. Having gone over the general grounds of the impolicy of making peace with France under the existing circumstances, he concluded with moving the previous question.

Mr. *Sheridan* and Mr. *Whitbread* spoke in favour of the motion.

Lord *Hood* rose in consequence of some allusion to the affairs of Toulon. He said, the declaration he had made there was in consequence of the existing circumstances, and not in pursuance of specific instructions from this country.

Mr. *Wilberforce* said a few words in favour of the motion.

After a desultory conversation, rather than a debate, the House divided, for the motion 60, against it 190.

H. OF LORDS.

February 9.

The order of the day being read, for taking his Majesty's Message on the Austrian loan into consideration,

Lord *Grenville*, in a short but pertinent speech, expatiated on the very great advantages which might accrue to the nation in its present circumstances from adopting the measure proposed in his Majesty's Message. By it, he observed, we should secure the alliance and effectual co-operation of the greatest power on the Continent, who thus would be enabled to bring into the field an army of 200,000 men, and whose attacks on the common enemy must prove, in the way of a diversion, the most essential service to the cause in which both countries were engaged. He then took a review of the securities offered by Austria for the repayment of the proposed loan; which being an addition to his Imperial Majesty's hereditary revenues, the property of the Bank of Vienna was such a security as might be looked to by this country with the utmost confidence. Viewing the subject in its principle, in the light in which he was certain it would also be considered by their Lordships after a little reflexion on the subject; he concluded with moving an Address to his Majesty, setting forth the concurrence of that House with the proposed measure, and containing the warmest assurances of support, &c.

The Marquis of *Lansdowne* stated his disapprobation of the proposed measure. He

He considered it as objectionable in all points of view, whether it related to the security offered for the re-payment of the money, or the ability or inclination of the Emperor to perform the proposed stipulations of the contracts; and, lastly, he considered it as a measure of impolicy and profusion of the resources of this country. With respect to the security, the state of the Imperial revenues were such as not to offer the least solid ground of reimbursement. He would be much better pleased if the Austrian receipts at the custom-houses were put into our hands. As a precedent for this, the Dutch loan to Prussia was offered. A commissioner from the former country was put in possession of the customs of Riga. Suppose the customs of Trieste were ceded to us, it would be much better than as now proposed. He also doubted much of the ability of the Emperor to bring the proffered force of 200,000 men into the field, or his inclination, after what he had seen and suffered, to co-operate with us cordially in acting against the French. Lastly, he disapproved of the measure as profuse and extravagant; as it was much better that so much money should be applied to the increase of our naval force, or the augmentation of the wages and bounty to seamen; or, if it appeared that the rich of this country had much superfluous wealth, much better would it be to apportion a part of it to relieve the very great distresses of our poor. Considering the measure in this light, he must therefore oppose it; and his Lordship concluded by moving an amendment to the Address, tending to do away its tendency and effect.

The Earl of *Mansfield* at some length supported the Address. He contended principally in favour of the policy of the measure, which secured to us the lasting alliance of the greatest continental power; the good effect of which in the prosecution of the war must be obvious at the first glimpse. He could not agree with the Noble Marquis that the proposed security was inadequate: the Austrian revenues were great and flourishing; the credit of the Bank of Vienna equal to that of any other; and, besides, the Emperor was influenced to the full performance of his engagements as well by his interest as his honour. He therefore deemed it incumbent on him to support the Address.

Several other Lords spoke; after which the Amendment was negatived

without a division, and the original Address put and carried.

H. OF LORDS.

February 10.

The bill for prohibiting the exportation, and allowing the importation, of corn, was read a second time, and committed.

In the Commons, this day was appointed to ballot for a Committee on the Seaford election. At four o'clock the Speaker counted the House, and only 59 members being present, they adjourned till the next day.

H. OF LORDS.

February 11.

The bill for prohibiting the export, and permitting the import, of grain into this kingdom, duty free, was read the third time, and passed.

In the Commons, the same day, the appointment of a Committee to try the merits of the Seaford election being, in consequence of 100 members not being present on Tuesday in the House, postponed until this day, only 86 members appeared in their places, on account of which a Committee could not be appointed, and the House adjourned.

H. OF LORDS.

February 12.

The Duke of *Bedford* made his promised motion on the negotiation with France, which he prefaced with a speech of some length. He observed, it was necessary, while at war with any nation, that the clear and distinct grounds of going to war, and the objects for which it was intended, ought clearly and explicitly to be avowed. This proposition he imagined to be so clear that no Noble Lord would contest it; and such precisely was the object of the motion. He observed that, upon a minute and deliberate examination of the different declarations of the Government of this country at home, and the manifestos of its officers abroad, it could not be clearly ascertained what were the objects we had in view; but what most appeared to him to be objects we had in view, was a design at least to overturn the present form of government of France, if not to introduce the old despotism of that country. Whether that was the real intention of ministers or not, he would not say; but it certainly was considered

considered so by the people of France. His Grace then adverted to the views of policy which this country could have in the continuance of the war, and the prospects of bringing it to a successful issue; and of this last point he was sorry to express his serious doubts of its accomplishment. After some other observations, his Grace moved a resolution, stating the opinion of their Lordships to be, that the present actual government of France should be no bar to a negotiation for peace, &c.

Lord *Hawkebury* opposed the motion, as being contrary to the uniform declarations of their Lordships on the subject as well as the sentiments delivered from the throne; from none of which, he contended, could it be inferred, that Great Britain was averse to treating with France the moment she had established a regular and settled government; as it was not the form of their government that we could object to, but the character of it; and on these grounds he would admit the injustice of the government of one country interfering with that of another farther than was warranted by the principle of self-preservation. His Lordship moved the previous question.

A long debate then took place, which ended in a division; when the numbers were, for the previous question 75, against it 12.

Lord *Stanhope* presented a petition from the French prisoners in Portchester castle, complaining of rigours in their confinement.

On the question, that the petition do lie on the table, a division took place; for it 5, against it 42. The petition was therefore rejected.

In the Commons, the same day, the House being counted at four o'clock, and only 95 members being present, they could not proceed to ballot for a Committee to try the merits of the Seaford election.

H. OF LORDS.

February 13.

The royal assent was given by commission to the corn bill, and two or three others of a private nature.

In the Commons, the same day, the following members were appointed, by ballot, to try the merits of the Seaford election petition:

Colonel Stanley, chairman,
T. Barnard, esq. Hon. George Villiers,
Lieut. Col. Nugent, Thomas Jones, esq.
R. Dundas, esq. Lord Malden,
J. H. Addington, esq. Viscount Hinchinbroke,
J. Adams, esq. Hon. B. Kouverie,
J. Hill, esq. W. M. Pitt, esq.
D. P. Coke, esq. and C. Dundas, esq. tellers.
(To be continued.)

MISCELLANEOUS CORRECTIONS.

P. 561, a, l. 45, for "North" read "South of Lincoln."

P. 553, b, l. ult. r. "νυμφοληπτον."

P. 554, a, l. 1, r. "nymphæ."

Ib. l. 2, for "quia" r. "qui."

Ib. l. 50, after "sensation" dele !

Ib. l. 57, after "and" add "as they."

Ib. l. 60, r. "Tartarian."

Ib. b, l. 49, r. "ουατης."

P. 555, a, l. 48, r. "Celtas."

Ib. b, l. 13, for "posuit" r. "possint" (twice).

Ib. l. 48, r. "virunculi."

P. 556, a, l. 11, r. "και."

P. 558, a, l. 13, r. "Pirou" (and so elsewhere).

Ib. l. 22, r. "Besmelianè."

Ib. l. 29, the parenthesis should be in a different character, as it is an addition of the translator.

P. 613, b, l. 11 from the bottom, add the words "by his first wife," without which the article is not true.

P. 621, a. Sir Francis Wood, bart. was so created with remainder to his elder brother, and the heirs male of his father.

Ib. Mr. Jortin's first wife was eldest daughter and co-heiress of the late Wm. Prowting, esq. who died the 20th of September last; by whom he had two sons.

P. 621, b. The mother of the late Mr. Haughton Langston is probably still remembered by some of your readers as the widow Haughton, who kept the Jerusalem tavern at Clerkenwell with great reputation. Langston was a name assumed from her brother, who was a wine-cooper, and has often been said to have got 500l. *per annum* merely by tasting wine. Mr. Haughton Langston was elected a director of the Bank in 1761, and deputy-governor in 1775; when he was disgusted at some circumstances which occurred there, and renounced all interest in the direction for ever. His banking shop is in Clement's-lane, Lombard-street. He was a vice-president of St. Luke's hospital. E.

The

The Speech of His Excellency the VICEROY OF CORSICA, delivered to the CHAMBER OF PARLIAMENT at the Opening of the Session, the 9th Day of February 1795.

"Gentlemen,

"IT is with unfeigned pleasure that I meet you this day in Parliament, both because your Constitution, on which the future happiness of Corsica depends, is hereby consummated, and because the full energy of your wisdom and authority is required at a period rendered doubly interesting by the establishment of a new government, and by the continuance of the war.

"You are charged not only with important but arduous duties, since you must on the one hand secure your freedom, as an independent nation, by a vigorous and courageous exertion in the war, and, on the other, you must make provision for internal happiness and liberty by deliberations which are better suited to times of tranquillity and peace.

"For the discharge of this great trust, I rely with perfect confidence on the wisdom and public spirit of Parliament, supported by the zealous and hearty union of all good Corsicans, whether in public or private stations; for, you will, no doubt, participate with me in the pleasing reflection, that the present period affords the happy opportunity of composing past animosities, and obliterating divisions no longer supported by any subsisting motive, and which, being always at variance with the general good, are peculiarly prejudicial to it in moments like the present.

"His Majesty, on his part, ever just and ever firm to his engagements, has already taken those steps which the Constitution pointed out for completing the new system of your Government. He has been pleased to ratify in person the Constitutional Act which he had previously authorised me to accept in his name.

"I have ordered the gracious Answer made by his Majesty to the Address of the late General Council, presented to him by Deputies from that Assembly, to be laid before you. I have also ordered to be laid before you a copy of the Commission by which his Majesty has been pleased to confer on me the exalted honour of representing him in this kingdom under the title of Viceroy, agreeable to the provisions of the Constitutional Act. By the choice of a person whose best qualification for that distinguished station is a warm and steady affection for Corsica, you will perceive that the same sentiments prevailed on that occasion in his Majesty's mind.

"I am enabled with equal satisfaction to acquaint you, that his Majesty is not less attentive to your protection against the hostile designs of the enemy; and you may depend on his powerful and vigorous support during the war. He confides at the same time in

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the zeal and courage of his Corsican subjects for repelling the enemy, and defending, in the independence of their country, and the security of their lives, fortunes, and honour, all that can be dear to men. In these views, a considerable body of Corsican infantry has been raised, and an immediate augmentation to that National Corps is intended.

"Measures have been taken for enabling his Majesty to assemble the Militia, and employ them against the common enemy in case of need. It will be for the Parliament in its wisdom to frame adequate regulations for the perfection of such a system as may give to Corsica, in moments of danger, the full benefit of the courage and patriotism of all her subjects: for, it must not be forgotten, that the independence and liberty of your country must not depend on the protection of regular troops alone, however formidable the force employed may be; but, under the providence of God, must still rest principally on the hearts and arms of a people who love their country and their freedom.

"Many important objects will require your immediate attention. The most urgent of these is to provide sufficient Funds for the Public Service.

"In the present circumstances of Corsica, His Majesty is pleased to take upon himself the whole charges of the Military Establishment; you have also the benefit of a great Naval force, without any expence; you have no Public Debt, and consequently no interest to pay on that account.

"Reflecting on these peculiar advantages, enjoyed, perhaps, exclusively by this Nation, I am persuaded that you will cheerfully furnish the remaining and unavoidable expences of the Public Service; and it is with much comfort that I consider the impossibility of an ample and adequate provision for the civil charges of government being burthensome to the People of Corsica, even in the present state of her resources.

"A settlement of your Religious establishment has been reserved for the Chamber of Parliament, in concert with his Holiness the Pope.

"To this important point you will naturally direct your early and serious attention; and I have no doubt, that the wisdom and piety which will preside in your Councils will lead you to the means of reconciling the civil interests and temporal prosperity of your Constituents with the holy duties of Religion, the reverence due to its Ministers, and the sacred rights of property.

"The definition and limits of the several powers and jurisdictions to be exercised by the different Tribunals, in the administration of justice, as well as a declaration of the Law itself, are other points of serious and urgent importance. A faithful and judicious administration of the National property, particularly of the woods and forests, the improvement

provement of agriculture, manufactures, and commerce, the encouragement of industry in all its branches, the government and discipline of the Military, the encouragement of Navigation, and regulations which may bring forth the Naval resources of the Island, whether in mariners or stores, in its own defence, and in the general service of the Empire; the repair of highways, and improvement of internal communication; institutions for public instruction; establishments of health, both for the security of the inhabitants, and the convenience of their commerce; all these are objects worthy of your early deliberations, and for which your wisdom and diligence will not fail to provide.

"I have the greatest satisfaction in announcing to you the conclusion of a Treaty for the Marriage of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales with the Princess Caroline, daughter of the Duke of Brunswick. I am persuaded that your affection for the Person and Family of his Majesty will make you participate in the general joy diffused through every part of his dominions by an event so interesting to the happiness of His Majesty and that illustrious Prince.

"Gentlemen,

"Impressed with the momentous nature of the present period, and of the duties which it imposes on us, I am nevertheless confident in your patriotism, talents, and application; and I pray God so to bless and enlighten our Councils, and so to endue us with wisdom and virtue, as to render this first Parliament of Corfica an example to all succeeding ones, as well as to your Constituents of the present day, of disinterested, zealous, and, above all, united exertion for the public good.

"It is by these means, and by the blessing of God, that I trust your Country will triumph over its foreign and domestic Enemies, and attain, under the mild and equitable government of his Majesty, the summit of national prosperity and happiness."

Proclamation of his Excellency SIR ADAM WILLIAMSON, K. B. Governor and Commander in Chief for such Parts of the Island of Hispaniola as are now, or may hereafter be, in his MAJESTY'S possession, &c. (See p. 608.)

His Majesty having been pleased to appoint me his Governor at St. Domingo, and Territories depending thereon, it is my duty to make known his will and beneficent views to all those who are already become subjects to his Majesty, and to such others as may wish to implore hereafter his protection.

Let me first be permitted to express the satisfactory and pleasing sentiment I feel at my having anticipated his orders, by regulating, as well as circumstances could permit, all the parts of Administration, in a manner agreeable to his will. The approbation he has been pleased to signify for all that I have done, and the particular instructions he has

directed to me, will hereafter point out to me the road which I pursued before with hesitation, relying more on the uprightness of my sentiments, and on my fervent wish of attenuating the misfortunes of Hispaniola, than on the knowledge I had of the place and its uses and customs.

Now being informed and apprised of the King's pleasure, certain of the solidity of the basis on which Administration rests, I shall with a bolder step proceed into the career opened before me.

I am no longer a stranger to the path I am to pursue. His Majesty, in his tender solicitude, has surveyed all the points of Government, and has transmitted to me his will and pleasure.—Though at two thousand leagues distant from him, the inhabitants of Hispaniola may consider themselves as governed by the King himself; since they are to find in me but the faithful Representative of His Majesty, the mere organ of his orders clearly explained.

His Majesty is convinced that the Planters and others, in every part of the Colony they inhabit, are anxious, in the bottom of their hearts, for the moment when they may be able to manifest their sentiments without any danger for their lives. He therefore considers the Capitulation signed on the 3d of September as the unanimous vow of all the inhabitants; he is willing to make them enjoy it; and, wherever success may attend his Majesty's arms, it shall not be for the purpose of conquering, but to rescue his subjects from their oppressors and assassins.

In order to prepare and secure to the inhabitants an Administration adapted to their uses and customs, and a Police suited to their local places, I shall avail myself of the instruction and experience of some proprietors. I place already so much confidence in those whom I have already made choice of, that I expect to receive from them very good advice, on difficult circumstances, when it will be a pleasure and a satisfaction to me to consult them. And, could I ever think that any of them had any other view but the welfare of Hispaniola, I declare it before hand, I would immediately separate from them.

But I flatter myself, that a sincere attachment to the Colony, a religious respect to the oath of allegiance sworn to before me, would curb any one who might for a moment be induced to listen to any private interest.

No obstacle, no embarrassment, shall clog or restrain the exercise of any employ; for, I repeat it in the King's name, the basis of Civil Administration shall rest on the Laws and Institutions which did subsist previous to the time when the Revolution interrupted them in 1789; unless the King himself should think fit to prescribe some change, which the absolute necessity of circumstances might require.

With regard to the Executive Power, entirely deposited in my hands by the King's will,

will, it shall be exercised in promoting the unfortunate, causing the Laws to be respected, to retrieve and preserve properties.

Hereafter, the name of King George the Third, placed at the head of all Public Acts, will recall to the mind of the inhabitants of the Colony the protection which has been granted them, and the wisdom with which he is willing to govern.

Commerce, which shall open its treasures once more to encourage the cultivation of this fruitful but unfortunate soil, shall only be subject to the laws suitable to it: it is under British laws that British commerce has flourished: those laws shall be in full vigour, to preserve that splendour which will prove so necessary and useful to the Colony. Let not the idea of any urging or afflicting prohibition disquiet the inhabitants of this desolated land; for that reason the King permits exceptions; he is too good a Father not to provide food for his new children.

All degrees of jurisdiction shall, nevertheless, be established which have already been tried at Hispaniola, since the re-establishment of Tribunals, which had been ordered for some time: one circumstance, seemingly pressing, occasioned the suspension of them. The continuance of that suspension would hardly have been perceived, had I not been desirous to give more eclat, in reinstating them under the sanction of His Majesty's name.

The duties of Magistrates, the functions of the different Tribunals, are too well pointed out by the laws and regulations, to require here any farther comment, except that in the civil and criminal process they have the same power as before 1739.

Having precise orders from His Majesty to exercise the functions of Governor and of Intendant, or to cause them to be exercised, I shall avail myself of the best advice, to enable myself to determine upon the exercise and the performance thereof.

His Majesty, being convinced that the organs of the law ought to be persons entirely devoted to the country they inhabit and to the King who protects them, means, and expects, they should also have all those qualifications prescribed by the former ordinances. It was with that view, the propriety of which I was perfectly persuaded of, that I issued an ordinance, in order that the Council, by way of experiment, should make the necessary enquiries, to be convinced that all the Magistrates have the requisite qualifications.

Those precautions are not yet sufficient to the fatherly care of His Majesty: not only he will have justice administered with impartiality by well-instructed Magistrates; but that clients, unfortunate enough already in their law-suits, shall not be exposed arbitrarily to exorbitant taxes, the fees of lawyers shall be regulated on the most moderate taxation.

The small quantity of produce at present of that Colony, so considerable before, does not allow to expect that the amount of taxes might defray the expenses of Government; the King is not even willing to attempt to obtain it by any increase of duties: he prefers to wait until the Colony has recovered its losses, to reimburse the immense expenses which its restoration and defence require; for which he will make the advance with a generosity calculated on the sensibility occasioned by the deplorable situation of its unfortunate inhabitants.

As religious as he is generous, he does not condemn any dogma or religious tenet; and, willing to leave to his new subjects the consolations they might find in the religion of their forefathers, he leaves to them their Church, their Worship, and their Ministers. He hopes, that, far from alienating the minds from the attachment due to him, the Clergy will use their influence only to preach and recommend good order, bring up the youth, instruct the Negroes in the fear of God, and bring them up to the respectful obedience due to their Masters. A regular conduct, and their exactness in fulfilling their religious duty, will insure them the consideration of all, and the protection of His Majesty.

Whilst part of the Inhabitants, being attached to the troops of His Majesty, help them to repulse the Brigands, to restore order, some, infested with the spirit of devastation spread over France, remain with the Republicans, and are the accomplices to all the evils which they occasion in the Colonies; those men have already and voluntarily renounced their properties, by endeavouring to ruin them; an Act has passed, in the last Session of Parliament, enacting, that such properties shall not pass into the hands of our Enemies; the King orders me to make an application of them by an ordinance calculated on the spirit of that Act.

I shall soon promulgate that ordinance, in order to manifest my dispositions on that subject, and at the same time ease the mind of such as through imperious circumstances are now absent from this Colony. Such an absence might, without doubt, imply holding any intelligence with our Enemies; but the King is far from availing himself of that presumption; the seizure shall be pronounced only after conviction. Nevertheless, wisdom and prudence require, that the properties of absent persons should be sequestered, to be administered under the eyes of Government; but this truly parental administration, far from alarming, will prove the means of securing to the unfortunate their own properties, and saving them from the cupidity of faithless trustees; Government, by that Law, becoming the depository and guarantee of their produce.

Such is the basis on which the Government of Hispaniola is to rest. So precise instructions from the King are new favours;
for,

for, they point out and fix my duty, and my future operations; they provide for the uncertainty I might have been in, respecting the local situation of the Colony, and thereby put a stop to all the attempts which intriguing and ambitious persons never fail to contrive.

A stranger to the passions which have divided this Colony, I only aim at restoring its peace and tranquillity: I hope that, hereafter, all being unanimous in promoting these blessings, I shall not meet with any obstacle: but should I, contrary to my expectation, find any of those turbulent men, who, approving of nothing but what flatters their own passions, should endeavour to excite the minds to any act of insubordination and forgetfulness of their duty towards the Sovereign, I then, making use of the authority entrusted to me, shall not suffer that such men should any longer remain amongst us.

After having traced to all the sphere they

are to move in, nothing but justice and firmness can be expected from me. Beneficence and goodness can be manifested but in the first organization of things: but firmness and justice alone can both consolidate and preserve it.

Soldiers, Inhabitants, Magistrates, Clergy, Free-People, Slaves, all shall be entitled to beneficence and the most impartial equity. May all the Inhabitants of Hispaniola be fully convinced how sincerely I wish to place them in quiet possession of their properties! I may they second my efforts! I engage them to re-unite about me, and to prove, by their zeal, that there are not amongst them but subjects faithful to the King, and that the difference of idioms does not admit of any in their sentiments.

(Signed) ADAM WILLIAMSON.

By Order of His Excellency,

W. SHAW, Sec.

128. *A Second Address to the Right Reverend the Prelates of England and Wales, on the Subject of the Slave-Trade.* (See p. 635.)

THE "sanguinary and nefarious conduct of this nation towards the inhabitants of Africa" is here held out in the usual strain of declamation; and, in return for it, we are told, "With the great mass of people in this country the emaciated spectre of *Famine* is an inmate as much as if the calamity was universal. There has lately occurred in this metropolis a mortality, during the month of February, that is perhaps unparalleled, except in times of raging pestilence*; nor have the countries escaped this awful visitation." The war is added; and we are asked, "What can we think but that the scourge of Heaven is upon us, in the fearful forms of Famine, Pestilence, and War?" "Whether we have not a striking instance of divine vengeance in what lately befel the wretched remains of the British army in their retreat through the deserts of Westphalia? or what are we to think of the horrible devastation and carnage, by pestilence and the sword, that lately happened in our West-India islands, the very scene of the most disgraceful and inhuman treatment of our fellow-beings?" Should not the writer have added the infernal treatment of the British settlers at Sierra Leone, whose intention was of the purest kind, to counteract the practice he reprobates? yet was it defeated by the *French* at the instigation of the *Americans*, and not disavowed by the tender-hearted Convention, who ought, on the first advice of it, to have punished the ravagers, and

made full compensation to the injured settlers. Should we not ever be inclined to think, that all attempts to remove the curse from the descendants of Ham will ever be found as unavailing as those to naturalise the Jews? Surely, it is as allowable to appeal to Scripture in one case as in another—if the Philosophy and Humanity of modern times will hearken to it at all before the speculation of Enthusiasm has completed the mischief. Should we not be ashamed to interest Heaven in our humanity by the most inhuman application, as if a practice sanctioned by ages was not more likely to have Heaven on its side? Our readers will easily perceive that we are no friends to the abolition — on the precipitate terms proposed by its enthusiastic advocates. Should the stables of any person who concurs with us in such opinion take fire by the carelessness of his groom, or by his excess of attention to a sick horse; should his favourite pointer die of a surfeit; should his tenants break, or his children be taken off by a flash of lightning; is he to construe this into the disapprobation of Heaven?

129. *Some Particulars of the Life of the late George Colman, Esq.; written by himself, and delivered by him to Richard Jackson, Esq. one of his Executors, for Publication after his Death.*

THIS is the only portion of his own life which "much business, much illness, and some idleness," permitted Mr. C. to compose; and, however interesting it might appear to himself, it is the least fit to the publick, who can have little to do with the accidents or circumstances which prevented Lord Bath from putting it

* "The deaths were at the rate of 40,000 a year; the usual number is about 19,000."

it out of his own power to provide for a man to whom he shewed the partiality of a father, though it was impossible he could have been a *natural* one to him; or to inquire why his brother the General shewed himself not *so much* his friend after he became proprietor of Covent-garden theatre as he had shewn himself before; and at last set aside his Lordship's known destination of a particular estate for Mr. C. and commuted it for an annuity.—Mr. C. tells a plain, unvarnished tale; and, if any body is put down by it, no more is to be learnt from it than that great men's promises, or the hopes founded on them, are not always to be depended on; and Mr. C, accordingly, seems to have trusted to his own wits for the making of his fortune.

130. *Religion in Danger; addressed to the Archbishop of Canterbury by the Curate of Snowden, and submitted to the Consideration of the Clergy of all Denominations.*

THE Enemy of our Peace assaults the unanimity and firmness of our countrymen in various ways; by the doctrine of equality, by the accumulation of debt and taxes, and by pretended danger of the Establishment. Prophecy is distorted to serve the present turn; and, when we should look forward with comfort to what that part of our holy Religion holds forth for our comfort, we are told it is pointedly against us; that the Pope is on the brink of destruction; and that we shall tumble into the pit with him, for supporting him against the French Reformation. Thus the great Enemy of Mankind, that subtle and malicious spirit, who has the instruments of cruelty in his hands, and knows how to manage them, adapts his insinuations and attacks to the variety of circumstances, and avails himself of all to his abominable purposes.—Obliquely are introduced the heretical opinions which have crept into the Church, the expences of university education, non-residence, sale of advowsons, and, last of all, tithes. The Archbishop is intreated to reform these abuses, and to exert his utmost powers towards the procurement of a safe and honourable peace. The tendency of this poor performance is obvious.

131. *Narrative of the Events of the Siege of Lyons. Translated from the French.*

“THE following Narrative will probably be found to be generally and powerfully interesting. It is an important chapter in the History of the French Revolution; for, it includes an account of the greater part of

those circumstances which attended the rise, the efforts, and the repressions, of the FEDERALIST party. It is the first regular and faithful account which we have received of the miseries and mistakes that prompted the inhabitants of Lyons to reject the authority of the Convention; of the perfidious stratagems employed by the Jacobins against the federalist Lyonesse; of the gallantry which the latter exerted in their own defence; and of the horrible rage and cruelty with which they have been prosecuted, almost to utter extermination, since the failure of their efforts. Of all wars those which arise from the intestine dissensions of a nation among themselves are the most interesting in history, because they exhibit the energies of the human character, the feelings of the heart, the relations of social life, more variously and wildly roused, agitated, and confounded, than in any other circumstances. And, of all the enterprises and events of war, sieges are the most interesting, equally to the military man and to the readers in general; because, when these are difficult, vigorous, and long-protracted, there is more suspense, and agitation, more of the art of war, more of martial fortitude and valour, displayed in them, than in any other species of military contest. The practices of the first movers in the Revolution are represented, in the following narrative, in *Challier* and his confederates, in a light so striking, that we in Britain may justly draw from them a lesson of vigilance, moderation, and prudence, for our own immediate use. The author appears to have been an eye-witness of the events which he relates; and this Narrative may therefore be regarded as one of those *original documents* of the History of the French Revolution which deserve to be carefully collected as they appear. There is a *pathos* in this melancholy tale, which cannot fail to melt every feeling heart. For this and other reasons the translator flatters himself that he will be found to have done an acceptable and reasonable service to the British publick in translating the following *Narrative of the Events of the Siege of Lyons*. He could have wished that the translation had been more correct and elegant. *Perth, Dec. 13, 1794.*”

“Nations of the earth! whatever your government, manners, or forms of religious worship; princes, magistrates, soldiers, husbandmen, and artisans; all you who reverence that you can call yours, and enjoy the protection of laws for your persons and property; all you who are members of civil society, whatever its form; behold! and be astonished at the miseries and crimes of a nation that, for fourteen centuries, has maintained an eminent station among the kingdoms of Europe, by the successful skill of her political negotiators, by her advancement in civilization and knowledge, by the prosperity of her trade, by the glory of

of her arms; but is now, without ruler, laws, or religion, prostrate under the yoke of usurpers, wallowing in her own blood, and groaning amidst the ruin of her former greatness; lacerated to the midriff* by the vulture fangs of Corruption; reduced, as it should seem, to the very verge of annihilation, unless a concern for the common interests of Humanity shall excite the most strenuous efforts for the restoration of the remains of that unhappy people to justice, order, and peace!"

Such is the opening of this serious Narrative, which is divided into four parts: 1. relating to what passed at Lyons between February 6 and May 29, 1793, while the Lyonese resisted the power and exertions, and disputed the authority, of the Convention, and the execrable artifices of Challier to bring them over; 2. containing the events which took place between May 29 and the siege of the city, in which period Challier had been guillotined by the Lyonese, and his ashes placed in a silver urn in the Pantheon; 3. continuing the Narrative from the commencement of the siege to the sally made by the Lyonese, October 8; 4. enumerating the horrors of the destruction of Lyons in the name of the Republic, and by the orders of the Deputies of the Convention. Before the surrender, about 3000 men, under their general, retreated from the city, but were all cut off, except about 40, who were kindly received by the peasants, and 600 transferred from one dungeon to another.

"After the Deputies set out to treat with the Representatives, the General, seeing that nothing farther was to be done or hoped, and that the temper of the people began to be alarming; knowing, also, that a treaty could be of no effect of which the observance or non-observance lay wholly within the pleasure of the Representatives, thought it high time to crown the glory which he had earned in the siege by saving those who had sworn, with himself, never to bend the knee before the tyrants of France. Precy! illustrious and too unfortunate Precy! wherever thou now art †, whether thou hast escaped the sword of the assassins, or art fallen by their hands; whatever thou hast done for thy country must make thy name immortal! From her ruins a voice will still cry to all nations and all

ages, that, if man could have saved Lyons, it had been saved by thee! Posterity will hardly believe that this city, unexpectedly besieged, without fortifications, without regular troops, sustained a siege for 70 days; had more than 30,000 bombs thrown into it in the space of 64, and, with them, 100,000 cannon-balls; not to mention a constant discharge from other artillery: that the only successes of an army of 100,000 men were their making 8000 retreat through the midst of 28,000, &c. &c." (pp. 61, 62).—"Five thousand lives, already sacrificed by those execrable monsters, were insufficient to glut their rage. Blood continued to stream for nearly five months. With the carnage, horror, and despair, which the city exhibited, ruins covered it on all quarters. The square of Louis the Grand, one of the noblest in Europe, was destroyed. The houses situated in the more mercantile parts of the town, having been before injured by the bombs, were now entirely razed. Those on the quays of the Rhone and Saone were equally destroyed. Every fine monument of the Arts perished. Property was pillaged from all the houses. All gold, silver, and precious effects, have been swallowed up by the Convention. The soldiers who served at the siege have only had 100 livres each in assignats. It was decreed in Convention, that Lyons should be demolished at the rate of 100 houses a month, besides those marked out as belonging to the rich. At Marseilles, Bourdeaux, Caen, and, particularly, Montbrison, there has been a similar demolition" (p. 85).

We cannot enter into all the dreadful details of cruelty and horror, or of art and chicanery, exerted to bring such bloody deeds about; but we cannot too strongly recommend to the publick in general this Narrative, a great deal of which was anticipated in the news-papers at the moment of the transactions.

132. *Poems, and a Tragedy, by William-Julius Mickle, Translator of the Lusiad, &c.*

MR. MICKLE, of whom biographical memoirs were given in our vol. LVIII. p. 1121, intended to have collected and republished all his poems, with so many additions as would have made one quarto volume, at a guinea. This has been done by his friends, for the benefit of his only son, who was scantily provided for. The introduction to this volume contains some farther particulars of Mr. M's life; many of the poems are said to have been honoured with public approbation. "Sir Martyn," originally intitled "The Concubine," is here reprinted. Some of the original pieces might perhaps have been omitted;

* We have not seen the original, but suspect the exactness of this translation.

† This hero had just had an interview with the successor to the crown of France, who received him with the honour due to his merit. See our Historical Chronicle of the present month.

omitted; and "The Siege of Marseilles," which was rejected by Mr. Garrick, forms a large part of the volume. "The Sorceress," is a poem conceived with much fancy; and there are several shorter ones.

Contents:

Anecdotes of Mr. Mickle; with Letters from Lord Lyttelton, &c.

Pollio, an Ode.

Sir Martyn.

Mary Queen of Scots.

Knowledge, an Ode.

Hengist and Mey.

The Sorceress.

Almada Hill (reprinted).

Stanzas to a Young Lady.

Sacred to the Heirs of ——— Castle.

Fragments.

Stanzas on the Death of the Princess of Wales.

Epitaph on Mr. Mortimer.

To the Memory of Commodore Johnstone.

Stanzas on Mr. Garrick.

Siege of Marseilles.

Francis Wallis, Esq. and Mr. W. Ballantyne, his executors, have placed young Mickle with the Rev. Mr. Naylor, at Hammersmith, to qualify him for admission on the foundation of Winchester College. From the great respect professed for his father's memory by the Rev. Dr. Chellum, Dr. Huntingford, and other distinguished characters in that seminary, and at New College, Oxford, it is hoped their kind intentions will be carried into effect, and this desirable object attained.

133. *Cary's New Map of England and Wales, with Part of Scotland; in which are carefully laid down all the direct and principal Cross-Roads, the Course of the Rivers and Navigable Canals, Cities, Market and Borough Towns, Parishes, and most considerable Hamlets, Parks, Forests, &c. &c. Delineated from actual Surveys, and materially assisted from authentic Documents. liberally supplied by the Right Honourable the Postmasters General.* 4to.

THE price of this work is 2l. 7s. including an index of 85 pages, forming a complete *index villaris*, and a respectable list of subscribers. The divisions form 81 plates; the names of villages are engraved in Roman letters, to assist the sight. The county-surveys, which have increased so much of late, have facilitated this undertaking, whose author deserves all our praise.

We are very glad to announce, that the accurate Survey of North Wales, so long expected from the able hand of Mr. Evans, of Llewellyn-groes, will appear in the course of a few months.

134. *Grove-hill, an Horticultural Sketch.*

"ABOUT three years since, a survey of the road was made from London to Bright-helmstone, with a description of the gentlemen's seats in the vicinity. In this work was inserted some account of Grove-hill, which was afterwards copied into various periodical publications, and which, being read by persons abroad, occasioned several applications to be made for this account, distinct from the work itself, by foreigners of taste and curiosity; to oblige and gratify whom a few impressions are now separately printed. However inapplicable the following relation may be to the improvement of spacious premises, it may tend, in some measure, with the annexed notes, to assist the proprietors of country-houses, in possession only of small allotments of garden-ground, in laying them out in a style equally ornamental and productive. Almost every house beyond the precincts of the metropolis, from one mile to ten, claims a garden of more or less magnitude; but few indeed, within these limits, are formed without being capable of more or less improvement, with respect to ornament as well as agricultural economy."

Grove-hill is in the parish of Camberwell, the spot where George Barnwell is said to have murdered his uncle; on it is situated a house and gardens, &c. planned and inhabited by Dr. Lettsom, whose grounds are here described. Among the furniture of the former are many of the cork models of ancient buildings, the remains of the collection, by Dubourg, which was destroyed by a fire occasioned by the exhibition of Mount Vesuvius in a state of eruption, and an original painting of the defeat of the Spanish armada, which, since the late conflagration of Cowdray-house, is supposed to be the only interesting one of that event*; and, of the latter, 500 European and 200 American plans. From this villa is a prospect of above 200 miles in circumference. "That chaste and elegant poet, the late John Scott, Esq. upon viewing the scenery from hence, which a clear day exhibited, broke forth into a descriptive eulogy of it (which may be found in our Poetry), and which evinces, at the same time, the sensibility and amities of his own heart."

This little pamphlet is embellished with four plates, viz. a plan and two views of the house, and of the cottage and fountain; and illustrated with notes, extract from Mr. (not Dr.) Lysons, who has not mentioned this spot or hill. The

* We do not recollect such a subject in the catalogue of paintings at Cowdray.

plates are drawn by Samuel, *directed* by Darton and Harvey, and engraved by Midland and J. Edwards, which last is the publisher, at Betchworth.

135. *The Debates at the India House, on Wednesday the 13th of May, on a Motion, by Mr. Jackson, "That no Proprietor should, from that Time, be allowed to vote or ballot upon his own Contract, nor on any Question in which he has a direct Pecuniary Interest;" and also on the Motions brought forward by Mr. Alderman Lushington, on Friday the 29th of May, to acknowledge the long, faithful, and important Services of Warren Hastings, Esq.; to discharge his Law Expenses in making his Defence; and to grant him an Annuity of £.5000, &c. &c.* Reported by William Woodfall.

THIS voluminous pamphlet affords abundant proof that all the oratory which dignifies the nation is not confined to St. Stephen's chapel. Mr. Jackson, Mr. Adair, Mr. Alderman Lushington, and some others of the Leadenhall-street speakers, might cope with the most eloquent members of the senate, for powers of reasoning that serve to amuse, instruct, and convince, when rightly directed, and even to persuade, and "make the worse appear the better reason," when not strictly warranted by premises. It being impossible for us to attempt accompanying the laborious Reporter thro' the long journey he has taken on this occasion (as he has travelled through the intricacies of four days debate on different subjects); we shall be content with selecting the following passage from the last of the discussions, that respecting Mr. Hastings, Alderman Lushington's opening speech.

Speaking of the amount of Mr. Hastings's fortune, the Alderman says,

"I now hold in my hand a statement of the fortune of Mr. Hastings, and a letter from that gentleman, authorising me to say, that he will immediately verify it by his oath; from which it appears, that, at no period of his life, was he worth 100,000*l.*; and at this moment his debts amount to more than 85,000*l.*; and his effects, his estate at Daylesford, and a share in two Indiamen: so that, in truth, without this Court shall pay his law-expences, he must give up all he has in the world, to enable him to pay his creditors ten shillings in the pound. Such is the situation of a man who has been eight years under trial for the public acts by which this Company has been preserved. Of the veracity of this statement no honourable mind can entertain a doubt.

"But it has been often observed, that though Mr. Hastings possesses no fortune,

Mrs. Hastings has a very considerable one. To this I am also authorised to speak. Her fortune, which arises from a settlement made upon her at her marriage, and with additions which she has made to it, by the sale of some jewellery, amounts to 30,000*l.* and a house in Park-lane, which is valued at 10,000*l.* In all, 40,000*l.*; and this, to the best of Mr. Hastings's knowledge and belief, is the full extent of her fortune. I state these circumstances as grounds in support of my motion for an annuity. With respect to the payment of the law-expences, I deem that to be a mere act of justice, which, I am sure, will not be refused to Mr. Hastings, because the Company has been in the habit of paying the law-expences incurred by their servants in the discharge of their public duty. It is done every day to captains of ships. It was done in the case of Mr. Verelst, who was fined, and you paid both the fine and the expences. It is impossible, therefore, to refuse it in the case of Mr. Hastings, who has been acquitted, and whose condemnation must have involved in it the ruin of the East-India Company. I shall therefore offer no farther arguments in support of my first motion."

136. *A Sketch of the Politicks of France, from May 31, 1793, to July 28, 1794; and of the Scenes which have passed in the Prisons of Paris. In Letters; by Helen-Maria Williams.*

MR. BOSWELL (whose gallantry or good-nature none, who had the honour of knowing him, will dispute), in his corrections and additions to his Life of Dr. Johnson, referring to a passage relating to the above celebrated lady, desires the reader to strike out the epithet *amiable*!—and gives as his reason, that she "has not only written in favour of the savage anarchy with which France has been visited; but walked, without horror, over the ground at the Thuileries, when it was strewn with the naked bodies of the faithful Swiss guards, who were barbarously massacred for having bravely defended, against a crew of ruffians, the Monarch whom they had taken an oath to defend. (See LXIII. 1032.)

Had Mr. Boswell lived to peruse this lady's present publication, we believe he would not have been tempted to restore the discarded epithet; for, notwithstanding the sensibility which she seems to possess for the private sorrow of her individual *Republican* friends, Miss W. has not condescended "to heave one sigh, or set apart one tear," to the memory of the ill-fated Queen of France; nor to express one sentiment of compassion for all the evils she suffered.

Indeed,

Indeed, *Helen-Maria* has gone something farther; she has even ventured, indirectly, to brand the character of the Queen with those vices which the Conventionists, when she was completely in their power, not only could not prove, but did not venture even to suggest against her; contenting themselves with bringing forward only such infamous charges as purely originated in their own diabolical inventions.

When we add to this, that Miss W. attributes *magnanimity* to Orleans, from circumstances which seem only to bespeak a brutal insensibility, we do not apprehend that many of our readers will experience any high degree of gratification from the perusal of the Letters now submitted to the publick.

It appears, indeed, that the only crime which the French have been guilty of, in the eyes of this female Republican writer, is the violation of the Majesty of the People and their Representatives; and the changing the virtuous, self-formed Republick into a scene of low and sanguinary Despotism. She consoles herself, however, with the hope that the *glorious Sun* of the Revolution will yet break forth from the clouds by which, she owns, it was obscured during the reign of *Maximilian Robespierre*, the period comprehended in these Letters.

The work is well denominated *A Sketch*; and so hasty a sketch is it, that the materials are huddled together in the most confused and indistinct manner, so as to perplex and confound, rather than to afford the information sought for. The rational enquirer into the causes of events, which have produced more evils, in a few months, than can be paralleled by the History of all other Despotisms ancient and modern, is "lost and bewildered in the fruitless search." Of these evils the greatest, to Miss W, seems to be the shock sustained by her beloved Republick; and the *degradation* of the character of the Conventionists; by their having *descended* to be the instrument of a self-created, vulgar, and blood-thirsty tyrant; with whom, detested as his memory now is, let it never be forgotten that the Opposition in Parliament repeatedly urged our Ministry to treat for peace.

Miss W. takes great pains to point out the means by which the tyranny of Robespierre might have been avoided, if the French Republicans had had resolution enough, in the beginning, to exert

their *authority*. Her observations on which subject might, with much more propriety, be applied to the conduct of Louis XVI. and his lawful and established power; and, in fact, may be considered as deserving the attention of every regular Government not yet overturned by Miss W's favourite doctrines. She totally forgets also (we should rather say, omits to relate) how this Republick arose;—by the silly acclamation of less than half of the Conventionists at their first meeting, in direct opposition to a Constitution they had sworn to defend, one article of which was, that its form should not be changed, but by the consent, and on the deliberation, of two successive Legislatures.

Involved in this mass of political absurdity, we find many interesting anecdotes of private *Republican* virtue and tenderness; together with some details which, in abler hands, may, perhaps, hereafter serve to assist in developing the numerous mysteries of iniquity by which, above all other circumstances, the French Revolution has, in every one of its stages, been peculiarly distinguished.

From these details it appears, among other things, that many, even of the zealous friends to the French Revolution in this country, are ignorant of the true characters of some, heretofore its best supporters in France; and have been too ready to consider as *factious* the most virtuous among the authors and defenders of a Republick; the principles of which promise so much freedom and happiness to that polished and prosperous nation.

Hence, also, we learn some curious circumstances as to the management of the war in La Vendée; and, if we may give credit to the information or the conclusions of Miss W, it seems that Robespierre and his creatures fostered the insurrection in that quarter, by way of consolidating his power at Paris.

In short, the whole of this little work, as of all others which the same melancholy event has produced, demonstrates that the French Revolution is a tissue of atrocious crimes, inconsistent follies, and unprecedented miseries; which the greatest future political prosperity or happiness can never—no, never—atone for, in the eyes of Religion and Humanity.

137. *A System of Divinity, in a Course of Sermons*

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mons on the First Institutions of Religion; on the Being and Attributes of God; on some of the most important Articles of the Christian Religion, in Connection; and on the several Virtues & Vices of Mankind: with Occasional Discourses. Being a Compilation from the best Sentiments of the polite Writers and sound Divines, both ancient and modern, on the same Subjects, properly connected, with Improvements: particularly adapted for Families & Students in Divinity. Volume I. By the Rev'd Wm. Davy, A. B. [of Balliol College, Oxford]. Lustleigh, Devon. Printed by himself: Pro Bono Publico. MDCCCLXXXV.

THE ingenuity and industry of this good man deserve our earliest attention, and the rather as the first edition, in six volumes 12mo, 1786, on which our brethren the Critical, Monthly, 1787. 42, and English Reviewers, have bestowed so just applause, never fell into our hands. While, however, we with pleasure learn, that his first edition had the encouragement of an ample subscription, we regret that his second should be given to the world in a manner which, while it characterises the goodness of his intention, may suffer in the execution. But, as we should be sorry to do him the smallest injury, we shall let him speak for himself, in his prefatory address to the publick; and, as "inaction to him is a kind of non-entity in life," we heartily wish him every encouragement to proceed with his activity, and, whatsoever his hand findeth to do, to do it with all his might.

"To the PUBLIC.

"From the correspondent Approbations given of this work at its first Appearance, (as copied and prefixed to the following Prospectus,) together with the Additions made through the Space of Ten Years' Application since, in improving it; and the Advantage it appears in, in it's present State; with the small Progress as yet made in printing it (A), The Editor, (despairing of ever completing it by himself,) is induced, once more, to address the Public for Assistance, being also desirous, not to confine such a Labour, (if approved of,) to the restricted Number of 40 Copies only; but to make it as extensive, as it shall be thought beneficial: which he thinks cannot, (by reason of the certain immense Expence in regularly printing it, and the uncertain like afterwards (B), be prudently undertaken

"(A) The present Specimen being the Labour of more than five Months' constant Application in it."

"(B) The Expence of the first Edition exceeded 27*l*. See the title of it (notwithstanding the Judgment of the Public in

without the solid Support of a distinguished, liberal Subscription, or other BENEFICENT Assistance.

"If it was only for the Fitness, and the connected Propriety of the Subjects, (which can no where else be found,) the Work might not unreasonably expect Encouragement from the Experienced and Powerful:—But, when to this we add the abundant, collected Strength in Argument, whereby these Subjects are confirmed, the Reasonableness of such an Encouragement is unquestionable.

"To obtain which, the best Method, (occurring to the Editor,) seems to be this now adopted, (viz.) The distributing some of those few Copies, already printed, into the hands of the most Distinguished & Judicious; Who, from the Discourses here given, & the Order in which they stand, may judge of the Whole: (at most, the Editor desires Encouragement no longer than the Whole shall be correspondent to it,) and whose Judgment and Approbation will be of Weight with the World.

"If approved, such Proposals will be made as shall enable the Editor to Re-publish the Work with Expedition, properly.—If otherwise, it will be proceeded in, (God willing,) by way of Amusement, in the restricted Number remaining after the present Deduction. At least,

"The present Specimen, (in whatever Light it is viewed, whether of Composition, or Publication,) is a proof of the Labour and Attention of the Editor, and, added to the many Repulses given in it, (see the Epist. "Ad Lectorem,") must evidence no small Degree of Perseverance in him: And wishal, that many things might be performed, if men would but exert themselves, and attempt them. (C)

"It is presumed that all literal Errors, that remain uncorrected, with Defects of Impression, especially in the Beginning, (where, in reason, it most readily will be excused,) will be overlooked by a candid & generous Public; (D) who will accept of the best Endeavours, for a thorough complete Performance, not only in their Hearts

it's Favour,) in the Epist. "Ad Lectorem." A Republication hath been judged at 80*l*. Tho' from the many Discourses added, and the variously-multiplied and exceedingly folded state in which it is throughout, no certain Estimate can be made of it."

"(C) *Non quia difficilia sunt, non audemus; Sed quia non audemus, sunt difficilia.*"

"(D) The Editor had thoughts of re-printing some of the first Pages, particularly Page xxi in the Epist. "Ad Lectorem." But, upon Consideration, he hath given them as they are, in Proof of the Work's being undertaken and proceeded in, without any previous Instruction, or intermediate Direction."

approving,

approving, but applauding such Endeavours for the public Good; the utmost of the Editor's Hope and Expectation, at first, being only to make it just legible,—to extricate the Work from it's present complicated state, and to preserve it: the only Type, conveniently to be procured, being Old and past Use by proper Artisans, in their Business; and but of small Variety, and in Quantity as little.

"The Attempt to Greek-Print from English Type, page 113 and 119, with the M.S. will, doubtless, meet the same favourable Allowance, having at present no Greek Font: that at page 13, Preface, &c. being occasionally borrowed, being myself too remotely situated for an easy and constant Application for it at all times.

"As to the Contraction of Words, in the Beginning, and before page 117, (if objected to,) they are easily to be avoided in any future Process, as they are avoided afterwards in this.

"I would only observe further, that no Choice is here made of Subjects, to flatter the Public with a fair Introduction, to depend upon a like thorough Production; But they are what offer themselves naturally first for Consideration, as here considered, and that the Work throughout is equal with the present, except in the immediately following Attributes only; which, tho improved with all the Arguments that offered themselves from various Perusal, are yet far short of the first Proof of the Deity; which, (as the Foundation-Stone, on which all the rest are built,) cannot be too strongly established: and which, when established, the rest will follow of Course; and perhaps, neither admit of, nor require the same Enlargement, that the first Principle doth.

"I have purposely gone so far as to the End of the eleventh Sermon,—that the Public, by comparing the last Subject, (on the Being and Existence of God,) with the first Discourse in the first Edition, it might be seen how necessary a Re-publication may be; and whether the present is capable of Improvement: Doubtless it will be found superior to any single human Composition yet extant, as containing the Strength and Beauties of all; and therefore, necessary above all.

"After this singularly laboured and advanced Specimen, The Editor will not think himself, either in Conscience or Prudence, further obliged to exert himself in any future Application for Assistance in producing so extensive and profitable a Labour, if at this time Unnoticed in his Petition for it. An Address, therefore, to the Editor is subfixe, that after a Perusal of the Specimen offered, an Intimation of the Desire of the Public may be transmitted to the Editor, who hath purposely reserved other matters to employ himself in the Interim: And is,

(with every becoming Respect,) their Obedient Humble Servant, Wm. DAVY.

"Copies delivered.

To his Grace, the Arch-Bishop of Canterbury,	5
To his Lordship, the Bishop of Exeter,	1
To the Rev'd, the Vice-Chancellor of Oxford,	5
To the Rev'd, the Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge,	5
To the Rev'd, the Master of Balliol-College, Oxford, (in Respect for my Tuition there,) - - -	1
To the Royal-Society, - - -	1
To the Analytical-Review, - - -	1
To the Critical-Review, - - -	1
To the British-Critic, - - -	1
To the English-Review, - - -	1
To the Monthly-Review, - - -	1
To the European Reviewing-Magazine,	1
To the Gentleman's Reviewing-Magazine, - - -	1

And

To Mr. Trewman, (Printer, Exeter,) in Gratitude for Accommodations for this Work, over and above the pecuniary Satisfaction, - - -	1
Total	26

Copies remaining 14

At which limited Number, the Work will be proceeded on, (God willing,) in future, if not thought worthy of greater Encouragement

"The supernumerary Copies, delivered to any, over and above a single One, are designed for their judicious Distribution among the Learned;—That from a Variety of judicious Discussions on the Work, it's real Value may be ascertained.

"A copious Index to the whole is prepared, to be filled up as the Work shall advance, assisted by an improved similar one, from the first Edition.

"Address.

"To the Rev'd Wm. DAVY,
"Lustleigh, Moreton-Hampstead,
"near Exeter, Devon."

After the Address to the Publick follows one to the Guardians of Literature, commonly called Reviewers, with their testimonies in the author's favour; and also a letter of thanks and approbation from Dr. Turner, master of Pembroke-college, and vice-chancellor of the university, 1786: then a Latin dedication to the Deity, and another, in the same language, to the reader; and an English preface, explaining the design of the work; six sermons on Baptism, two on Confirmation (these eight now first printed); and three, with a page of a fourth, on the Being and Attributes of God.

133. *The Dangers of premature Peace; with cursory*

curfory Strictures on the Declarations of the King of Prussia, infcribed to William Wilberforce, Esq. By John Bowler, Esq.

WHETHER the gentleman to whom this pamphlet is infcribed begins to think this country is in the fituation of thofe *Perdere quos vult Jupiter prius demenfat*, is not for us to enquire. Suffice it that, for our part, we, on this occafion, are more converts to the opinion of Mr. B. The ftate of affairs is arrived at that point from which, while we look down with a degree of terror, we feel it the more incumbent to rally the energies and powers of the human mind, and to fhew the world that the motives of Englifhmen's conduct arife neither from the selfishnefs of our Dutch, nor the duplicity of our Pruffian, neighbours. The more it is clamoured in our ears, that we cannot furvive the general defection, the more firmly ought we to refolve to fall nobly in the nobleft caufe.

————— *If to fall,*

For Laws, Religion, Liberty, we fall. We cannot think men of Mr. W's caft of mind the instruments, in the hand of Providence, for bringing about the great events for which the world muft prepare itfelf. He may deem us instruments, in worfe hands, to counteract the moft benevolent purpofes. Let each enjoy his opinion, and let us judge no longer from argumentation, but from the refult of events. We might ask him, what good has refulted from his exertion for an unlimited abolition of the fave-trade? He will tell us, all the evil that it produces is but a juft punifhment on the murderous wretches who abet the trade. We may hint to him, that the oppreffion of a part of the human fpecies is one of thofe evils which Providence permits, if not abets, for reafons known only to its own fuperior wifdom. He will tell us, we are enthusiasts of a different fort from himfelf. Here then we muft wait for — *Results* — and if we miftake in that queftion as we do in the prefent, becaufe we do not find ourfelves on the fame fide with Mr. W, we can only pray the Searcher and Director of all Hearts to “try us and know our thoughts; to fee if there be any wicked way in them; and to lead us in the way [of] everlafting [life]”

“If the balance of power be not imaginary, and that it is not, ancient as well as modern hiftory attests, it became the duty of fome independent ftate to exert itfelf in maintaining it. A very little attention to the nature of the different

forms of government known to mankind, and to the effects, both internal and external, which thefe forms have a tendency to produce, will demonstrate to the world that France cannot be a republick confiftently with this balance of power. A very flight acquaintance with what the French themfelves have eftablifhed as charaeteriftick of their republick is fufficient to point out the dangerous influence it muft have, if its own heterogeneous nature do not prevent its fubfifting long. Can any thing that is revived, to an Englifhman, make him fo enamoured of the republican fyftem that fo lately obtained in this country, as to wifh its revival? — And, above all things, its revival in the modern form of the 18th century?

“But, fupposing the French Republick were not that wild, unruly, and mifchievous thing which it is represented to be, how is it poffible to think of negotiating with France while in fo unfettled and precarious a ftate? The man who can think of PEACE on fuch terms muft be infenfible to its trueft bleffings. He can be compared only to that selfish wretch who, when the whole neighbourhood is on fire, would let it burn, provided his dwelling could be preferved, and forget that the only way to infure fecurity to it is to extinguifh the flames that prey on thofe which furround it; not by letting them fpread themfelves, but by pulling down the houfes, even on the heads of their owners or inhabitants, if there be no other way of extinguifhing them. This is truly *Pax queritur in bella*, as every fchoolboy is taught with his Accidence. Nations treating with nations who profefs to have no powers of government but what are *provisional and revolutionary*, muft treat only with madmen, and muft be themfelves as mad. The all-fufficient confidence of French legiflators is at length baffled, and finds itfelf at a lofs how to eftablifh a *certain, fettled* government. And can there be a greater curfe to a nation, or to its neighbours, than this political paralysis?

“The general war, provoked by that fyftem of univerfal moleftation which was one of the diftinguifhing features of the Revolution, has but accelerated the natural internal effects of fuch a Revolution, and brought its fruits to early maturity; and, with a juftice which marks the finger of Providence, the desperate and unprecedented efforts, made for the fubverfion of all focial order in
other

other states, have redounded to the ruin of the state whence they proceeded. It was for the benefit of mankind that the connexion between Vice and Misery was established. Never was that connexion so strikingly exemplified as in France, where the violation of every sanction of morality and religion, where the dissolution of every social tie, where rebellion, regicide, and impiety, where perfidy, cruelty, and injustice, have been speedily followed by oppression, famine, and desolation, by an accumulation of all the calamities which can befall a nation; while the prospect of the future serves even to heighten the sufferings of the present moment. So severe a chastisement was never before inflicted, and never before deserved. But the lesson is not yet complete. It has produced regrets, but it has not yet wrought a reformation. The war affords the only security for the benefit of the example, either in respect of France or of mankind. It is only by the war, and the sufferings which must attend its continuance, that the monster of Anarchy can be subdued" (p. 38). The French, in all their madness, are sufficiently aware of this, that Peace is their only chance: but, as they do not depart from their sworn antipathy to Monarchy, or any form of government but their own, to what end restore Peace to men of such avowed principles, who will not allow other men to enjoy it, nor can make it permanent for themselves? "The re-establishment of Government in France is therefore the indispensable condition of Peace; not a condition *subsequent*, but a condition *precedent*, which must be effectually secured before the great work of Peace can be begun" (p. 55).

The Declaration addressed by the King of Prussia to the Co-estates of the Empire wants little comment to strengthen the unfavourable impression which his conduct in making a separate peace with the French Republic is calculated to excite.

"It seems admitted, by the French Convention themselves, that the Chiefs of the Royalists were insincere in their professions of amity. It seems doubtful that any treaty, to the extent at least represented by the Conventionals, was signed at all. A truce, for a limited time, might have been agreed upon; and this supposition seems more probable than the pompous account of the Convention, as all the Chiefs were allowed to remain armed

amongst their own people. Had there been a total subjection of the Royalists, they would, no doubt, from motives of common policy, have been dispersed.

"The operations of the Royalists in the interior of France have been paralysed by no other cause but their uncertainty with respect to the real sentiments of the coalesced Powers towards the Bourbon family. In every quarter of France they are anxious to see the heads of this illustrious house resume their ancient rights and privileges. The presence of the present King, or of a French Prince of the Blood, appears even indispensably necessary in such provinces as are already in a state of insurrection, or on the point of rising against the Convention; as it would afford them a stable rallying point, and serve to destroy all rivalry, unite the interests of the different parties, and, by the refulgence of the Crown, dispel the gloom which now obscures the political horizon of France. Policy, therefore, as well as Justice, imperiously demand, that not only the present King of France should be openly and formally acknowledged without delay, but his title proclaimed in France, either by himself or by his lieutenant-general, the Count d'Artois.

"In acknowledging the new King, the Combined Powers ought also to adopt the most vigorous measures to support his title; and in this case, although the war might be prolonged, yet it would be carried on with greater vigor, and the re-establishment of the French Monarchy would afford more powerful means to ensure its success. Neutral Powers must, under such circumstances, refrain from assisting rebellious subjects against their lawful Sovereign, and become sensible of the necessity to extinguish, in its very focus, that destructive fire which, hitherto, they have but too much nourished. The fear entertained of the political balance of Europe being destroyed by the dismemberment of France, would also vanish; and the desire of concurring in the restoration of a Monarchy, far less dangerous, even in its most ambitious views, than the excesses of a wild Democracy, might, perhaps, rally all the regular Governments of Europe around the common cause.

"Whatever may be the sentiments of other Powers on this subject, there is little doubt that the proclamation of Louis XVIII. will be most successfully combined with the expedition on the coast

coast of France, which draws near its execution; and with another, which the Prince of Condé is likely to attempt on the Eastern frontiers of France. In short, the whole course of the French Revolution never offered a more favourable opportunity of striking a decisive blow. *Aut nunc, aut nunquam.*"

139. *Isaiah. A new Translation; with a Preliminary Dissertation, and Notes critical, philological, and explanatory.* By Robert Lowth, D.D. F.R.SS. Lond. and Goetting. Lord Bishop of London.

AFTER an interval of seventeen years from the first publication, there now appears a third edition, in two volumes, octavo; which, we hope and trust, will give greater circulation to this valuable work, and defeat the puny attacks made on it.

140. *The Enjoyments of the future Life, and the true Notions of Christian Purity: A Sermon, preached in the Chapel of the Magdalen Hospital, on Wednesday, April 23, 1795, being the Anniversary of the Institution.* By Samuel Lord Bishop of Rochester.

FROM 1 John iii. 3. the Bishop, with that penetration for which he is so eminently distinguished, illustrates the happiness of the future world, resulting from the re-union of the soul and body. Without entering into the controversy between Mr. Locke and the Bishop of Worcester, concerning corporeal and personal identity, he shews the necessity of that union to the accountableness of every individual, and to the pleasures or pains to be felt in a future state of existence. But, as the happiness of that state depends on the purity of this, the text leads to inculcate this qualification, and the duty of preserving or endeavouring to restore it in our fellow-creatures. If there are comparative degrees in Dr. H's compositions, too much praise cannot be bestowed on this discourse.

141. *Essays on the most essential Theological Subjects; particularly the Divine Humanity—of the Lord—Man's self-derived Intelligence—the Importance of Divine Things, and the Spiritual Liberty of Man. Together with an Introductory Preface, designed for the Promotion of the New Jerusalem Church, announced by Emanuel Swedenborg, Messenger of the second Advent of our only Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ.* By George Nicholson.

IF any thing, after the Gospel of Jesus Christ, can be wanting to inculcate genuine, practical religion, it is but ill-

supplied by the incoherent reveries of Enthusiasm. Whether the doctrines of this new messenger of the second advent of our only Lord and Saviour be calculated to promote purity of heart and life, let the reader judge, who has perused the statement of them in our vol. LXIV. p. 1115. The contest for being messengers of Christ's advent seems to lie between Swedenborg and Brothers.

142. *A poetical and complimentary Epistle to Richard Brothers the Prophet, and Nathaniel Brassey Halhed, Esq. M.P.; with an Anecdote of Emanuel Swedenborg.*

THE design better than the poetry; e. g.—P. 5, l. 1:

"Where in embryo hast thou been concealed?"

P. 16, l. 9, 10:

"Since Cock-lane ghost turn'd London topsy-turvy,
And Dr. Johnson thought it true before ye."

143. *Unanimity the Security of a Nation: A Sermon, preached at Hackney, on Thursday, April 23, 1795, on the Presentation of the Colours to the Loyal Hackney Volunteers.* By the Rev. J. Symonds, B.D. Published at the Request of the Association.

THE text is from Matthew xii. 25; whence Mr. S. takes occasion to inculcate unanimity of counsel and action for the preservation of peace, that the kingdom should not be divided against itself when threatened by a common enemy. The Hackney Association was formed so early as Dec. 1, 1792, without waiting to see what other Parishes or even Government would do. Upwards of 5000l. were subscribed for this purpose, beside former subscriptions for the general purposes of the Association; and nearly 1500l. for the wives and aged parents of seamen serving in the defence of their country. The Loyal Hackney Volunteers consist of two companies, one receiving cloathing and payment of the subscribers; the other an independent company, clothed and supported at their own expence. The handsome acknowledgement of their services by the magistrates, by whom they were called to town during the riots in the month of August last, is the best proof of their utility, and the most flattering approbation they can receive. The colours were a present from the ladies of Hackney.

144. *The alarming Situation of the Times a Message to National Repentance. Being a Ser-*

man prepared for the Day appointed to be observed as a General Fast; and preached on the Sunday following, at the Parish Church of St. Dunstan, Stepney. By Thomas Thirlwall, M. A. Curate and Lecturer.

IN this discourse, the text of which is Jer. ix. 23, 24, the preacher, after drawing a lively picture of the state of France, the truth of which, we believe, no man in his senses can dispute, draws these inferences — that nations have no right to glory in their wisdom, might, and riches, nor depend, for their security and preservation, on the weakness or wickedness of their enemy, but amend their own conduct. He points to the general judgements executed over our nation, the expensive and unsuccessful war, the late inclemency of the season, the enormous price and alarming scarcity of the necessaries of life, and the great mortality that has generally prevailed among us, such as has only been remembered and exceeded in times of pestilence; and, as a local calamity in which his parishioners were more particularly involved, the fire at Ratcliffe.

“The page of History never presented a period in which the fate of kingdoms and empires hung on so slender a thread as the present. The succession of events that have taken place, within these few years, on the great stage of Europe, has baffled the calculations of the wisest politician, confounded the enterprizes of the strongest armies, and astonished the enquiries of the most enlightened philosopher. A nation is risen up amongst us, whom Providence seems to have destined no less the scourge of her enemies than the destruction of herself. Her bold and terrible threats have unsettled the foundations of Europe, and convulsed her civilized states to their very centre. Her desolating but victorious arms, for the extent and rapidity of their progress, are, perhaps, without example in the history of the most renowned and warlike people.

“This nation, whose crimes and impieties have seldom been equaled, and never surpassed, by the most barbarous and uncivilized, both alarmed the fears and provoked the hostility of states and empires; whose jarring interests nothing could have healed and reconciled but the sense of one common danger, and the principle of self-preservation. To curb the fury of this bloody and ferocious monster, to prevent him from molesting the peace of others, or tearing out his own bowels, the present times have beheld, with wonder and amazement, the wisdom, strength, and resources, of numerous and powerful kingdoms of the earth, collected and combined; — a union which, in the probable estimate of things, ensured a

speedy and successful conclusion against a people half subdued by the demon of civil war and intestine broils; — a people, whose physical strength had so materially suffered, and whose means of recruiting it were diminished, from the total extinction of their commerce, and the rapid declension of their manufactures, offered, in the eye of Human Policy, an easy conquest to such a confederacy as was drawn up against her.

“But what appears to be the actual result? Like a swollen river impatient of restraint, this furious enemy has broken down the strong and formidable banks which confined him; with the violence of a torrent has swept every obstacle before him, and covered with desolation the face of surrounding countries. He, in his turn, triumphs over the impotent attempts of his vanquished foes. Victory precedes his chariot, whilst Oppression and Cruelty, Injustice and Atheism, follow in his train.

“For, what is most to be dreaded by every lover of true Religion, by every friend to social, civil, and domestic happiness, he has impiously erected the banners of Infidelity, and threatens the extirpation of Christianity itself, the destruction of those dear and sacred principles which form and strengthen the pillars of society, which supply us with the only solid consolations that are to be found in the present life, by inspiring the hopes, and brightening the prospects, of a future and glorious immortality.”

145. Beloe's *Miscellanies*.

(Continued from p. 590.)

THE second volume of these *Miscellanies* consists of what the author calls *Classical Extracts*; by which, if the reader is determined strictly to understand extracts from classical authors, he will be disappointed, as many of them are taken from authors who are far without that pale; such as Kempius, Schelhorn, and other writers of modern Latinity. Mr. Beloe has taken the liberty to style them *Classical*, probably as being calculated for the entertainment of the students in classic literature; or, perhaps, by an allowable synecdoche, has named the whole from a part.

In this amusing selection there is not, perhaps, any passage more amusing than the enumeration of literary blunders, taken from Schelhorn's "*Amoenitates Literariæ*."

“Antonius Beccatellus, a man very eminent in his time, wrote a considerable number of entertaining poems, which, having collected together, he published under the title of "*Hermaphroditus*." Some of these verses were afterwards republished by Albertus de Eyb, in a collection which he made,

made, and ridiculously enough he tells the reader, that he borrowed them from "John Antony, the Hermaphrodite."

"A certain priest being asked what was the meaning of "Decalogus, the decalogue," replied, that it was the name of a man celebrated for his piety and good morals."

"Moreri, the celebrated author of the Historical Dictionary, having occasion to speak of the "Doron Basilikon," the title of a book written by James King of Great Britain, for the use of his son, speaks of "Dorus Basilicus, as the name of an author."

"Gomezius Pereira wrote a book on medicine, to which he gave the title of "Antoniana Margarita." A German critic, making mention of this book, considers it as written by one "Antoniana Margarita," a learned woman," &c.

(To be continued.)

146. *Hair-Powder; a plaintive Epistle to Mr. Pitt. By Peter Pindar, Esq. To which is added, Frogmore Fête, an Ode for Musick for the first of April.*

BEHOLD Pindar,

ceratis ope Dædalem

Nititur pennis, vitreo daturus

Nomina ponto,

obliged to descend to the lowest personalities, and to shift his publishers with every new essay.

147. *The pretended Tomb of Homer; drawn by Dominic Fiorillo, from a Sketch of M. Le Chevalier; with Illustrations and Notes, by C. Heyne.*

NOTHING more strongly marks the little progress made in literature by the modern Goths than the pretended discovery of the tomb of Homer, with *his skeleton, sitting, and a marble inkstand, a pen, a marble stylus, and a sharp stone, like a knife, before him*, in the island of Ios, or Nios, just where Paulus Silentarius, in the time of Justinian, had, in an epigram, placed it. Count Pasch, of Krinen, captain of a Russian man of war, who discovered the *tower of Ephesus entire under ground*, had made the discovery; and Biornstall, in a letter dated L.ghorn, June, 1772, published it to the world, *with the epitaph—from Herodotus*. After having offered his sarcophagus to the King of Prussia and the Empress of Russia, he was glad to place it in the private garden of Count Stroganoff, at Petersburg, where M. Le Chevalier saw and sketched it, and his sketches were finished for engraving by Fiorillo, an Italian artist, and it was communicated to Prof. Heeren and C. G.

Heyne, at Gottingen. The latter found that the subject of one of the sides was the discovery of Achilles in the court of Lycomedes, of which there are four representations in relief at Rome. On one end is the centaur Chiron teaching Achilles the use of the bow; the other end exhibits Achilles in female disguise playing on a lute; on the other side is a combat between two centaurs and a lion and lioness.

"M. Le Chevalier assures us, that the workmanship of the sarcophagus is not every where equal; the principal side has more relieve than the rest, though it is not quite in so fine a style: it is much more in the taste of the Roman sarcophagi. To explain this extraordinary fact, we may suppose that some Roman, who lived in that island, had employed different hands to execute this sarcophagus, or, perhaps, finding a Greek work in an imperfect state, he finished it. He mentions no inscriptions on it; so that, in that particular, we are very far from the tomb of Homer. The sarcophagus may have contained the ashes of some great personage, very likely antecedent to the time of the Romans" (p. 20).

148. *A Reply to a Pamphlet, intituled, "Considerations on a Separation of the Methodists from the Established Church." By Henry Moore.*

MR LOCKE's definition of a Church of Christ, "a voluntary society of men, forming themselves together of their own accord, in order to the publicly worshipping of God in such a manner as they judge acceptable to him and effectual to the salvation of their souls," is the best argument in this *penny* defence of Methodistical separation, and may serve for every other separation.

149. *Athaliah; or, The Tocsin sounded by modern Alarmists: Two Collection Sermons towards defraying the Expence of the Defendants in the late Trials for High Treason, preached on the 19th of April, 1795, in St. Paul's Chapel. Norfolk. By Mark Wilks, a Norfolk Farmer.*

PATRIOTISM was never put to a severer test than by the impartial administration of Justice in the late trials. Advertisements, subscriptions, publications, every mode has been adopted to reimburse the deluded culprits in the enormous expence of FOUR THOUSAND pounds; towards which the extraordinary commissions for *shoes and boots* have gone such a little way, the collection at the pallisadoes of Liberty in St. George's fields raised so small a sum; and even the

the hospitality of the table of one patriot to another has been retrenched. *O temporal O mores!* when the very bread of *Jedion* will not feed its votaries!

150. *History of the City and County of Lichfield, &c.* Lichfield, 8vo.

THIS History is chiefly compiled from ancient authorities, manuscripts, and the works of eminent authors, by John Jackson, jun. a young man not yet 20 years of age, whose father is a bookseller and printer at Lichfield, and sold by Messrs. Robinsons Pater-Noster Row, price 2s. 6d. It contains several particulars not to be found in other books on this subject. Among others, we have the following account of a very remarkable Court annually held at Green-hill, in the city of Lichfield, on White Monday, in a temporary stand of wood, erected for the occasion, amidst a small grove of trees, surrounded with booths, shows, &c. as usual at fairs.

"Early in the morning of that day, the high constables of the city, attended by armed men, morrice dancers, &c. with swords and staves, escort the sheriff, town-clerk, and bailiffs, to the Bower, where the style and title of the Court is proclaimed by the common-cryer, the names of the inhabitants of this city, according as they are enrolled, are called over, and all persons owing suit and service to this Court, anxiously called "The Court of Array, or View of Men and Arms" of the manor and lordship of Lichfield, are required to appear, under pain of fine and amercement. The Dozeners, or petty-constables, of the 21 decennaries or wards in the city, attend with emblems of their respective trades, or other devices, and deliver rolls, containing the names of all men residing within their several districts.

"Strangers, and inhabitants of the town, are entertained by the Corporation with cold refreshment, &c.

"During the course of the day the high-constables, &c. perambulate the city, the armed men fire a volley over each house, and the evening concludes with a procession through the principal streets to the market-place, in the following order, viz.

Musick,
Morrice dancers,
Armed Men,
Dozeners, with their emblems,
High constables,
Gauler,
Sheriffs,
Serjeants at Mace and Crier,
Bailiffs and Town-clerk,
Gentlemen of the City, &c.

"Upon their arrival in the market-place,

GENT. MAG. August, 1795.

the town-clerk, in the name of the bailiffs and citizens, delivers an oration, or charge, to the high-constables, &c.; the substance of which usually is, to thank them for their attendance, and inform them, that, in consequence of the firm allegiance and faithful service of their predecessors to their Sovereigns in time of rebellion, divers charters and immunities were granted to this city, which, it is hoped, will stimulate them in the execution of their office, and ever remind them of the duty they owe to the best of Kings and their fellow-citizens;—and that the people will retire in peace to their respective homes, and pursue the paths of Industry and Virtue; that they may always remain worthy of the privileges they enjoy as Englishmen and inhabitants of this loyal and respectable city.

"It is scarce necessary to observe, the finale is "God save the King!" in full chorus; and that this day, ushered in with pleasantries, continuing with conviviality, and concluding with the loyal effusions of a grateful people, is a recreation gratifying to many and offensive to none." p. 27.

For an account of the origin of this extraordinary custom we must refer our readers to the history itself.

A second part, describing the cathedral, may be expected to follow shortly.

151. *Hints respecting the Distresses of the Poor.*

EVER since the suspicion of a scarcity of corn has agitated the public mind, we have devoted some portion of our Miscellany to the communication of such hints as were calculated to avert the danger, or, in case of real danger, to afford salutary substitutes for bread. Under these sentiments we are induced to embrace the earliest opportunity of bringing before the publick the present interesting performance, the professed intention of which is so similar to the conduct we have hitherto pursued; and we trust that, with the precautions of forbearance to themselves, and of subscriptions for the poor, adopted by the more opulent part of the nation, joined with the prospect of a plentiful harvest, the days of plenty and comfort will soon cheer every heart.

But, although the professed intention of these hints respecting the distresses of the poor are happily adapted to the present moment of scarcity, yet they may be read with instruction at all times, and in all situations, wherever the succour of poverty is an object of humanity, or cheap living encouraged in families.

The author, after reproaching some well-intended but mistaken charities, introduces

introduces some hints for the prevention of poverty itself, by removing the causes of it; which he elucidates by the system of a Religious Society, probably that of the Quakers.

The substitutes for bread, the mode of making potatoe-starch, and different calculations of cheap kinds of wholesome food, conclude this useful and philanthropic performance; from which we shall extract the receipt for making potatoe-bread, as recommended by Dr. Fothergill:

* Take two or three pounds of potatoes, according to the size of the loaf you would make: boil them as in the common way of use: take the skin off, and, whilst warm, bruise them with a spoon, or a clean hand does better; put them into a dish, or dripping-pan, before the fire, to let the moisture evaporate, stirring them frequently, that no part grow hard; when dry, take them up, and rub them as fine as possible between the hands; then take three parts of flour and one part of the prepared potatoes (or equal quantities of each will make good bread), and, with water and yeast, make it, as usual, into bread. It looks as fine as wheaten-bread, and tastes agreeably; it will keep moist near a week, and should not be cut till it is full a day old, otherwise it will not appear sufficiently baked, because of the moisture which the potatoes give it. Never cut potatoes in slices with a knife, either raw or boiled; break or bruise them with the hand or spoon, or they will not be soft."

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

A large collection of Eastern Manuscripts, many of them beautifully illuminated, is placed in the library of King's College, Cambridge, on the presentation of Mr. Pote, fellow of that society, who has also made a similar donation to the library of Eton College.

FOREIGN LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

At LEIPSIK has been published a work on Rousseau's Connexions with Women, with some essays relative to the same subject, in two volumes, 8vo; the author of which appears to have thoroughly studied the writings and character of Rousseau. His remarks shew a knowledge of the world, and his style is pleasing. An introductory essay, on the spirit and history of Rousseau's Confessions, is well written; in another is given every thing the writer could collect relative to Rousseau's exposing his children; and in a third, on the death of Rousseau, it is made to appear probable that his life, become a burden, was voluntarily shortened. Those who have

not already seen into the poisonous arguments and system of this fastidious modern philosopher, may here find a sufficient detection of them.

At HAMBURG, by Dr. Daniel Moldenhawer, professor and principal librarian at Copenhagen, the process against the order of Knights Templars, from the original acts of the Papal commissioners, from the original MS. in the library of the abbey of St. Germain des Pres at Paris, written in the old French, Limosin, and Catalan, and the same which Dupuy used for his History of the Templars.

At ROME, Raymond Deodate Caballero has published an essay on the first printing in Spain; the principal towns that had presses in the 15th century are, Valencia, 1474, Seville, Saragossa, Barcelona, Tolosa, Burgos, Salamanca, and Toledo, 1486; and 310 books were printed among them.

A German commentary on Hogarth, which appeared first in the Gottingen packet, must be deemed a curiosity. The plates are well copied, and the inscriptions given in English. It remains to be seen whether it is or is not of a similar kind with a French commentary on Shakspeare.

J. J. Hottinger has published, at LEIPSIK, a new edition of *Cicero de Divinatione*, with notes, in which he has corrected Davies' edition by the assistance of MSS and his own critical skill.

Professor Pallas has published, at PETERSBURG, the Travels of J. A. Guldensiedt through Russia to Mount Caucasus, from 1768 to 1775, which their author left unfinished at his death, 1781.

Herculaneum voluminum quae supersunt Tomus I. Neapoli, ex regia typographia. 1793. folio.—The discovery of the city of Herculaneum under its bed of volcanic ashes has brought to light such a fund of Roman antiquities as might furnish materials for a second *Tresaurus*, like that of Gævius and Gronovius. Of all these, the fullest details have been given in splendid volumes printed at the royal press by order of the King of Naples, and abridged both in this country and France. The MSS, which have, after a lapse of 1700 years, so wonderfully survived the danger of their situation, and been at last unrolled by the persevering contrivance of the Neapolitan academicians, are now beginning to make their appearance in the world. Abbé Winkelman, in his Letter

on the discoveries, Dresden, 1764, says, there were above 1000 lockt up in a glass case at Portici, besides others lying among the statues and other monuments. He describes them as rolls of a palm or four fingers high or wide, written only on one side, in columns; as they were unrolled, they were pasted on paper. One copy of the first Herculean volume has been received from Italy by Mr. Edwards of Pall-Mall, and purchased for the library of Christ Church, Oxford, but first, by the importer's permission, perused by us. On the restoration of the *Herculean Academy*, by Ferdinand the present King of Naples, 1787, four of its members were appointed to superintend the publication of four antient volumes, being all which had been unrolled in the interval of their first discovery. The subjects of the other three we are not told. The first of these is now published in the name of the Academy at large, but by the peculiar care of Carolo Rosini, who has acquitted himself in a manner worthy his appointment to the arduous task. The work here given to the world is the first that was unrolled, and is intituled *ΦΙΛΟΔΗΜΟΥ ΠΕΡΙ ΜΟΥΣΙΚΗΣ Δ*; or, *The Fourth Book of Philodemus on Music*. It is written in uncial characters, without division of words, but with few peculiarities of writing, except what would be expected, the antient sigma *Ϛ* and the curved epsilon *ϵ*. Nothing can be more complete than the manner in which it is here presented to the reader. It consists of 38 fragments, or columns, besides the title, each copied in a facsimile engraving of the exact size of the original, and expressing minutely every erased chasm and defect of the MS. the precise forms of the letters, &c. On the page opposite to each plate the same portion of the text is given in the common Greek type, with all the deficient letters or words which have been supplied by conjecture, distinguished by red characters, and, in a parallel column, a Latin version. Then follow the editor's learned notes on the same portion, illustrating the treatise, and his own conjectures. The volume, with five indexes, contains 180 pages, besides a preface of between 20 and 30.

Philodemus was of Gadara (Strabo, XVI.), a celebrated Epicurean and poet, contemporary with Cicero and Horace, who quotes him in Sat. I. 3, II. 122. He wrote 33 epigrams, published in Brunck's *Anthologia*, and one here first printed from a Barberini MS.

in the Vatican. Two of his prose-writings on Rhetorick were already extant; and another, *η των φιλοσοφων συλλαξις* mentioned by Athenæus, was found in Herculaneum, but destroyed by the experiment in unrolling it; also two books on Rhetorick by him, all written in uncial characters. His prose is as coarse and inelegant as his epigrams are terse and neat, written in haste, and with the inattention to style affected by the Epicureans. The present tract is a disputation against the stoick Digenes Babylonius, and the extravagant praises bestowed on music by him and his sect; and, though not of equal value or importance with many other writings of the antients, which we should wish might be brought to light in these subterranean libraries, contains a proportion of curious matter. Many of the questions are very curious to a modern reader, and prove the extraordinary effects by many antients attributed to music were held problematical in the days of Philodemus, unless we suppose this the prejudice of the author.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

Concurring heartily in sentiment with Mr. HAWKINS of Brompton, we think it better to omit the extracts he has sent us. They would only tend to revive what we could wish should be consigned to eternal oblivion.

We are much obliged by the letter of our "Bath" Correspondent "from India." His remarks on the "Biographical Dictionary" shall be communicated to the gentlemen who are printing the new edition; and we shall be glad to hear from him on any of the subjects he mentions; but he will excuse our not inserting his Acrostick.

A CORRESPONDENT desires to be informed by what means the NEALES of Awesley, Warwickshire, became possessed of the estates of the STEPHENS family of Cherrington, Gloucestershire; if by inheritance, in what degree were they related?

There is some humour in M. B's "projected address;" but it is fitter for a newspaper than our Miscellany.

The letter of "Un Emigré François," of a more serious complexion, is also fitter for a newspaper; and is therefore sent to the Editor of a most respectable one.

R—— of Newcastle (who asks a question for his own private satisfaction which it would not well become us to answer) should at least have paid the postage of his letter.

To the hint of HUMPHREY MEANWELL attention will be paid.

The letter from the Author of the *ANNUAL REGISTER*, and that of A CONSTANT READER (from LUDLOW), both came too late for THIS Month; but shall appear in our next; with *SCIOLOUS*, *CLEBRICUS*, &c. &c.

Mr. URBAN,

THE mention of the "Swiss disease," by your correspondent P. p. 546, led me to search my port-folio for the words of the famous song, or ballad, which is said so fatally to occasion it, that the use of the tune is absolutely prohibited in the music of their regiments when on foreign service. I send it you in the original Patois, with a modern French translation. Perhaps some of your poetical correspondents will give it an English dress.

Tsanfon dey Zarmagli dé Colombetta.

I.

LE Zarmagli dé Colombetta,
De bon matin sé lon levá, a, a, a, a :
Lioba, lioba, por aria.
Veni to'é, blianté, naire, dzouvené, altre;
Dez' on tráno, io lé ario,
Dez' on tremblo, io ye trintso, a, a, a, a;
Lioba, lioba, por aria.

II.

Lon boutá légui' ala tsandaire,
Devan dé mè léci aria, a, a, a, a ;
Lioba, &c.

III.

Son déchindu ai t'acé zéquié,
O, Ciniopi lon pu passa ; a, a, a, a :
Lioba, &c.

IV.

Pouro Piro, ché fin no ice ?
Té sò alla trova lincoura, a, a, a, a ;
Lioba, &c.

V.

Ma, ché van ton don che io diégo,
A noutrou Monsu lincoura ? a, a, a, a :
Lioba, &c.

VI.

Fasé ché no diéc' ouna Messa,
Afin ché no pouchien passa ; a, a, a, a ;
Lioba, &c.

VII.

Ló zalla passa alla poerta,
Don, bondzo, Monsu lincoura ; a, a, a, a ;
Lioba, &c.

VIII.

Fò ché vo no diéc' ouna Messa,
Afin che no pouchien passa ; a, a, a, a ;
Lioba, &c.

IX.

Lincoura ley a fé responça,
Paur' Piro, se te van passa, &c.
Lioba, &c.

X.

Té sò mé bagli ouna motta,
Ma, ne té so pa lécrama ; &c.
Lioba, &c.

XI.

Invoi no vou'ra servienta,
No le fariu on bon fregra ; &c.
Lioba, &c.

XII.

Ma Servinta è tru galéza,
Vo porai bin me linsata ; &c.
Lioba, &c.

Chanson des Fruitiers des Colombettes.

I.

Les Fruitiers des Colombettes,
De bon Matin se sont levés,
Pour aller traire les vaches.
Venez toutes, blanches, noires, jeunes, & an-
Sous un chêne, où je trais, [tres,
Sous un peuplier, où je caille ;
&c. &c.

II.

Ils ont mis l'eau dans la chaudière,
Avant de me laisser traire ;
&c. &c.

III.

Ils s'en sont allés aux eaux basses,
Les quelles ils n'ont pû guér,
&c. &c.

IV.

Pauvre Pierre, que faisons nous ici ?
Va-t-en trouver notre curé,
&c. &c.

V.

Mais que veux tu que je dise
A Monsieur notre curé ?
&c. &c.

VI.

L'engager à nous dire une Messe,
Afin que nous puissions passer ;
&c. &c.

VII.

Il s'en est allé (Pierre) à la porte,
" Bonjour, donc, Mr. le curé ;
&c. &c.

VIII.

" Il faut que vous nous disiez une Messe,
" Afin que nous puissions passer,
&c. &c.

IX.

Le curé lui a fait réponse,
" Pauvre Pierre, si tu veux passer,
&c. &c.

X.

" Donne moi un pot de lait,
" Mais, qu'il ne soit pas écriémé :
&c. &c.

XI.

" Envoyez nous votre servante,
" Nous lui ferons un bon fromage grô,
&c. &c.

XII.

" Ma servante est trop jolie,
" Vous pourriez fort bien la garder,
&c. &c.

XIII.

XIII.

N'aprianda pa, neutron prêtre,
No nin fin pa tan affama; &c.
Lioba, &c.

XIV.

Dé prindré lo bin dé l'eglise,
Y fodrai no zin confessa; &c.
Lioba, &c.

XV.

Serai fêlé on sacrilédzo,
No nin farin pa perdona, &c.
Lioba, &c.

XVI.

Paan bin, pran pou ché io vo Souaite,
Ma, venimé foin trova, &c.
Lioba, &c.

XVII.

Retournat'en, mon pouro mégné,
La vé der' on Ave Maria; &c.
Lioba, &c.

XIII.

" N'apprendez pas, notre prêtre,
" Nous n'en sommes pas envieux;
&c. &c.

XIV.

" Si nous prenions le bien de l'Eglise,
" Nous serions obligés de nous en confesser;
&c. &c.

XV.

Ce serait commettre un sacrilège,
Du quel nous ne serions pas pardonnés.
&c. &c.

XVI.

" Pour tout de bien que je vous souhaite,
" Venez moi souvent visiter :
&c. &c.

XVII.

" Retourne t'en mon cher mari,
" Je vais dire un Ave Maria,
&c. &c.

EULOGY ON GROVE-HILL.

BY THE LATE JOHN SCOTT, ESQ.

(See p. 671.)

WHERE Grove-hill shews thy villa
fair,

But late, my LETTSOM, there with thee,
'Twas mine the tranquil hour to share—

The social hour of converse free;
To mark th' arrangement of thy ground,
And all the pleasing prospect round,
Where, while we gaz'd, new beauties still
were found.

There, as th' impending cloud of smoke
Fled various from the varying gale,
Full on the view fresh objects broke
Along th' extensive peopled vale,
Beside th' hamlets' bending stream,
From antient Lambeth's West extreme,
To Limehouse, glitt'ring in the ev'ning beam.

And now and then the glancing eye
Caught glimpse of spots remoter still,
On Hampstead's street-clad slope so high,
Or Harrow's far-conspicuous hill;
Or Eastward wander'd to explore
All Peckham's pleasant level o'er,
To busy Deptford's vessel-crowded shore.

Or sought that Southern landscape's bound,
Those swelling mounts—one smooth and
green,

And one with oaken coverts crown'd,
And one where scatt'ring trees are seen.
'Twas there with summer's radiance bright,
That gave my earliest youth delight,
Of rural scenes the first that met my sight.

That business with fatiguing cares,
For this delightful seat of thine,
Such scanty store of moments spares,
Say, friend, shall I for thee repine?
Were it the commerce of the main,
Or culture of the teeming plain,
From blame or pity I should scarce refrain.

But, oh! t' alleviate human woes,
To banish sickness, banish pain,
To give the sleepless eye repose,
Th' nerveless arm its strength again;
From parent eye to dry the tear,
The wife's distressful thought to cheer,
And end the husband's and the lover's fear.
Where Want sits pining, faint, and ill,
To lend thy kind unpurchas'd aid,
And hear th' exertions of thy skill
With many a grateful blessing paid—
'Tis luxury to the feeling heart,
Beyond what social hours impart,
Or Nature's beauteous scenes, or curious
works of Art!

TO JOHN COAKLEY LETTSOM, M.D.
ON THE IMPROVEMENTS AT HIS
VILLA OF GROVE-HILL.

SUBLIME through ages tow'rs the wat-
rior's fame,
With fairer lustre shines the virtuous name;
And, while Oblivion shades a Marlborough's
tomb,

LETTSON, thy laurels shall unfading bloom!
Let the plum'd Hero, who delights in blood,
Bare the bright steel, and swell the purple
flood;

'Tis thine from anguish, from despair, to
And snatch the drooping victim from the
grave.

A thousand curses still his steps attend,
A thousand orphans' cries to Heav'n attend;
Where'er thou com'st, the voice of joy re-
sounds,

And life's warm current with new vigour
With grateful zeal a thousand bosoms glow,
With well earn'd praise a thousand tongues
o'erflow:

But chief the suffering poor thy worth pro-
And call down blessings on thy honour'd
name!

Oh!

Oh! what on earth can equal joy impart,
What nobler ecstasy can warm the heart,
Than glows in thine, when rescuing from
the tomb

The drooping virgin in her loveliest bloom!
Or when some aged sire, with tears of joy,
Hails thee the Saviour of his darling boy!
As health returns, through thy unwearied
care,

To grace the letter'd youth, or virtuous fair,
What rapture must it give thy soul to view
The faded cheek resume its vermeil hue;
From Beauty's eye the radiant lightnings
break,

And all the fires of latent genius wake.

Nor only does thy pow'ful aid supply
Life to the languid form and fading eye,
New ardour to expiring fancy give,
And bid the lover's fondest hopes revive;
Not only man's frail race thy skill befriends,
To vegetable life thy pow'r extends;
Rear'd by thy hand each plant more beau-
teous grows, [blows;
Shoots more luxuriant, and more fragrant
Nature, through all her classes, owns thy
pow'r, [bow'r;
And breathes her sweetest incense round thy
A second Eden charms us in thy Grove,
Where in a labyrinth of delights we rove;
For, all the flow'rs and costly shrubs, that
bloom [fume;
In southern climes, shed there their rich per-
And East and West their balmy stores unite,
To feast the sense, and charm the roving
sight. [style,

Let vaunting Grandeur, in her proudest
On massy columns rear the marble pile,
With richest sculptures deck the gorgeous
dome,

And hang with Tyrian silks each lofty room;
While their'd eye a waste of wealth surveys,
And the proud roofs with gold and azure
blaze!

Thy chaster taste and un aspiring mind
In yon fair structure use and beauty join'd;
For many a league with admiration seen,
Circled with lawns, array'd in loveliest green,
And lofty elms, that wide their foliage
spread,

In rural elegance it rears its head.

What though no glittering spoils its walls
adorn, [torn;

From plunder'd Asia's groaning offspring
Yet Science there has fix'd her favourite
seat,

There cherish'd Genius finds a safe retreat!
There, honour'd and renown'd through
ev'ry age,

The mighty fathers of the classic page,
Who wak'd, in Greece or Rome, the soul of
song,

Or roll'd the tide of eloquence along;
Assembled in their deathless works appear,
And seem to charm again the ravish'd ear;
There too each great and venerated name,
Enroll'd up on the page of modern fame;

Sages, whose daring minds have nobly soar'd,
And wide the spacious vault of Heav'n ex-
plor'd; [gloom,

Or, darting downward, pierc'd the central
Where burning gems the boundless shade il-
lume, [mine,

And mark'd great Nature, in the secret
With chemic pow'r the glowing ore refine;
Patriots, who, proudly prodigal of blood,
The rage of fiercest tyrants have withstood;
And statesmen, of unspotted honour prov'd,
By freedom cherish'd and by Britons lov'd;
An awful throng! in sculptur'd marble
frown,

And fire the soul to deeds of high renown.

To swell thy proud Museum's varied
stores,

Art pours its tribute from a thousand shores;
While ransack'd Nature nobler treasures
yields, [fields!

Rich harvests, glean'd from subterranean
Here glitt'ring spars the curious eye invite,
There radiant chrystals shoot their trembling
light; [hue,

Here the bright Beryl flames, of blood-red
There the deep Sapphire beams celestial
blue;

Now Amethysts their purple light display,
Now the green Emeralds shed their softer
ray;

For rows of brilliant Pearl soft virgins sigh,
For veins of virgin Gold rich misers die!

O LEXXSON! circle with a triple chain
The shining treasure which those shelves
contain;

For what can Beauty's magic pow'r with-
stand,

Or what, fell Av'rice! check thy grasping
hand?

*Lines written as an Epitaph on the Rev. WIL-
LIAM MATTHEWS, who died June 20,
1795, aged 26. By the Rev. W. F. Fellow
of New College, Oxford.*

WHEN (as in future time he passes by
To read each moral with enquiring
eye)

The rural traveller perchance shall come,
And rest awhile to view this hallow'd tomb;
If e'er to him that sympathy was known
Which form two souls alike, and makes them
one;

If e'er affection taught his heart to melt,
And gen'rous friendship in his bosom dwelt,
Here may he pause o'er thy untimely fate,
O thou—most friendly—most affectionate!
Whom, though thy ev'ry virtue could not save,
Nor truth, nor goodness, rescue from the
grave;

Yet the fresh tear of memory shall flow
From all who knew thy value here below;
And, while thy loss we mourn with genuine
grief, [lict!

Hark—a sweet voice that whispers kind re-
"Thou in the paths of piety hast trod,
"Come, spirit, to the bosom of thy God!"

WAITTIN

WRITTEN AT THE BEGINNING OF THE
WINTER, 1789, ON FIRST HEARING
THE EVENING-BELL.

IN the rude period of the Norman conquest,
Ere the sweet scenes of mild domestic life
Had charm'd to bliss refin'd the ev'ning hours,
The Curfew, as the herald of the night,
Proclaim'd abruptly her dread reign com-
menc'd;

The social fire, the chearing lights, extinct,
Array'd in robes of tyranny she came,
Not to ascend, but sternly seize, the throne.
Seven centuries have revolv'd, and Night
now wears

The aspect of a pow'r benign and gentle,
Who comes in peace to claim her native
rights

(A claim which none but Nature's foes resist),
The faithful guardian of her realm's repose.
The harsh imperious Curfew is no more;
The Ev'ning-bell succeeds; its accents fall
In solemn pleasing cadence on the ear,
And strike the pensive mind with tender
thought.

Winter returns—with festive joys—with
suffering severe,

With amity—and discord in his train,
To fill the vary'd lots of human life,
And sum the good and evil of our days.
Beyond what virtue gives, and vice effects,
The computation is not ours to make;
But this is clear—that virtue now obtains
The highest good which we can find on
earth,

And an exemption from the deepest ills;
That it will finally produce to man
More than his utmost wish or thought can
reach.

Festivity and Mirth receive as guests
Whom courtesy requires you to admit,
But never take them to your heart as friends;
They lead to Dissipation's fatal maze.
Grateful collect around your ev'ning fire
The tender ties of nature; seek in them
(While Heav'n indulgent spares its choicest
gifts),

By ev'ry soft endearment, those regards
Which ever form'd the happiest hours of life;
Nor are they selfish or confin'd regards;—
Thus cherish'd and improv'd, they will diffuse
The warmest sentiments of social love,
The finest feelings o'er the human heart.
The Ev'ning-bell its stated hour observer,
Not, as of old, intrusive on our joys,
But to remind us they are passing on;
And warn us so to prize the dear delights,
The fond attachments, of the kindred soul,
With which the Pow'r Supreme has bless'd
us here,

That we may meet, prepar'd, his great de-
sign

To point our view to that superior state,
Where all our purest pleasures shall revive,
Not for the short and transient dates of Time,
But to Eternity's immense extent.

B.

LINES ON MY BIRTH-DAY.

SAY, why should mirth or empty joy
My time or wiser thoughts employ
On this my natal day?
Once more my annual glass has run,
Once more the race of time begun,
Swift hast'ning to decay.

Condemn'd to range this world of gloom,
Or sink untimely to the tomb,
Unpity'd and forlorn,
Say, would not gratulation seem
The airy nothing of a dream,
Or contumelious scorn?

My days and years unheeded go,
Unmark'd but as the hand of woe
Their varying shape shall form;
Some pass beneath Oppression's arm,
Some, fill'd with jealous Love's alarm,
Can scarce endure the storm.

That "glory leads but to the grave,
"From which nor wealth nor beauty save,"
Full well the Poet knew;
To that lone mansion of the dead
Not only paths of pleasure lead,
But paths of sorrow too."

When first my infant mind display'd
Its infant bud, and sought the aid
Of reason's genial ray,
No love parental rear'd the flow'r,
Or nurs'd it, till attain'd the pow'r
To brave the stormy day.

When Childhood tried its little art
To captivate a father's heart,
Or sooth his mind to peace,
Too oft were blows the sad reward,
Or menaces, or usage hard,
As urg'd by wild caprices.

When rip'ning age's strength began
To down my cheek, and tell the man,
Then baleful envy came,
Pleas'd to detract, and glad to hear
The tale, which, music in his ear,
Yet damn'd my rising fame.

Man's fullest stature now attain'd,
No lasting comfort have I gain'd,
But this; that, now resign'd,
Whatever befalls, abroad I roam
To seek, I hope, an happier home,
And leave the wretch behind.

Still I rejoice, O natal day,
That you this annual visit pay,
Not, as I calmly own,
That many years I wish to live,
Ah! little pleasure will they give,
But, that another's flown!

LORD O—— TO LADY P——.

ACEPT this purse, 'tis not quite new,
But seems exactly made for you;
For, at one end, its vast extent
At Lady-day will hold your rent;
Or else be deemed a circuit fit,
For your good humour and your wit.

The

The other end, alas! contains
A space just made to hold your gains!
And, after the campaign of Loo,
May hold your rent and prudence too.

SONNET,

TO CLARA, UPON HER ASKING THE AUTHOR WHOM HE LOVED.

YOU ask me whom I love, and where
the blooms?

Beside the Thames, in some sequester'd vale,
On woody steeps, or where Augusta's domes,
And countless spires, the low'ring clouds
affail.

Such as the nymph of some romantic tale,
Such is my love! Not Fancy's magic looms
Weave forms so rich; nor half so sweet
the gale, [fumes!

Though proudly fraught with Araby's per-
On! she is chaste as is the ev'ning star

That nightly twinkles o'er the trembling
stream,

Or flies before the pale moon's silvery ear,
What time she haunts the young Endymion's
dream.

Now look not, sweet one, for this Dian far,
For Clara is the mistress of my theme.

ALGERNON.

TRANSLATION OF A DIRGE

Written by LA SOURCE and SILLERY, while
imprisoned by ROBERSPIERRE in the
Prison of the Luxembourg.

BY MISS WILLIAMS.

CALM all the tumults that invade
Our souls, and lend thy pow'ful aid;

O source of Mercy! soothe our pains,
And break, O break, our cruel chains!

To Thee the Captive pours his cry,
To Thee the Mourner loves to fly;

The incense of our tears receive,
'Tis all the incense we can give.

Eternal Pow'r, our cause defend,
O God, of Innocence the friend!

Near Thee for ever she resides,
In Thee for ever she confides.

Then know'st the secrets of the breast,

Then know'st th' oppressor and th' oppress;
Do thou our wrongs with pity see,

Avert a doom offending Thee;

But, should the murderer's arm prevail,
Should tyranny our lives assail,

Unmov'd, triumphant, scorning death,
We'll bless Thee with our latest breath.

The hour, th' glorious hour, will come,
That consecrates the Patriot's tomb;

And, with the pang our memory claims,
Our country will avenge our names.

PARODIES OF SHAKESPEARE.

No. XX.

He was in double trust,

First a Briton, and a good king's subject,
Both strong against the deed; then as a
scholar,

Who should 'gainst fact on shut out ev'ry plea,

Not take the chair himself. Besides, this
traitor

Had laid his subtle plan so deep, had been
So foul in his offence, that his seed counsel,
Though trumpet-tongu'd, did argue in vain
against

The clear-prov'd justice of his taking off.

Him soon the hangman, stripped like a
bruiser,

Striding the cart, and lashing on the horse,
Shall breathless swing, pendent in cur'd
chains,

A horrid sight, held up to ev'ry eye,
Nor Pity drop a tear.

MACBETH, i. 7.

I do remember an Attorney,
At that smart house he dwells; whom late I
noted,

With winning phrase and ever ready bow,
Soliciting votes: courteous were his looks,
Election-treats had cover'd well his bones;

And in his office hung the county map,
The Chancellor gilt-fram'd, and other prints

Of long-rob'd judges; and about his shelves
A vast collection of law-commentaries,

Statutes at large, reports, state trials,

Leases, renewals, and conveyances,

Remnants of parchmen, and old dusty deeds,
Were rang'd in order, and made up a show.

Noting his fluency, to myself I said

An if a man did need his will made now,

Or marriage-settlement, or put out money,

Whose pretent sale is profit, on a mortgage,
Here lives a civil gentleman will do it.

Being Hilary term I'll call upon him.

ROMEO, V. 2.

HOW crowd the numbers to yon Bank!
There will we go, and let the sound of mo-
ney

Chink in our ears; such bustle at high noon
Delights the griping trade of usury.

Look at the notes; see how the heavy desks
Are thick o'erlaid with guineas of bright gold:

There's not the lowest clerk whom we be-
hold

But in his station like an angel talks,

Still issuing out the cash to keen-eyed claimants;
Such glee is in receiving dividends;

But, 'hilt these mud-wall'd cells of poverty
Do vilely close us in, we cannot share them.

Come, hold and, "in a new offence to please,"
With duteous touches pierce your grandam's

ear [poets
To draw out from her stock; for, what the
Did feign, that Orpheus drew trees, stones,

and floods,
Is thought to be made payable at sight.

The man that hath no money in his purse,

Not can meet with credit on his name,
Is fit for treasons, mobs, equalty;

The monies of his spirit are fly as theft,

And his affections dark as area very,

Let no such man be trusted.—

MERCHANT OF VENICE, V. 1.

MASTER SHALLOW.

IN-

INTELLIGENCE OF IMPORTANCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Extract of a Letter from Rear-Admiral MURRAY, Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels employed in North America, to EVAN NEPEAN, Esq. dated Halifax, June 22, 1795.

"On the 7th of January, I sent the Oiseau and Arconaut to cruise; and on the 11th, the Argonaut returned, bringing with her the French corvette L'Esperance, which she took on the 8th. No 2, is a Copy of Captain Ball's letter to me, mentioning the circumstances of her capture — As I found the Esperance completely fitted and in good repair, and being much in want of a vessel of the kind, on the 30th of January I sent her and the Lynx to cruise. These vessels took a privateer from Charleston, named La Co-cardre Nationale, mounting 14 guns and 6 swivels, and carrying 80 men. They also retook the ship Norfolk, of Belfast, and brig George, of Workington. The former they sent to Providence, and the latter to Halifax. The Squadron retook an American ship, called the Ceres, laden with Dutch property, from Amsterdam to Surinam, which had been captured near the Port of her destination by a French privateer from Baltimore, and sent her to Halifax.

Argonaut, Lyn Haven Bay, Jan. 11.

"2. "SIR, I have the satisfaction to acquaint you, that on the 8th instant, Cape Henry then bearing E. S. E. about eighteen leagues, I captured a French Republican ship of war called the Esperance, mounting twenty-two guns (six and four pounds), and one hundred and thirty men, commanded by Mons. De St. Laurent, a Lieutenant de Vaisseau. She is a very complete vessel, and sails well. She had been out fifty-six days from Rochefort, and was bound to the Chesapeake.

I have the honour to be, &c.

ALEX. JOHN BALL.

Horse-Guards, Aug. 1. The following Dispatches from General the Honourable Sir J. VAUGHAN have been received by the Right Hon. H. DUNDAS, one of His MAJESTY'S Secretaries of State.

Martinico, June 22, and 23.

"SIR, It is with infinite concern I acquaint you, that Brigadier-General Stewart was under the necessity of evacuating the Island of St. Lucia on the 19 inst.

The natural strength of Morne Fortune had encouraged me to hope that I should be able to maintain that post until the arrival of a reinforcement; but, by the capture of Pigeon Island, when least expected, and the subsequent loss of the Vigie on the 17th inst. on which alone depended our uninterrupted communication with the Carenage, this evacuation was judged absolutely unavoidable. It accordingly took place on the evening of the 18th. and was happily effected.

GENY. MAG. Aug. 1795.

fectly undiscovered by the enemy. We are indebted to the great assiduity and uncommon exertions of Captain Barrett, of his Majesty's ship Experiment, that the garrison was brought off with the loss of only a few sick, who were unavoidably left behind. I have the honour to forward you by this opportunity some letters and papers, which will give you a full account of the success that has so happily attended his Majesty's arms in the Island of Dominique. The whole body of the enemy, amounting to 400, having consented to become prisoners of war, has relieved us from the anxiety we were under for the fate of that Island."

Extract of a Letter from Lieutenant-Colonel EDWARD MADDEN, to General Sir JOHN VAUGHAN, dated Prince Rupert's, June 22.

"I have the pleasure to inform your Excellency, that Capt. Bathe, having made a most judicious disposition of his detachment, so as nearly to surround the enemy in both their encampments; on the 17th instant the first encampment sent in a flag, requesting liberty to lay down their arms, which Capt. Bathe assented to: The conditions have not been as yet reported to me.—Capt. Bathe, on the 19th inst. sent a flag to the second encampment, offering the same terms that had been granted to the first, which they immediately submitted to.—I have now twenty-five Officers prisoners here, two they call Generals, and two hundred and forty-nine rank and file. I am informed, that Capt. Bathe, who is still in Camp, has seventy-nine more with him.—There are a number of them dispersed in two's and three's in the woods, that the English Negroes are in pursuit of, and are hourly bringing some in.—I am sending out small parties of Militia (who have behaved uncommonly well) to the different Parishes, in order to root them out entirely, and hope very soon to have to report to your Excellency that there is not a Brigand in the Island."

Extract of a Letter from Lieutenant Colonel MADDEN, to General Sir JOHN VAUGHAN.

"SIR, *Prince Rupert's, June 27.*

"I have the pleasure to inform your Excellency, that the invasion of and the Rebellion in this Island is now entirely settled; every Frenchman that landed, being either killed or prisoner, and the inhabitants of the rebellious parishes sent prisoners at Roseau, there to be disposed of by the Governor. The enemy made a third and a fourth expedition against this part of the Island, but perceiving that we were prepared to give them a proper reception, they returned to Marie Galante, firing a gun, and shewing National Colours."

Horse-Guards, Aug. 1. By Dispatches received from General the Hon. Sir JOHN VAUGHAN, dated Martinico, June 28, it appears,

appears, that in the Island of Grenada, the White French people, who had joined the Brigands, were daily surrendering themselves at the British out-posts; that in the windward part of the Island, most of the Negroes had returned to their estates, and on some were making Sugar; that a party of the Brigands, consisting of picked men, with their Chief, Fedon, at their head, had been routed, with considerable slaughter, by a detachment of his Majesty's troops, under the command of Lieut. Hinuber of the 68th reg. In this action Lieut. Darling, of the 9th reg. and 4 privates, were slightly wounded.

By a letter from Lieut.-Col. LEIGHTON, to General Sir JOHN VAUGHAN, dated St. Vincent's, June 23, it appears, that on the 12th of that month, the enemy's post on the Vigie had been carried by assault, and that the Commandant was wounded and taken. The enemy are said to have lost in this affair 250 men. The loss of the British consisted of, Captain Pignet, of the 60th reg. and 9 privates, killed—Capt. Law and Forster, of the 16th. reg. Lieut. Tomson, of the 60th 1 Serjeant, 46 privates, wounded. It is farther stated, that very few of the French, who had taken part with the Charaibs, were left throughout the Island; and that Lieut.-Col. Leighton, after this success, had advanced into the Charaib Country, and taken post on Mount Young.

Admiralty-Office, Aug. 1. Dispatches have been received from Sir J. B. WARREN, Bart. K. B. dated La Pomone, at sea, July 24, 1795, stating, that the Peninsula of Quiberon, with Fort Penhievre, which had been taken possession of by the French regiments in the pay of Great Britain on the 3d of that month, was surprized by the enemy on the night of the 21st. It appears, that, owing to the desertion and treacherous behaviour of some private soldiers belonging to some of the regiments above-mentioned, the enemy were enabled to get possession of the Fort before any effectual disposition of resistance could be made. A part of the troops, to the amount of about 900, together with near 1500 of the Royalist inhabitants, who had joined the regiments in the pay of Great Britain, effected their embarkation on-board the ships. The remainder fell into the hands of the enemy, together with such stores and ammunition as had been landed. A great proportion of the principal articles were, however, still on-board the transports which accompanied the expedition. The Squadron proceeded to the Islands of Houat and Hedic, where the troops were landed.

Admiralty-Office, Aug. 4. Extracts of Letters from Admiral Sir JOHN LAFOREY, Bart. Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels at Barbadoes and the Leeward Islands, to Mr. NEPEAN.

"SIR, Fort-Royal, Martinique, June 23. Lieut. Gen. Sir J. Vaughan having sig-

nified to me, on the 18th inst. the necessity of withdrawing the garrison of St. Lucia with all possible haste, I dispatched directly such ships as I could collect upon the spot, to cover and protect their embarkation; but the occasion pressing exceedingly, Captain John Barrett, commanding his Majesty's ship Experiment, who was stationed at the mouth of the Careenage to co-operate with the garrison, at the desire of General Stewart, embarked the whole in his own ship and a transport, to the amount of 1200, between the hours of twelve at night and five in the morning, and got them safe out of gun-shot except some sick and some women, who were too distantly situated to benefit by his endeavours for them. The latter were, however, sent over to us the next day."

St. Pierre's, Martinique, June 26.

"Since my Letter of the 23d, his Majesty's brig the Drake has arrived, whose Commander parted from the West-India convoy in lat. 42. 52. N. and long. 11. 47. W. in a very hard gale of wind, which he thinks must have greatly dispersed the whole. Since the Drake left Barbadoes, I have received a Letter from Gov. Ricketts, informing me of the arrival at that Island of a part thereof, and of the capture of some, a List of which I inclose. I am hastening forward two frigates, one of which I will send with all possible dispatch to windward of Desadaz, and the other off Bartholomew's, where the enemy send most of their prizes, to recover as many of the captures as may be.

Vessels captured.—Blenheim, with troops; Betsey, ditto; Hanbury, with Government Stores; Aurora, Merchantman; Vintress, ditto; Montserrat, Packet."

St. Pierre's, Martinique, June 30.

"The Packet which came here yesterday brought me a letter from Capt. Charles John-Moore Mansfield, Commander of his Majesty's ship Andromache, who is arrived at Barbadoes, acquainting me, that about forty sail of the convoy have reached that Island. He confirms the account of the captures made by the enemy, of which a list is inclosed, in my letter of the 26th. The Matilda frigate, which I had stationed off Basseterre, Guadeloupe, returned to me yesterday. Her Commander informed me that he had, on the 18th, fallen in with nine sail of ships going into that port, three of which were large frigates, and chased him off. These must be the same that have been cruising to windward of Barbadoes, with the prizes they have made."

Extract of a Letter from Vice-Admiral CALDWELL, late Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels at Barbadoes, &c. to Mr. NEPEAN, dated Spithead, July 29.

"Captain Otway, of his Majesty's sloop Thorn, informed me, that, on the 25th of May, he captured a French ship of war the Courier National, of 18 nine and six pounders, and 119 men. That, on his coming up with

with her, he immediately laid her on-board, and, after an action of thirty-five minutes, (during which two attempts were made to board the *Thorn*) the enemy struck. The *Thorn* had only 5 men wounded, and the French ship 7 killed and 20 wounded. From Captain *Towry's* report, too much praise cannot be given to his Officers and Ship's company for their spirited conduct. Rear-Admiral Thompson returned to Martinique on the 13th of June, after seeing the convoy in safety to 24 deg. 8 min. North, and on his way back captured the *Perdrix*, a French ship of war of 24 guns."

Admiralty-Office, Aug. 4. The following Dispatch was yesterday received from Admiral HOTHAM, by Mr. NEPEAN.

"SIR, *Britannia, Myrtillo Bay, June 20.*

It is with peculiar satisfaction I transmit to you, for their Lordships information, the inclosed letter, which I received this evening by the Fox cutter, from Captain *Towry*, in his Majesty's ship the *Dido*, giving an account of a most gallant and spirited action, which took place on the 24th inst. between that Frigate, in company with the *Lowestoffe*, Captain Middleton, on their way to reconnoitre off the Hieres Islands, and the *La Minerve*, and *L'Artemise*, French frigates, the termination of which contest by the capture of *La Minerve*, when the great superiority of the enemy's force is considered, reflects the highest honour on the Captains, Officers, and Crews, of the *Dido* and *Lowestoffe*. I am, &c. WM. HOTHAM.

"SIR, *Dido, Port-Mahon, June 27.*

I this day dispatch the Fox Cutter to communicate to you, that, in the execution of your instruction of the 22d instant, with his Majesty's ship *Lowestoffe* under my orders, being, at day-light of the 24th, in latitude 41 deg. 8 min. and longitude 5 deg. 30 min. E. we discovered and chased two French frigates; after some manœuvring they stood towards us, and, at a quarter before nine, A. M. the *Dido*, leading down, commenced a close action with the headmost of the enemy's ships, which falling twice on-board, was, at an early period, much disabled from the loss of her bowsprit, foremast, and main top-mast; our mizen-mast being shot away, we no longer kept-to, at which time the *Lowestoffe* opened a well-directed fire; the enemy's second Frigate then passing, and exchanging the opposite broadsides, his Majesty's ships were kept on the same tack till she went about, when, fearing she might stand to the assistance of the dismasted ship, the *Lowestoffe* was sent in chase; the French Frigate escaped by superior sailing, leaving her friend to be raked, in a very judicious manner, on the return of the *Lowestoffe*, to whose fire she surrendered about noon. The *Dido* having cleared the wreck of the mizen-mast, and bent new topmasts, joined in securing the prize, *La*

Minerve, a new ship, of 42 guns, eighteen-pounders, on the main-deck, and 330 men, a remarkable fast sailer. Her companion we learnt to be *L'Artemise*, of 36 guns. Having given a detail of the action, it becomes as much my duty, as it is my inclination, to acknowledge the very able support of his Majesty's ship *Lowestoffe*; and to testify, that by Captain Middleton's good conduct, the business of the day was, in a great measure, brought to a fortunate issue. I must, at the same time, pay the just tribute of my warmest gratitude to the officers and ship's company I have the honour to command; and it is with deep regret I add, that Lieut. Buckol (First of the *Dido*), a most active Officer, is among the wounded, I fear severely, though he never quitted the deck; Mr. Douglas, the Boatswain, a deserving man, is killed. Captain Middleton's report of the conduct of the Officers and people of the *Lowestoffe*, is also highly flattering. I have the honour to inclose a list of the killed and wounded. Having received information from the prisoners, that the French Fleet were actually at sea, the state of the ships obliged me to run for this port, where I propose fitting jury-masts in the prize, and proceeding to Ajaccio. Circumstances are, I hope, sufficiently strong to plead my excuse for not fully executing your former orders. I remain, &c. G. H. TOWRY.

Killed and wounded on board his Majesty's ships.

Dido: Mr. C. Douglas, Boatswain and 5 Seamen, killed: Mr. R. Buckol, 1st Lieut. R. Willan, Clerk, J. Henley, Quarter-Mast. J. Gregory, Boatswain's Mate, and 11 Seamen, wounded.—*Lowestoffe*: 3 seamen w.

Admiralty-Office, Aug. 7. Extract of a Letter from Admiral HOTHAM, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships in the Mediterranean, to Mr. NEPEAN.

SIR, *Britannia, at Sea, July 14.*

You will be pleased to inform the r Lordships, that I dispatched on the 4th instant, from St. Fiorenzo, the *Agamemnon*, *Meleager*, *Ariadne*, *Moselle*, and *Muten* Cutter, under the orders of Captain Nelson, whom I directed to call off Genoa for the *Inconstant* and *Southampton* frigates that were laying there, and to take them with him, if, from the intelligence he might there obtain, he should find it necessary. On the morning of the 7th, I was much surprized to learn that the above squadron was seen in the Offing, returning into port, pursued by the enemy's fleet, which, by General De Vin's letter (the latest account I had received), I had reason to suppose were certainly at Toulon. Immediately on the enemy's appearance, I made every preparation to put to sea after them; and, notwithstanding the unpleasant predicament we were in, most of the ships being in the midst of watering and refitting, I was yet enabled, by the zeal and extraordinary exertions of the officers

s-rs and men, to get the whole of the fleet under weigh that night, as soon as the land-wind permitted us to move; from which time we neither saw nor heard any thing of the enemy till the 12th. when, being to the Eastward, and within sight of the Hieres Islands, two vessels were spoken with by Captain Hotham of the Cyclops and Captain Boys of La Fleche, who acquainted them they had seen the French fleet, not many hours before, to the Southward of those islands: upon which information, I made the signal before night to prepare for battle, as an indication to our fleet that the enemy was near. Yesterday, at day-break, we discovered them to leeward of us, on the larboard tack, consisting of twenty-three sail, seventeen of which proved to be of the line; the wind at this time blew very hard from the W. N. W. attended with a heavy swell, and six of our ships had to bend maintop-sails, in the room of those that were split by the gale in the course of the night. I caused the fleet, however, to be formed, with all possible expedition, on the larboard line of bearing, carrying all sail possible to preserve that order, and to keep the wind of the enemy, in the hopes of cutting them off from the land, from which we were only five leagues distant. At eight o'clock, finding they had no other view but that of endeavouring to get from us, I made the signal for a general chase, and for the ships to take suitable stations for their mutual support, and to engage the enemy, as arriving up with them, in succession; but the baffling winds and vexatious calms, which render every naval operation in this country doubtful, soon afterwards took place, and allowed a few only of our van ships to get up with the enemy's rear about noon, which they attacked so warmly, that, in the course of an hour after, we had the satisfaction to find one of their sternmost ships, viz. L'Alcide, of 74 guns, had struck; the rest of their fleet, favoured by a shift of wind to the Eastward, (that placed them now to the Windward of us) had got so far into Frejus Bay, whilst the major part of ours was becalmed in the Offing, that it became impossible for any thing farther to be effected; and those of our ships which were engaged had approached so near to the shore, that I judged it proper to call them off by signal. If the result of the day was not so completely satisfactory as the commencement promised, it is my duty to state, that no exertions could be more unanimous than those of the fleet under my command; and it would be injustice to the general merit of all, to select individual instances of commendation, had no superiority of sailing placed some of the ships in an advanced situation, of which they availed themselves in the most distinguished and honourable manner; and amongst the number was the Victory, having Rear-Ad-

miral Man on-board, who had shifted his flag to that ship upon this occasion. I am sorry to say that the Alcide, about half an hour after she had struck, by some accident, caught fire in her fore-top, before she was taken possession of, and the flames spread with such rapidity that the whole ship was soon in a blaze; several boats from the fleet were dispatched, as quickly as possible, to rescue as many of her people as they could save from the destruction that awaited them, and three hundred of them were in consequence preserved, when the ship blew up with the most awful and tremendous explosion, and between three and four hundred people are supposed to have perished. Inclosed herewith is a list of the killed and wounded on-board the different ships that were engaged, by which their Lordships will perceive our loss has not been great: and I have the pleasure to add, that the damages sustained by those ships have been such as can easily be remedied. Had we fortunately fallen in with the enemy any distance from the land, I flatter myself, we should have given a decisive blow to their naval force in those seas; and although the advantage of yesterday may not appear to be of any great moment, I yet hope it will have served as a check upon their present operations, be they what they may.

W. HOTHAM.

Return of the Officers and Men killed and wounded on-board the undermentioned ship of the Fleet under Admiral HOTHAM's command, in action with the French fleet, July 13.

Victory—1 Midshipman, 3 Marines, killed; 11 seamen wounded.

Captain—1 seaman killed.

Culloden—2 seamen killed; First Lieut. L. Whitter, and 4 seamen, wounded.

Blenheim—2 seamen killed, 2 wounded.

Defence—1 seaman killed, 6 wounded.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Copy of a Letter from His Excellency the Right Hon. Sir Gilbert Elliot, Bart. Viceroy of Corsica, to Admiral Lord Hood.

“ My Lord, *Bastia, April 25, 1795.*

“ I have the honour of transmitting to your Excellency a Letter from the President of the Chamber of Parliament, inclosing the Thanks of the Chamber, for the distinguished part which your Excellency has taken for the deliverance of Corsica, and the invaluable services which have been rendered to this Country, by the uniform zeal, application, courage, and ability, displayed by your Excellency, and by the Officers and Men under your orders, during every period of your command. The Chamber has still farther evinced the grateful affection and attachment of Corsica towards your Excellency, by requesting you to sit for your Picture, which they propose to place in the Chamber of Parliament. It is with unfeigned satisfaction

faction that I avail myself of the present occasion, to assure your Excellency of my hearty concurrence in every sentiment expressed by the Chamber, and to bear cordial testimony to those eminent exertions, which I was most fortunate to witness, and to which the successful issue of so important enterprise must in great measure be ascribed. I have the honour to be, with every sentiment of respect and esteem, my Lord, your Excellency's most obedient, and faithful humble Servant, GILBERT ELLIOT."

Constantinople, July 9. At eight o'clock last night, a terrible fire broke out, which lasted 13 hours, by which the most considerable, rich, and beautiful, part of the city, has been reduced to ashes. Amongst others, 200 warehouses with provisions, wood, &c. became a prey to the flames. The loss thereby sustained is computed upwards of 12 Millions of Piastres.

Rome, July 11. Letter from Louis XVIII. to the Pope.—"It is with the most lively sorrow that I inform your Holiness of the death of King Louis XVII. my honoured Lord and Nephew, who on the 8th of this month sunk under the pressure of the rigorous treatment which he incessantly experienced from the assassins of his august Father. Become by his death Most Christian King, I am sensible of the obligations which such a title implies upon me; and the first of my cares will be, to make the Roman Catholic Religion flourish in my kingdom. Your Holiness has long been acquainted with my sentiments of veneration for your person, and attachment to the Holy See. You will always find them in the eldest son of the Church, who implores your Apostolic benediction. I am, most Holy Father, your Holiness's very zealous Son,
Verona, 24th June. (Signed) LOUIS."

Paris, July 21. This capital is now as tranquil as if it had experienced no tumult for the last six months. Already some rye has been cut down in the environs of this city. The produce has been a third more than that of last year. That of the harvest in general is calculated at an increase of one-sixth. The price of grain is however still increasing: in the district of Bourg Egalité the bushel of wheat brings from 250 to 300 livres. 12 bushels of new rye have been sold here for as many hundred livres.

EAST-INDIA NEWS.

Calcutta, Dec. 20. On Sunday last, as a party of Gentlemen were in pursuit of a Boipe, in the vicinity of Dum Dum, they most unexpectedly roused a royal Tiger: the animal immediately seized on the first person near him, (which happened to be a native servant, who was carrying a gun,) and killed him on the spot. The Gentlemen, alarmed as they were, did not retire

from the place where the accident happened, without attempting to rescue the poor fellow from the jaws of the monster; they discharged their pieces at him, but as they were all loaded with small shot, they made no sensible impression on him; he continued to devour his prey, until the sporting party assembled a number of the country people, who by shouting and beating of tom-toms, at length drove him off. Intelligence of this unfortunate affair was immediately dispatched to Calcutta, for the information of some keen sportsmen, who delight in the manly exercise and dangerous amusement of Tiger-hunting. The party was soon formed; and the gentlemen who composed it, proceeded to the ground without delay, armed for the purpose, and mounted on Elephants. Nor were they long in finding out the ferocious animal, who was weltering in gore when they came up with him. An immediate attack was begun; but, instead of retreating, the Tiger made a successful spring, and fastened upon one of the elephants. The driver was not, however, dismayed; for, by a very severe blow struck with his hook on a tender part of the enraged animal, he forced him to quit his hold. Several shot were then fired at him, and although most of them took place, yet none had touched a vital part. The animal, however, became furious beyond description, running at and charging every thing that came near him, until one of the party, well known for his prowess in the field, as well as dexterity, intrepidly advanced upon him, and with a hog-spear pinned the grisly monster to the ground.

AMERICAN NEWS.

Quebeck, June 8. "A few months ago we were very apprehensive that a French Fleet might be sent to attack this place; but so great is the general confidence in the present First Lord of the Admiralty, and so much are the English here elated by his spirited exertions, that they have never felt themselves in so much security since the beginning of the War as they do at this moment."

New-York, June 27. "The Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation, between Great Britain and the United States of America, was ratified on the 24th. by the Senate of the United States. It is understood that this is the final decision of the United States on the subject; but there is no person in America duly authorized on the part of Great Britain to exchange Ratifications, consequently the Treaty must go to Europe for that purpose, and the execution of it must be delayed so long."

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh, July 5. About 10 days ago, a large field of hay was cut down in the neighbourhood of Dumbarton,

Edinburgh

Edinburgh, July 25. Saturday last, a vessel of a new construction, belonging to Patrick Miller, Esq. of Dalswinton, was launched at the Kingholm, a mile below Dumfries, in presence of a great number of spectators. As this vessel is kept afloat by the buoyancy of her bottom, she cannot sink; and from the manner in which she is built, it is believed she cannot separate at sea. Although this vessel does not draw a foot of water, yet she tacks and bears up, before the wind, as quickly as any vessel of a great draught of water, and holds a wind equally well. It is said that Mr. Miller, who has expended great sums of money in building ships and vessels of different constructions, with a view to improve naval architecture, is confident that a vessel of this construction cannot be used to carry a heavy cargo; yet the principles upon which it is built will be the means, in process of time, to save numbers of lives to every Nation in the world possessing a sea-coast.

Edinburgh, Aug. 13. Yesterday we had a most tremendous thunder-shower, which overflowed the streets of this city, and we fear may have injured the crop in those parts where it fell. The atmosphere for many days preceding had been very close and warm.

COUNTRY NEWS.

In *Newport* church, in the Isle of Wight, lies interred the Princess Elizabeth, daughter of Charles the First. The coffin is of one leaded case only, which makes it probable there was no outer one. The inscription bears the date of the year 1650. It is in the Chancel, and was discovered by accident during the last year, upon occasion of the death of the Hon. Mr. West.

A Farmer at *Biggleswade*, Bedfordshire, has arrived at a degree of perfection in the hatching of Fowls, worthy the attention of the publick.—He places the eggs upon wool in a kind of stove, erected for that purpose, the heat of which is carefully regulated by a thermometer.—From the eggs of 17 ducks, laid last year, he has raised near 500 young ones.

July 8. The colours which had been worked by Lady Prescott and her daughter, were delivered, in *Theobald's Park*, to the Corps of *Hertsfordshire* Volunteers, commanded by Sir George Prescott, Bart. when an excellent Address (accompanied by a prayer suited to the occasion) was delivered to the Volunteers, by the Rev. M. Mac Culloch, Vicar of Bradfield, Suffolk, and Curate of Cheshunt. The corps went through their several evolutions and firings with great applause, and, after partaking of a dinner, at the house of their Captain, paraded through the town of Enfield, and in the evening retired to their respective homes in good order.

Bath, July 8. Thursday the men belonging to the new Coal-work at Timbury, drew in a waggon from the pit to Mr.

Groom's yard in this city, a solid piece of coal, of uncommon magnitude, which weighed one ton, 5½ cwt. and 20 lbs. (nearly 26 cwt.)

Reading, July 13. On Monday morning last the following melancholy occurrence took place in the Bishop of Winchester's Park at *Farnham Castle*. As the keeper was walking in the park, attended by two assistants, they observed four men armed with a gun each; they instantly made after them, although only the keeper was armed, who had a double barreled gun; when they got near them, one of the men presented his gun, declaring he would fire if they did not keep off; they, however, persisting in approaching them, the men fired, and killed one of the keeper's companions, an old man, on the spot; the keeper then fired one of his barrels, which was loaded with shot, at the legs of his opponents, thinking to intimidate them: on which the three, whose guns were loaded, fired at the keeper and his companion, but luckily without the intended effect, though the keeper heard the balls whiz by him; he then fired his remaining barrel, which was loaded with ball, and killed one of them. The report of the guns bringing some people to the spot, the three men were secured, and lodged in goal.

Friday, Aug. 14. A violent storm of thunder and lightning, last night, and this morning, has done considerable damage.

At *Widowich*, a house was set on fire by one of the flashes; and the flames having communicated to an adjoining dwelling, they were both consumed to the ground, together with the whole of the furniture.

The wife of a gentleman, who has an iron foundery at *Deptford*, was struck by the lightning, and fell down dead immediately. The body is said to have been much disfigured by the operation of such a vast body of the elemental fluid as appears to have surrounded her at the instant of the accident.

At *Dover*, the storm was violent; and rain poured in torrents down the hills. As a cart and four horses, belonging to Mr. Coleman, of the Priory, were carrying a load of dung, a violent clap of thunder, attended with lightning, killed the four horses and the driver, Andrew Greaves.

At *Oxford*, the storm began about nine in the evening, and continued till two in the morning. The flashes of lightning were exceedingly vivid and incessant, and one clap of thunder in particular was loud and tremendous. The beautiful spire of St. Mary's Church is considerably injured by the lightning, which has disjointed and broken many of the stones, perforated the dial of the clock, and discoloured the gilt figure of XII. Mr. Mailam, the master of the Blue Boar Inn, was struck senseless by a flash; and, in Blue-boar-lane, a ball of fire entered the tiles of Mr. Gee's house, and passing through Mr. Boswell's, fell into an adjoining yard without doing any injury.

At *Affey*, the end of a barn was shattered by the lightning.

A seafaring man was killed by it near *Ludworth*.

At *Reading*, the storm began about 9 o'clock, and lasted till after one in the morning. The lightning was unusually vivid, and several of the claps of thunder awfully tremendous. Two horses, out of four, the property of farmer Appleton, that were grazing in a field at *Bargfield*, were struck dead by the lightning; and a fine large oak, in the park of John Blgrave, Esq. of *Calcot*, was split, and entirely stripped of its bark.

At *Budlers Mill*, near *Bedford*, a horse in a pasture was so terrified that he broke his leg in attempting to leap over a fence.

Two horses belonging to the *Shrewsbury* Mail-coach were struck down on the road, while going in full speed, and lay stupid for a quarter of an hour, when they recovered; but were so perverse that they broke the splinter-bar, and the mail could not proceed.

At *Stamford*, the York coach was delayed four hours, the coachman not daring to proceed, from the speedy alternative of light and darkness.

A tremendous tempest passed over *Sheffield* and its neighbourhood; and, though the storm was of short duration, considerable mischief was done. A person labouring in a field near *Birly Common*, was struck dead by the lightning, and his two children were thrown upon the ground, but neither of them were hurt.

At *Beighton*, *Derbyshire*, Mr. John Needham, a respectable farmer, was killed by lightning, as he was twitching in his land there. Three other persons were also with him, and were struck down, but received no injury. They were not able to see each other for some minutes after from smoke and sulphur. The lightning tore and shattered the deceased's cloaths all to pieces, melted several buttons, and tore his shoes from his feet, drove out every nail in the shoes, and one of his shoe-buckles was found broken a considerable distance from him.

At *Fiddalling*, in *Norfolk*, a fire-ball fell down the chimney of one Thomas Carr, a labouring man of that parish, which split the chimney and back of the house; the tea-kettle, and the hake on which it was suspended, were both melted down. The poor woman sat a looking glass on her lap, and was going to put on her cap, when she was struck blind: her husband was knocked down, and remained senseless for some time; and the looking-glass they have not been able to find, not even the least remains of it. A child of about a year old, sitting in a chair in the corner, received no hurt, but was covered all over with soot by the explosion.

Mr. Foyster, of *Northwold*, *Norfolk*, had a barn burnt to the ground by the lightning.

At *Feltborpe*, a horse belonging to Mr. Springall was struck dead by the lightning. A cow and some sheep and geese were killed on *Wymondham* common. A large timber-tree, belonging to the Rev. Mr. Drake of *Wymondham*, was also shivered. A cottage was burnt down at *Wood Dalling*; and a barn at *Wroxham*.

A child killed at *Grimstone*, a cow killed at *Grimstone*, a cow killed at *Pickenham*; a hay stack fired at *Wendling*; and two barns, a stable, and outhouse adjoining, burnt at *Northwold*, in the occupation of Mr. Foyster, a tenant to Mr. Partridge, the King's Counsel.

At *Lewes*, the lightning did considerable damage; in the parish of *Worthe*, five sheep, belonging to Mr. Brooker, were killed by it: a windmill, at *Coptborne*, in the above parish, in the occupation of Mr. Locke, was shivered to pieces; the mill at *Godstone* caught fire, and was burnt down; a chimney of Mr. Chatfield's house, of *Craroley*, was much damaged; and a house at *Enfield*, occupied by Mr. Bowel, was partly destroyed.

At *Cuckfield*, a fire-ball fell in the middle of the street, but luckily did no mischief.

At *Lynn*, and in its neighbourhood, the tempest continued nine hours incessantly and did considerable damage. Many houses were unroofed, and stock perished. The rain descended in cataracts: and the bursts of thunder were awful beyond description, particularly that of 6 o'clock, the most tremendous ever remembered to have been heard there.

Considerable damage has been sustained in different parts of *Suffolk*, amongst which the following has come to our knowledge: Two cottages were burnt down at *Great Waldingfield*, and an aged woman was with great difficulty preserved from the flame. A windmill at *Whepstead* was much damaged. The chimney of a cottage was thrown down, and a window broken to pieces, at *Cavendish*.

A horse belonging to Mr. Ely, grocer, of *Bury*, was so much frightened that he ran his head against a wall in the paddock, and was killed on the spot.

At Mr. Thos. Hemstead's, *Wickhambrook*, a window was driven in, and a copper fixed in a brew-house so much damaged as to render the same useless.

A fine horse belonging to Mr. Prick, of *Ashfield-hall*, *Wickhambrook*, was killed, and the bark of a timber-tree nearly stripped off. A horse was also killed at Mr. Ward's, *Harokedon*; and a large farm-house at *Syleham*, the same afternoon, was entirely consumed, but the household goods, except one bed, were fortunately preserved.

A granary and stable of Mr. Vipon, at *Southery*, near *Newmarket*, were set on fire by the lightning, and all attempts to save them were ineffectual.

A girl, about eighteen years of age, who was on a visit to some relations at *Moullee*, near Newport-Pagnell, being greatly alarmed, arose from bed with the rest of the family, and, standing near the chimney-piece, was struck dead by a flash of lightning. She expired without a groan, and there was not the least mark of violence discovered about her.

At *Gloucester*, the storm began between 9 and 10: a very black cloud was observed coming from the S. W. and as it advanced it seemed to open, and the most vivid lightning, attended with loud peals of thunder, burst forth, and a heavy fall of rain ensued. At *Huntley*, a large elm was struck by the lightning, which took three directions down the body of the tree, and made grooves in the bark four inches wide; the bark torn off was carried to the distance of more than 100 yards. At *Norwood-Green*, in the parish of *Westbury*, a large tree was blasted by the lightning in such a manner, that it continued burning on Friday morning. A person riding from *Newnham* at *Glaxhill* had his horse struck down, and the beast for some time lay motionless, though it afterwards recovered. Several persons saw balls of electric fire descend from the cloud.

At *Newcastle*, the weather had been remarkably warm and sultry for several days, with frequent showers at intervals. On the 12th at night, between 10 and 11, a most severe and awful storm of lightning (without any thunder) came on, which continued for two or three hours, and was succeeded by a torrent of rain, that uninterruptedly lasted till next morning. The lightning was uncommonly quick, large, and vivid.

In *Ireland*, during the same storm, a ball of fire fell on a house a little above *Dundrum*.—It struck a man and two women senseless for a considerable time, killed a mastiff dog that was at the door, and then forced its way through the roof, taking some slates and the ridge tiling off it, broke a pane of glass, and took some stones out of the wall. The man and two women were the only people in the house; they recovered together, and none of them could tell how long they were in a state of insensibility.

Oxford, Aug. 15. The Farmers in this County began reaping pretty generally on Monday last. The crops are abundant, particularly barley, and the late hot scorching weather has ripened them very suddenly. From the universal prospect of a speedy and plentiful harvest, wheat has sunk this week considerably in price: at *Chipping-Norton*, there was a reduction in the price of ten pounds per load, there being many more samples offered than were sold. Wheat has fallen in price considerably in many other markets, particularly *Oswestry*, *Leicester*, and *Birmingham*; at the former place it is lowered 5s. a strike.

Friday, Aug. 21. This afternoon came on, in the neighbourhood of *Richmond*, &c. a most awful storm of thunder and lightning, accompanied by violent hail and rain. It seemed to extend for several miles round the country, and was felt in a degree in the metropolis. The thunder was not remarkably loud, but the peals were very long in duration, continuing without the smallest intermission for several minutes. At *Putey*, and in the vicinity, hail-stones of an unusual size fell in great quantities, which may be accounted an extraordinary phenomenon, considering the excessive heat which preceded the storm. Violent hail, of a large size, fell also at *Enfield*. No great mischief has yet been heard of; but the effects of such a tempest, it is natural to expect, must have been severely felt in its progress.

The inhabitants of *Isseworth*, *Middlesex*, have come to a resolution to petition Parliament to enable them to inclose *Hounslow-Heath* in small farms; and several of the circumjacent parishes have determined to follow their example. The Duke of *Northumberland*, who is Lord of the Manor, highly approves of the proposition.

The reduction in the expense of supporting the poor in *Shrewsbury*, since the first opening of the House of Industry, has been wonderfully great. At another, situated at *Bulcamp* in *Suffolk*, a debt of 12,000l. has been paid off, and the last year there remained 1000l. in hand. At another House of Industry, situated at *Semer*, a debt of 8000l. has been reduced to 180l. and an annuity of 20l. At *Wangford*, 4000l. of the debt contracted for the buildings, &c. has been paid off. In the Hundreds of *Bosmere* and *Claydon*, 7294l. has been paid off, in part of the sum of 9994l. borrowed. Such are the advantages derived from vigilant superintendence and controul on the part of the Directors of these establishments. The *Bedford* House of Industry, we are informed, is in a forward state, and is expected to be finished in December. It is most delightfully situated at the North-East end of the town, on a rich soil, and commands a beautiful and extensive prospect over the adjacent country. The house is extensive, and on a plan similar to that at *Oswestry* in *Shropshire*; and, it is somewhat extraordinary, all the building materials are procured on the spot. A woollen manufactory is intended to be established for the employment of the poor, and to be managed on the same plan as that at *Shrewsbury*. It is much to be wished, that Houses of Industry were more general, as they cannot fail to be productive of the most happy consequences to the community at large, as well as greatly conduce to the comfort of the poor; for not only the necessaries of life are provided for them, but every exertion is used to render them useful Members of Society. The girls
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are made fit for services; the boys are brought up to trades, and the aged and infirm of both sexes find a comfortable asylum therein. Surely institutions like these must give pleasure to every man who feels for the distresses of his fellow-creatures.

The Magistrates of *Manchester* have ordered all the public-houses in that town to be shut at seven, in consequence of a riot.

One of the workmen of Mr. Hippisly's lime-kiln, at *Shepton*, was lately found dead therein, with victuals in his mouth, and a knife in his hand; supposed to have been suffocated while eating his supper.

Earl Ferrers having distributed amongst the poor of *Staunton Harold*, in *Leicestershire*, a quantity of wheat sufficient for their support till the harvest is got in, to the value of more than 50*l*; after the distribution, a poor man, in the name of himself and the rest, came forward, and with tears of gratitude desired their most dutiful thanks might be presented to their noble benefactor, and that he would be pleased to accept of their services in getting in his hay. It were much to be wished, that the poor in other parishes, who, in these times of scarcity, are fostered and fed by the lenient hand of benevolence and charity, would, instead of committing outrages that are a disgrace to a civilized country, imitate such examples.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Monday, July 6.

The following engagement was entered into by the Lords of his Majesty's Privy Council, and others, in order to diminish the Consumption of Wheat in their respective Families.

"In consideration of the present high price of Wheat, and in order to diminish the consumption thereof in our respective families, so as to leave a larger supply of this necessary article of food for the people in general, until the corn of the ensuing harvest shall come into consumption, and relieve them from their present difficulties; We, whose names are hereunto subscribed, being desirous of introducing into common use a wholesome bread at a lower price than must be paid for the sort of bread now ordinarily consumed, do engage that we will not ourselves consume, nor suffer to be consumed in any of our families, until the First Day of *October* next, at any place where the sort of bread under-mentioned can be procured, any sort of Wheaten-bread finer than that which, in an Act of Parliament passed in the 13th year of his present Majesty's Reign, is called by the name of Standard Wheaten Bread, which is directed by the said Act to be made of the flour of wheat, which flour, without any mixture or division, shall be the whole produce of the grain, the bran or hull thereof only excepted, and which shall weigh three-fourth parts of the weight of the wheat whereof it shall be made. We far-

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ther engage to diminish, as much as possible, the use of flour in other articles of food consumed in our respective families. And we earnestly recommend to all our fellow-subjects to adopt these measures, and strictly to adhere to the same.

Loughborough; Mansfield; Chatham; Portland; Spencer; Hawkesbury; W. Pitt; Leicester; W. Windham; R. P. Arden; Dudley Ryder; Bathurst; C. F. Greyville; Grenville; Amherst; Winchelsea; Stafford; Kenyon; Sandwich; Sidney; Cha. Townsend; Ja. Eyre; Ar. Macdonald; Chesterfield; Mornington; Carlisle; Upper Ossory.

This day, Mr. Addington, the sitting Justice at Bow-street, attended in a street near Seven Dials to quiet a mob, who were demolishing the dwelling of a Baker, in the habit of selling light bread. The Justice, after reading the Riot-Act, and somewhat appeasing the rage of the multitude, seized above thirty quarter loaves, from 1 to 7 ounces deficient in weight. This (together with about the same quantity seized from another Baker) he distributed to the croud, many of whom received half a loaf from the hands of Mr. Addington, who, with looks of good humour, mixed with joy, observed, "that half a loaf is better than no bread." When all was distributed, the disappointed became so outrageous, that Mr. Addington found much difficulty in dispersing them.

Saturday, July 11.

Early this morning a fire broke out in the laundry of a house in *Edward-street, Mortimer-street, Cavendish-square*, which consumed the inside of the same, together with the furniture. It communicated to the adjoining house, a coachmaker's, and did considerable damage before it was got under.

Monday, July 13.

Last night a mob assembled at *Charing-cross*, in consequence of a false impression given on Sunday evening, of persons being kidnapped in a crimping-house; but which, as appears by the examination at Bow-street, was wholly without foundation. The mob went to *Downing-street*, where they broke a few of the windows of Mr. Pitt's house. Upon the appearance of the military, and the reading of the riot-act, they immediately dispersed. The mob afterwards went over *Westminster-bridge*, and paraded to *St. George's-fields*, where they attacked the *Royal George* public-house, near the *Obelisk*, and threw all the furniture of it into the road, and there burnt it. They gutted another recruiting-house in *Lambeth-road*, and afterwards made a bonfire of the furniture. This was mistaken by many to be houses on fire. The populace, it is believed, would have proceeded to farther mischief had they not received a check from the intervention of the Civil Power, supported by a strong party of the military.

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The following affidavit respecting the occasion of this rioting, was made before the Magistrates in Bow-street: "John Lewis, a drummer, and another man, came on Sunday evening into the King's Arms public-house, at Charing-Cross, and called for a pint of porter. The master of the house telling him he had not sold any porter for some time. Lewis became angry, and, with much abuse and scurrility, insisted on being served with porter, uttering the most violent threats if it was not brought to him. This provoking language at length excited the resentment of some persons who were present, so far as to induce them to push the speaker of it into the street, and to shut the door against him. Lewis, finding he could not return into the house, conducted himself with such violence, by knocking at the door and otherwise, as to collect a great crowd, to which he addressed himself, saying, that the house was a receptacle for kidnappers and crimps. He, and a young man his friend, he stated, had a few minutes before gone in to drink a pint of beer; but that his friend was immediately kidnapped, and chained down to the floor in a back kitchen, where several other unfortunate persons, one of them, just ready to expire, also lay chained down in the same cruel manner. From this kitchen, he asserted, there was a subterraneous communication with the River Thames, by which the crimps were wont to convey to a boat the miserable men that had the misfortune to fall into their hands. The crowd, which, by the time this fellow had finished his tissue of misrepresentations, became immense, and roused into outrage by the falsehoods they had just heard, began to break the door and windows. Having, after several attempts, forced their way in, they rummaged every part of the house, destroying furniture and other property to a considerable amount, but could not discover the least vestige of any persons being chained down, or of a subterraneous passage. To preserve their lives, three or four persons in the house, with great hazard, made their escape through a back window. The populace, finding the house totally abandoned, threw such things as had hitherto escaped their fury into the street, where they were instantly destroyed."

Lewis, the original instigator of all this disorder and mischief, was brought before Mr. Addington, at Bow-street, who committed him to prison.

Tuesday, July 14.

Several persons having last night been taken into custody, and confined in the watch-house near the turnpike St. George's Fields; this morning at 7 o'clock the door of the watch-house was forced, and the prisoners rescued. During the whole of the day, crowds of people were assembled near the place, very peaceable, and apparently brought thither by curiosity alone. Between eight and nine

in the evening, a third house, close by the Obelisk, belonging to the proprietor of one of the two emptied on Monday night, was attacked: every movable brought out into the road and set on fire. About nine o'clock the Horse-guards came, and drove them from their work of depredation, but not from the spot; they continued shouting and insulting the soldiers by various gestures for some time: till at length the guards, provoked to more violent measures, spurred their horses smartly in the midst of them, in consequence of which several, we understand, were severely wounded; meanwhile the civil power was occupied in apprehending some of the most active of those who had been detected in destroying the goods of the house; these were immediately dispatched, under a strong guard, to a distant place of security. After this the tumult considerably subsided; the soldiers, however, remained under arms till after day-light, when all seemed to be quiet; in a few hours however another multitude was drawn together, and it was thought necessary again to assemble the military on the spot; the Horse and Foot Guards, the Borough and City Associations, and Lambeth Volunteers, at length arrived, accompanied by a Justice of the Peace, who read the riot-act to the multitude with very little effect, many persons appearing disposed to resist the military. The Horse-guards then determined on dispersing them by force, and, galloping amongst them, trampled numbers under the horses feet, several of whom were very much wounded, and some it is supposed dangerously.

Friday, July 17.

Between the sublime and spirited figure of Handel, and that most elegant and classical piece of sculpture to the memory of John Duke of Argyle, in Poets Corner, Mr. Wilton has now erected a Monument to Major General Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL. In a niche nearly the same size as that of Handel's, but not so deep, Mr. Wilton has placed a Sarcophagus, upon which is seated a little weeping Genius, with a torch and laurel crown in his hands, and a tall figure of Fame sounding her trumpet, and holding in one hand a medallion with a profile of the General, and in the other a palm-branch. Beneath the Sarcophagus is a trophy of Arms, Flags, &c. and the whole is crowned by Sir Archibald's Coat of Arms properly blazoned. The Epitaph inscribed on the Sarcophagus is in gold letters on a black ground:

"Sacred to the Memory of Major-General Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, Knight of the Bath, M. P. Colonel of the 74th Highland Regiment of Foot. Hereditary Usher of the White Rod for Scotland, late Governor of Jamaica, Governor of Fort St. George, and Commander in Chief of the Forces on the Coast of Coromandel, in the East-Indies. He died equally regretted and admired for his eminent Civil and Military Services to his Country, possessed of distinguished Endowments."

dowments of Mind, dignified Manners, inflexible Integrity, unfeigned Benevolence, with every social and amiable Virtue. He departed this life March 31, 1794, aged 61.

"Heu Pietas! Heu prisca Fides! et relicta Virtus;

Quando habitura Parem!"

Saturday, July 25.

His Majesty, with a munificence worthy of his station, has erected a mill in Windsor Park, where he causes corn to be ground, and retailed to the poor at 5s. 4d. per bushel: he some weeks since instituted a careful enquiry in the towns of Windsor, Staines, Egham, and their neighbourhoods, for such as were objects deserving of his bounty; to these tickets were given, which entitled them to flour gratis. Excess and fraud were, however, the consequences; and it has been found expedient to attach the present price to what must still be considered a liberal donation, since his Majesty's agents, last week, in Egham-Market, gave 15s. 6d. for the corn, which, when ground, was disposed of to the poor at 5s. 4d.

Wednesday, July 29.

This morning about one o'clock a fire broke out at Mr. Cuffsa's, a bacon-factor in Whitechapel, which consumed the inside of his dwelling-house and warehouses. The accident took place in consequence of drying some flitches of bacon at the stoves, and raged so violently that several hogs were burnt to death, besides six horses. Several small houses behind were likewise burnt.

Wednesday, Aug. 4.

Yesterday morning a man servant belonging to Alderman Clarke threw himself from a window five stories high, and was killed

on the spot. He had been ill but a few days of a fever in the brain.

Monday, Aug. 15.

This morning, a little before six, their Majesties and the six Princesses, in a train of three post-coaches and four, with the usual escort and attendants, set off from Windsor, to Glo'ster Lodge, Weymouth, for the season. The first coach conveyed the King, Queen, Princess Royal, and the Lady of the Bed-chamber. In the second were, the Princesses Augusta, Elizabeth, Mary, and their Ladies of the Bedchamber. In the third were, the two younger Princesses, Sophia and Amelia; their Governess, and one of the Maids of Honour to the Queen. The morning was fine; and several persons of both sexes attended in the Castle-yard, to be present at the Royal Family's departure. The same afternoon, at five o'clock, the royal party reached Weymouth safely; where, heartily wishing them every possible pleasure, we shall leave them for the present, and detail their progress hereafter.

Monday, Aug. 24.

A brewer's servant, very much intoxicated, riding on the shafts, in Bridge-street, Blackfriars, unfortunately fell off; when, the dray going over him, he received so much injury, that he was carried to the hospital without the least hope of recovery.

Monday, Aug. 31.

The price of bread has fallen very considerably in all the Northern counties, and particularly at Sheffield, Leeds, Wakefield, &c. where the markets are now plentifully supplied with the best wheat flour at 2s. 6d. the stone of 14lb. and some so low as 2s.—The harvest is every where abundant.

. We embrace the earliest opportunity, in compliance with the wishes of a respectable Correspondent, to contradict, in the strongest manner, a circumstance respecting Mrs. Parsons, p. 527. Her son was indeed at Reading school at the time of Mr. P.'s death; but the visit from the usher, and her marriage, are falsehoods of the blackest malignity. It is not very probable that the assistants of the school should be sent to London to conduct any of the boys who may be sent for by their parents. It was the intention of Mr. P. to take a house in or near Reading, to be near the school. Mrs. P. now lives in that town, in the most reputable manner, and, to all appearance, and as our worthy correspondent firmly believes, still unmarried.—We are happy to pay this tribute to truth.—The "True Briton," however, of August 26, since this was written, says, "Last week was married, in Lambeth church, the Rev. Mr. Davis, to Mrs. Parsons, of Reading."

In the church-yard of Lee, in Kent, the place of interment of Mr. Parsons, is the following epitaph to his memory:

"WILLIAM PARSONS, Esq.

Died 3d February, 1795, aged 59.

Here Parsons lies—oft on Life's busy Stage

With Nature, Reader, hast thou seen him vie;

He Science knew—knew Manners—knew Respected knew to live—lamented die."

—P. 533. Proces-Verbal of the Opening of the Body of the Son of the deceased Louis Capet:

"The Tower of the Temple, this 21st Priarial (9th June), in the third year of the French Republick one and indivisible. Half past eleven A. M.

"We the undersigned, Jean-Baptiste-Eugene Dumangin, physician in chief of the Hospital of Unity, and Philippe Jean Pelletan, surgeon in chief of the Great Hospital of Humanity, accompanied by the Citizens Nicolas Jeanroy, formerly professor in the Schools of Physick in Paris, and Pierre Lassus, professor of physick in the School of Health at Paris, declare, that we assembled in consequence of an arret of the Committee of General Safety of the National Convention, dated yesterday, and signed

signed Bergoing, President, Coutois, Gantier, Pierre Guyomar, directing us to assist together in the opening of the body of the son of the deceased Louis Capet, and to declare the condition in which we have found it, have acted as follows:

"We arrived at eleven in the morning, at the outward gate of the Temple, and were received by commissaries, who introduced us into the Tower; we were conveyed to the second story, and were shewn into an apartment, where we found, lying on a bed, the dead body of an infant, who appeared to us to have been about ten years of age; which body the commissaries declared to be the body of the son of the deceased Capet, and which two of us knew to be that of the infant who had been ill for several days.

"The said commissaries declared to us that the infant died on the preceding evening at three o'clock; upon which we proceeded to verify the signs of death, which we found characterized by an universal paleness, a coldness of the whole body, a stiffness of the members, a dullness of the eyes, violet-coloured spots on the skin of the body, and particularly by a putrefaction, which had begun at the belly, the scrotum, and within the thighs.

"We remarked, before we proceeded to the opening of the body, a general leanness, which proceeds from a marasmus; the belly was swelled. In the inside of the right knee we remarked a swelling, which had not changed the colour of the skin, and another swelling, not so large, on the os radus, near the right wrist. The swelling of the knee contained about two ounce of a greyish-coloured matter, pure and clean, situated between the periosteum and the muscles; the swelling of the wrist contained matter of the same kind, but thinner.

"On opening the body, a pint of purulent serum flowed out, yellow and extremely fetid; the intestines were pale, and adhered together, as well as to the partitions of that cavity, they were sprinkled with a great quantity of pimples of different sizes, each of which contained the same matter that was found in the swellings of the knees and feet. The intestines, which we opened, were internally very sound, and contained a very small quantity of bilious matter. The stomach was in the same state; it adhered to all the surrounding parts, was pale on the outside, and sprinkled with lymphatic pimples, similar to those on the surface of the intestines. The internal membrane was found, as well as the pylorus, or lower orifice of the stomach, and the œsophagus or windpipe; the liver adhered, by its convexity, to the diaphragma, and, by its concavity, to the viscera which it covered. Its substance was found; its size not larger than common. The gall-bladder was moderately filled with a bile of a greenish colour. The

spleen, the pancreas, the reins, and the bladder, were found. The epiploon and the mesentery, not fat, were covered with lymphatic pimples, like those of which we have already spoken. Similar tumours were dispersed over the peritonæum, and the interior of the diaphragma; this muscle was found.

"The lungs adhered to the pleura, to the diaphragma, and to the pericardium, found in substance, and without any pimples: there were a few only near the trachea and the œsophagus; the pericardium contained the usual quantity of serum; the heart was pale, but in its natural state. The brain, and its dependent parts, were in a perfectly good condition.

"All the disorders, of which we have here given a detail, are evidently the effect of a scrophulous habit of a long standing, to which we decidedly attribute the death of the infant.

"The present Proces-Verbal was drawn up at Paris by the undersigned, at half past four o'clock on the day abovementioned.

"Signed by us,

P. J. PELLETAN,

P. LASSUS,

N. JEANBOY,

J. B. E. DUMANGIN."

At half past eight o'clock in the evening of June 10, two Civil Commissioners, and the Commissioners of Police of the Section of the Temple, proceeded to the Tower of the Temple, in consequence of an arrest of the Committee of General Safety, to carry away the body of the son of Louis Capet. They found it naked and exposed; and, in their presence, it was put into a wooden coffin, and conveyed to the burying ground of St. Marguerite, in the street Fauxbourg Antoine. As a measure of precaution, the body was escorted by detachments of infantry.

P. 534. The Rev. Henry Zouch was chaplain to the Marchioness of Rockingham, and rector of Tankersly and of Swillington, in Yorkshire. During a long series of years, in which he acted as a magistrate in the West riding of that county, he displayed a most accurate and comprehensive knowledge of our laws, an unbiased integrity in the administration of justice, and a most condescending attention to the complaints of the lower classes of society. His indefatigable exertions for the public good, whilst they not unfrequently exposed him to the attacks of the malevolent, secured to him the esteem and applause of all good men; and at the same time his superior accomplishments as a scholar, the urbanity of his manners, and the acuteness of his understanding, recommended him to the friendship and correspondence of the first literary characters of the age. The following tracts, on subjects of great importance to the police of this country, were written by him: 1. "Remarks upon the Resolutions of the House of Commons with respect

respect to the Poor, Vagrants, and Houses of Correction, 1775;" 2. "The English Freeholder's Address to his Countrymen, 1780;" 3. "A few Words in behalf of the Poor, being Remarks upon a Plan proposed by Mr. Gilbert for improving the Police of this Country, 1782;" 4. "An Account of the present daring Practices of Night Hunters and Poachers, with some Hints upon which to form a Law, as well for restraining these Offenders, as for the Preservation of the Game throughout the Kingdom, 1783;" 5. "Hints respecting the Public Police, 1786;" 6. "Remarks upon a Bill which is now offered to Parliament by Sir William Young, Bart. for the preventing vexatious Removals, &c. Published at the Request of the Court of Quarter Sessions, held at Pontefract, May the 4th. 1789"—The Right Hon. Lord Loughborough, the present Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, was pleased to honour Mr. Zouch with the revival of his Lordship's "Observations on the State of the English Prisons, and the Means of improving them London, 1793."

P. 522. About half past 12 o'clock on Monday, Aug. 3, the funeral procession of the late Rev. William Romaine came from Clapham, and passed over Blackfriars-bridge in the following order: Six marshalsmen; the children of Blackfriars-school, the boys with crape round their hats, and the girls with black ribbons round their heads and across their stomachs; two city-marshals on horseback; the two headles of the parish; four men on horseback; the plume of feathers carried by two men; the hearse and six, two mourning-coaches and four, and 38 private carriages. When arrived at St. Anne's church, Blackfriars, they were met by the Rev. Mr. Gooke, who read the funeral-service, during which a psalm was sung by the congregation, and the corpse was deposited in the vault in the church.—Mr. R's son, a clergyman, married the only daughter of Mr. Thomas Roberts, an eminent stock-broker. [See our next Review.]

BIRTHS.

July **M**RS. Stocker, wife of Wm. S. of Teddington, Middlesex, coachman to John Hiley Addington, esq. three children, two sons and a daughter.

30. Lady Arden, a son.

Lately, Lady Rodney, a daughter.

August 2. The Lady of Wm. Hassell, esq. Fifth-street-hill, twins, a son and daughter.

7. At Mr. Sullivan's house in Arlington-street, Lady Harriet Sullivan, a daughter.

At his house in Queen Anne-street West, the Lady of Sir Francis Ford, bart. a daughter.

8. At Lexden, the Lady of Major Baker, of the Surrey light dragoons, a son.

9. At Critchill-house, Dorset, Lady Mary-Anne Sturt, a son and heir.

At Thunderton, in Scotland, the Lady of Sir Archibald Dunbar, bart. of Northfield, a daughter.

11. At the Duke's seat at Knowle, Kent, the Duchess of Dorset, a daughter.

12. At his house on Woolwich-common, the Lady of Major Macleod, a daughter.

17. At his house in Dover-place, the Lady of Harry-George Minshaw, esq. a daughter.

20. Mrs. Jackson, wife of Mr. J. cabinet-maker, Marlborough-street, her 21st child, which died on the 25th instant.

21. The Lady of George Caswall, esq. of Portland-place, a daughter.

22. The Lady of Dr. Grieve, of Norfolk-street, Strand, a daughter.

24. At Cheobalds, the Lady of Nathaniel Barnardiston, esq. a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

May **A**T Norfolk, South Carolina, Mr. James West, late of the theatre-royal, Bath, to Mrs. Bignall, widow of the late manager, and joint-proprietor of the theatres of Charles-town, Norfolk, and Richmond.

July 21. Rev. Mr. Gore, master of an academy at Marlow, Bucks, to Miss Susannah Elizabeth Rebotier, of Stoke Newington, co. Middlesex.

Rev. A. Dauvent, vicar of Hawnes and Wilmanstead, co. Bedford, to Mrs. Bedford, of Amptill.

24. Mr. Colling, attorney, of Okehampton, to Miss Adams, of North Tawton, Devon.

25. At Orwell-park, Ipswich, the seat of the Earl of Beverley, Lord St. Asaph, eldest son of the Earl of Ashburnham, to Lady Charlotte Percy, eldest daughter of the Earl of Beverley.

26. At Dundee, Mr. Rose, surgeon of the 2d battalion of the Argyll fencible regiment of foot, to Miss Syme, only daughter of Mr. James S. of Dundee.

27. At Westhorn-house, in Scotland, Mr. James Sword, jun. of Annfield, merchant in Glasgow, to Miss Mary-Anne Dennistoun, daughter of James D. esq. of Westhorn.

At Glasgow, Mr. Robert Hoods, cooper, to Miss Janet Cairnes.

Rev. William Nelson, rector of Strumpshaw, to Mrs. Panchen, widow of Rev. J. P.

28. At Ayr, in Scotland, Wm. Cowan, esq. banker, to Miss Guthbert.

29. Rev. George Cook, rector of Spodborough, co. York, to Miss Anne Burward, youngest daughter of the late Jonathan B. esq. of Woodbridge, Suffolk.

Mr. Adams Weymouth, of Salcombe, to Miss Duval, daugh. of Col. D. of Plymouth.

30. At Lord Southampton's, in Stanhope-street, by special licence, Lord Viscount Dungannon, to the Hon. Miss Charlotte Fitzroy, eldest dau. of Lord Southampton.

At Frome, Henry Chevers Vince, esq. of Market Lavington, to Miss Hulbert.

Mr. Worlett, of Chalkwell, Kent, to Miss Fitzhugh, of Milton, near Sittingbourn.

Mr. Taylor, grocer, of the Petty Cury, Cambridge, to Miss Peacock, of Ebnest-str.

Rev.

Rev. Bertrand Ruffel, vicar of Gainford, co. Durham, to Miss Pope, daughter of the late Rev. Michael P. of Charter-house-squ.

Lately, in Ireland, Morgan Kennedy, esq. of Dungarvan, to the widow Roche.

At Bellard, near Rathdrum, in Ireland, Mr. Philip Pullen, late of Exeter, to Miss Lawrence, dau. of Dan. L. esq. of Bellard.

At Athy, in Ireland, John Moore, esq. of Dublin, to Miss Jane Bunbury.

At Lambeth-palace, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, Rt. Hon. Dudley Ryder, eldest son of Lord Harrowby, to Lady Susan Lefeson Gower, dau. of the Marquis of Stafford.

John Brady, esq. of Somerset-place, to Miss Porter, daughter of the late Rev. Wm. P. of Highgate.

At Ilminster, Mr. Wyat, of Broadway, a blind gentleman, aged 82, to Miss Tucker, of Ilminster, aged 20.

Mr. John Whately, surgeon, of Burton-upon-Trent, to Mrs. Moore, of Welbeck-str.

At Hackney, E. May, esq. merchant, of Fenchurch-buildings, to Miss Anna Blakeley, of Mark-lane.

Mr. R. Meeke, of Taton-hill, co. Stafford, cheese-factor, to Miss Lucy Lion, daughter of Mr. L. apothecary, of Tamworth, and half-sister to Mr. Oldershaw, one of the vicars-choral of Lichfield cathedral.

August 1. W. Bell, esq. to Miss Phyn.

At Bath, Thomas Ball, esq. eldest son of Thomas B. esq. of Seaport, in Ireland, to Miss Prideaux, only daugh. of the late Humphry P. esq. of Prideaux-place, Cornwall.

At Cork, Anthony Connel, esq. barrister at law, to Miss Loane, of Brandon.

3. At Norwich, Mr. Henry Browne, of that city, to Miss Rogers, niece to Sir Thomas Champneys, bart.

Charles Harrison, esq. of Sutton-place, Seaford, to Miss S. Durand, daughter of the late John D. esq. of Carshakon, Surrey.

At Paisley, in Scotland, Major John Alexander, of the 56th regiment, to Miss Neilson, dau. of the late Rob. N. esq. of Paisley.

Mr. Robert Kalley, merchant in Glasgow, to Miss Mary Boyd, of Jamaica.

At Airlour, in Wigtonshire, Mr. Gilbert Auchenvole, merchant in Glasgow, to Miss Margaret Walker, daughter of the late Rev. Robert W. minister of Mochrum.

4. By special licence, at Mrs. Scott's, in Piccadilly, the Marquis of Tichfield, to Miss Scott, heiress of the late Gen. S. whose fortune has never been estimated at less than half a million. The ceremony was performed by Dr. Goodenough; immediately after which, the couple set off for Bulstrode, which has been given to the Marquis by his father, the Duke of Portland.

Charles Morris, esq. to Miss Melicent Ballard, both of Southampton.

5. At Churton, the Rev. John Amyatt Chaundy, to Miss Elton, eldest daughter of Edw. E. esq. of Greenway-house, near Dartmouth, co. Devon.

6. At Esler, Surrey, John Wright, esq. banker, of London, to Miss Mary Curtis.

At Edmonton, John Malo, esq. to Miss Rasch, you dau. of the late Frederick R. esq.

At the meeting-house in Clonmel, Ireland, Benjamin White, esq. of Cork, to Miss Anne Banfield, both of the society of Quakers.

8. John Martindale, esq. of South Park-street, to Mrs. Warren, of Sackville-street.

Mr. Stone, of Quendon, to Miss Chamberlin, daughter of Mr. J. C. of Leicester.

11. At Ealing, Middlesex, the Rev. Mr. Dodd, fellow of Hertford-college, Oxford, to Miss Sturges, eldest daughter of the Rev. Charles S. vicar of Ealing.

Mr. Thomas Knapp, clerk to the Haberdashers Company, to Miss Hambly, daughter of Wm. H. esq. of Ivinghoe, Bucks.

At Shinfield, Berks, Major Wilder, of the 109th regiment, to Miss Frances Phillips, daughter of — P. esq. of that place.

At Little Bowden, co. Leicester, the Rev. Tho. Gill, rector of Avon-Basset, co. Warwick, to Miss Davie, daugh. of late J. D. esq.

12. At Shrivenham, Thomas Valentine Cooke, esq. of Stratford, Essex, to Miss Colton, eldest daughter of the Rev. Mr. C. canon of Salisbury.

13. At Bath, Mr. John Maberley, of Castle-street, Long Acre, to Miss Eliza Hensly, of Portland-place, Bath.

At Windsor, Mr. Richard Watts, printer of a new paper, called "The Oxford Mercury," to Miss Astle, of Windsor.

15. At Fulham, Mr. West, of St. Bride's, Fleet-str. to Miss Avery, of Hammer-smith.

Mr. Bennett, of Dyer's-court, Aldermanbury, to Mrs. Harrison, of Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury.

Mr. P. West, confectioner, to Miss Otter, both of Stamford, co. Lincoln.

17. At Exeter, Rev. Joseph Bretland, to Miss Moffatt, late of Taunton.

Rev. Augustine Bulwer, rector of Heydon, to Miss Lloyd, eldest daughter of Rich. L. esq. of Bawdeswell, co. Norfolk.

At Glasgow, Wm. Morehead, esq. of Herberthshire, to Miss Marianne Brown, daugh. of the late Tho. B. esq. of Langside.

18. At Hackney, John Maitland, esq. of King's Arms yard, Coleman-street, to Miss Curtis, only daughter of Timothy C. esq. of Homerton.

Rev. William Easton, B. D. fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge; and vicar of Barrow-upon-Soar, co. Leicester, to Miss Atkinson, sister of the Rev. Mr. A. rector of Hallingdon, co. Norfolk.

19. At Shipton, Thomas More, esq. to Miss Harriet Mytton, daughter of the late Thomas M. esq.

Mr. Merac, to Mrs. Esther Sweet, of Hoxton square, widow.

20. Sir William Langham, bart. of Cotteshbrook, co. Northampton, to Miss Vane, only daughter of the Hon. Charles V. of Mount Ida, co. Norfolk.

Mr.

Mr. Rhodes, of Hampstead-road, to Miss M. Harrison, daughter of Mrs. Richardson, of Upton, Essex.

Henry Bell, esq. of Long Acre, to Miss Georgina Charlotte Bott, daughter of Joseph B. esq. page to his Majesty.

20. At Ramsey, co. Huntingdon, Captain Geo. Vinter, of his Majesty's marine forces, to Miss Pooley, daugh. of Richard P. esq.

21. Mr. Tambs, attorney at law, to Miss Boys, dau. of Wm. B. esq. both of Sandwich.

At Bath, Wm. White, esq. of Topsham, Devon, to Miss Jones, daughter of Michael J. esq. of Axford-huilings, Bath.

G. H. Brown, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, to Miss Smith, only daughter of the Rev. Sam. S. of Stanton St. Quinton, Wilts.

22. At North Aston, co. Oxford, William Markham, esq. of Becca-lodge, co. York, eldest son of the Archbishop of York, to Miss Eliz. Bowles, fifth daughter of Oldfield B. esq.

23. Mr. Hedgeland, bookseller and stationer, of Exeter, to Miss Mary Linnington, of Bradninch, Devon.

At Farroll, co. Stafford, Mr. John Leedom, of Overseil, to Miss Catherine Atwood, of Netherseil, co. Leicester.

24. Nathaniel Bayly, esq. of Bath, to Miss Melusina Warburton Freeman, daughter of the late Arthur F. esq. of Antigua.

At Witham, John Luard, esq. captain of the Harriet packet, to Miss Charlotte Kynaston, third daughter of Thomas K. esq. of Witham-grove, Essex.

At Littleham, George Stevens, esq. commander of the Ceres East India man, to Miss Hamilton, daughter of the late David H. esq. of Bristol.

25. At Stapleford-Abbott, co. Essex, the Rev. Wm. Gould, D. D. rector of that place, to Miss Gordon, eldest daughter of Edward G. esq. of Bromley, Middlesex.

DEATHS.

1794. **A**T Fussy Ghurr, in India, Capt. Sept. 1. Neil Stewart, in the service of the East India Company.

Oct. 14. At Ongle, in the East Indies, Capt. Thomas Knox, commanding the 10th battalion of native infantry.

Nov. 28. At Calais, aged 52, the Hon. Henry Wallop, next brother to the Earl of Portsmouth.

1795 Feb. . . . In the West Indies, Capt. George Euston, of the 35th reg. of foot.

May. . . . Thomas Cawley, M. D. surgeon on the staff during the late expedition under Sir Charles Grey, in the West Indies.

10. Rev. Henry Binfield, M. A. vicar of Albrighton, in Shropshire, and of Middleton, alias Long Parish, Hants. He died of a bad habit of body, after a large wen had been cut off from his instep; and he left a widow and a large family, greatly injured by the excessive and mistaken credit which he gave to the relatives or guardians of cer-

tain West Indians, his scholars at Long Parish. The living, worth 400*l.* per annum, is in the nomination of the governors of Christ's Hospital; and in the gift of the Haberdashers Company.

25. In the West Indies, in consequence of a wound received in defence of his country on the 22d of April last, at St. Lucia, Capt. George-James Riddell, of the 61st regiment of foot.

June. . . . At St. John's, Antigua, Mr. Patrick Cummings.

9. At Bandon, co. Cork, in Ireland, Mr. William Dunsford, eldest lieutenant in the Devon and Cornwall fencible regiment.

12. At St. Pierre's, in Martinico, Capt. Peter Judd, of the 34th regiment. His death was occasioned by a wound which he received while commanding a detachment ordered to re-take an out-post in St. Lucia, some days previous to the evacuation of that island by the British troops.

23. At Montreal, aged 64, John Campbell, esq. of Glendarowel, in Argyleshire, Scotland, colonel in the army, and superintendant of Indian affairs in Lower Canada. He received a commission in the 42d, or Royal Highland regiment, in the year 1745; and, in the course of a long and meritorious service (following that regiment in all its campaigns, from the rebellion in 1745 to the conquest of this country, Martinico, and Havannah, when he received a company in the 27th regiment, after which he served in the expeditions commanded by Gen. Burgoyne, at the head of a number of Indians), distinguished for spirited conduct as an officer, adorned by that elegance and politeness which mark the accomplished gentleman; and his virtues in private life endeared him to his family and companions. His remains were attended to the grave in a manner suitable to his rank, not only by a very numerous assembly of citizens of all ranks, but by a large body of Indian warriors, whose very decent behaviour evinced the sincerity with which they partook of the universal regret occasioned by the loss of so very respectable a member of society.

30. At the island of Martinique, unmarried, at the age of 57, General Sir John Vaughan, K. B. second son of the late, and brother to the present, Earl and Viscount Lisburne. He was appointed, in 1746, a cornet in the 10th regiment of dragoons; and, proceeding through the several military ranks, served in the war in Germany, North America, and the West Indies, particularly at the taking of Martinico, where, as lieutenant-colonel, at the head of a battalion of grenadiers, he distinguished himself in the reduction of that island (see our vol. XXXII. p. 126). He was appointed, May 11, 1775, colonel of the 40th regiment, which being ordered to America, he served as brigadier and major-general on that staff: he was, January 29,

1777, a major-general on the British establishment, and led the grenadiers to the attack of Brooklyn, in Long-island: at the landing on New York-island he first advanced at the head of the same corps, and, in ascending the heights, was wounded in the thigh: he commanded the attack at Fort Montgomery on the North river, where his horse was killed by a cannon-shot as he was dismounting to lead the troops to storm the fort, in which he succeeded, and is particularly noticed in Sir Hen. Clinton's orders, dated Oct. 9, 1777, in these words: "Fort Montgomery is henceforth to be distinguished by the name of Fort Vaughan, in memory of the intrepidity and noble perseverance which Major-general Vaughan shewed in the assault of it." After the campaign of 1779, he returned to England, and was, in December following, appointed commander in chief of his Majesty's forces in the Leeward-islands. Feb. 3, 1781, in conjunction with Admiral Rodney, he took the island of St. Eustatius (LII. 145), and resigned the command the same year. In 1779 he was appointed governor of Fort William; was a lieutenant-general, colonel of the 40th regiment, and governor of the garrisons of Berwick and Holy Island; and a representative for Berwick in the present and three last parliaments. See his speech in the House of Commons, LII. 214. The extraordinary proceedings on the prize made at St. Eustatius, in which the Admiral and General were so deeply interested, may be seen LVI. 614, LVII. 75. He was generous and warm in his friendships, and few men did more good amongst his constituents.

July... At Eaton, near Norwich, aged 23, Mr. William Forster, only child of R. F. Forster, esq. of that city.

8. At Edinburgh, Isabella Maclean, fifth daughter, and, on the 15th, the infant son, of Lieut.-col. Maclean, of Coll.

10. At Inspruck, James Guthrie, esq. the younger, of Craigie, lieutenant in the royal navy.

11. Prince Alexander, fourth brother of the Emperor of Germany. On the preceding day the Emperor and his brother amused themselves at the Imperial palace at Luxembourg, near Vienna, with preparing fire-works, assisted by a page and an Hungarian chasseur. The Emperor had been some time superintending this business, when finding the room warm, he walked out for the benefit of the air. About 20 minutes after, some of the gun-powder took fire, and Prince Alexander had both his eyes blown out. He languished till 7 o'clock the next morning, and then died. The page and chasseur were killed on the spot. This circumstance gave rise to a report at Vienna, that the Emperor was himself killed; and so general was the rumour, that his Imperial Majesty thought it prudent, the next morning, to come to Vienna to shew himself. Another account says,

The cause of the fatal explosion which cost the life of the Archduke Leopold, Palatine of Hungary, is now discovered: that Prince wished to try the effect of a rocket at one of the windows, but it rebounded back again, and set fire to the powder and other fire-works which were there. Every one ran to lend all possible assistance as soon as the explosion was heard; but all efforts were in vain. The Archduke expired after suffering 15 hours of excruciating pain. He was buried on the 13th; and the Court go into deep mourning for six weeks. The Archduke Leopold was only 23 years old; he is universally regretted, particularly by the brave Hungarian nation, by which he was much beloved; and was shortly to have been married to a Princess of Russia.

12. In Edinburgh, Mr. Charles Lewis, an eminent painter of still life, &c.

14. At Long Stratton, co. Norfolk, aged 55, Mrs. Burroughes, wife of the Rev. R. B. only daughter and heiress of the late Wm. Ellis, esq. of Kiddall hall, co. York.

At Lynn, after a lingering illness, in his 62d year, James Case, esq. a lieutenant in the royal navy.

15. At Rosefield, near Nairn, Scotland, Isobel M'Kay, daughter of the late Alexander M'Kay, esq. of Achmonie, and wife of Capt. John Grant, of the 1st fencible reg.

16. Aged 62, Mrs. Symphon, of Lincoln, widow of the Rev. Mr. S. whose Collections for the History and Antiquities of that city and county are well known.

At Ariano, in Puglia, Thomas Ford Hill, esq. F. S. A. of Charlotte-street, Portland-place, on his return to Naples from a journey, attended with uncommon difficulty and fatigue, into Calabria. At Taranto he first was sensible of the malignant influence of the unwholesome exhalations so prevalent and fatal at that season, and which finally produced an indisposition that arrested his progress, and confined him some time at Mola di Bari. Impatient of delay, he unhappily left this place before he was sufficiently recovered, and renewed exertions occasioned a relapse which terminated fatally. The sole object of the tour was the investigation of the interesting antiquities of Magna Græcia, and its history both natural and civil. But his unwearied efforts in the pursuit and attainment of knowledge have prematurely deprived his friends and society of a truly valuable character, in the prime of life, and in the full possession and enjoyment of an excellent constitution. From early years he had cultivated an understanding of uncommon energy and vigour with unremitting assiduity. He was well acquainted with the learned languages, and most branches of philological knowledge; and, from a long residence, at different periods, on the Continent, he became intimately acquainted with several of the European tongues. His reading was various and extensive;

five;

five; and a memory powerfully retentive enabled him to use it with facility and advantage. He had examined with attention most parts of England and Scotland; and, while in the highlands of the latter, had collected, with extraordinary industry, several Erse poems, which, accompanied with interesting observations, were first published in our vols. LII. and LIII. and afterwards separately. From having lived much abroad, and particularly in Italy, few were more perfectly acquainted with the various countries of Europe. He had sagaciously investigated their several arts and institutions, and had minutely attended to the customs and manners of their inhabitants. With such acquisitions, a refined taste, and a most happy and cheerful disposition, it is almost unnecessary to add, that his company and conversation were always instructive and entertaining. The advancement of learning and science had been ever his favourite object; and, in the ardent and indefatigable pursuit of it, the world has unfortunately lost a man of inflexible integrity of principle and virtuous conduct, of improved understanding and enlarged knowledge.

18. At Corfica, suddenly, Mr. William Woodruffe, surgeon of the St. George, of 98 guns, Sir Hyde Parker's flag-ship. He was out on a pedestrian excursion in the island with another officer, when he suddenly dropt down, and expired instantly.

At Gibraltar, Andrew Sutherland, esq. captain in his Majesty's navy, and commissioner in that place. He married one of the daughters of Sir George Colebrook, bart. by whom he has left a son and a daughter, both infants.

19. Mrs. Kidd, of Lincoln, wife of Mr. K. a musician in the North Lincoln militia.

20. Aged 21, after an illness of 17 years standing, Christopher Cooper, son of Wm. C. formerly a wheelwright, of Long Sutton, co. Lincoln.

At Finedon, co. Northampton, aged 95, Mrs. Eliz. Stevens, widow.

21. At Havre, aged 72, Mr. Miles Barber, formerly a merchant of Liverpool.

Killed by lightning, as he was twitching in his land, Mr. John Needham, a respectable farmer, of Beighton, in Derbyshire. Three other persons were also with him, and were struck down, but received no injury. They were not able to see each other for some minutes after, from smoke and sulphur. The lightning tore and shattered the deceased's cloaths all to pieces, melted several buttons, and tore his shoes from his feet, drove out every nail in the shoes, and one of his shoe-buckles was found broken a considerable distance from him.

22. At his seat at Scampton, co. York, Sir William St. Quintin, bart. He was the twenty seventh, in a lineal descent, from Herbert St. Q. who came over with the

Conqueror, and only surviving son and heir of the late Sir William, who died May 9, 1770. He married, May 14, 1758. Charlotte, daughter of Henry Fane, esq. M.P. for Lyme, co. Dorset, and brother to the Earl of Westmorland. She died universally lamented, April 17, 1762; and her husband erected to her memory, in Harpham church, an elegant monument, executed by Wilton.

At his seat at Clonbrock, co. Galway, in Ireland, Lord Clonbrock. He is succeeded in title and estates by his only son, the Hon. Luke Dillon, now Lord Clonbrock.

23. At Heversham, co. Westmorland (within a few days of having completed his 20th year), Henry Wilson, B. A. only son of the Rev. Mr. Wilson, vicar of that place. He was formerly a pupil at the academy in Nottingham, whence he was admitted at Queen's college, Oxford, in his 13th year, being the youngest member the Vice chancellor ever matriculated. Possessed of manly sense, a retentive memory, and refined taste, united with a close and steady application to his studies, he distinguished himself at an early age by an uncommon progress in literary acquirements. His amiable disposition and truly virtuous conduct endeared him to his parents and friends, and justly gained him the esteem of a numerous and respectable acquaintance, by whom his death is sincerely and deeply regretted.

While dressing himself, Mr. Drabble, of Dronfield, co. Derby, miller.

At Lincoln, where he was in confinement for debt, Mr. Fawcner, many years known in that neighbourhood as an active person in recruiting for the army.

24. Mr. Andrew Stevenson, of London-wall. His death was occasioned by the bite of a cat a twelvemonth ago.

At Glennan, in Argyleshire, Mrs. Agnes Dawson, wife of Mr. Kenneth Macleay, surgeon.

At Nairn, Mrs. Emilia Mackewan, sponse to Mr. Inglis, sheriff substitute of that county.

Aged 82, Mr. Galsby, formerly a baker, near St. Nicholas church, Nottingham.

25. At Sheffield, suddenly, at her own door, Mrs. Thackeray, of Trinity-street.

John Kelk, esq. of Postland, co. Lincoln.

At Hammersmith, in his 80th year, Mr. Jas. Lee, well known in the botanic system.

26. At Pitt's-buildings, Kensington, Lady Susan Gordon, daugh. of the E. of Aberdeen.

27. At Little Ealing, Edward Wilcox, esq. brother to Sir Robert W. bart. of Osmaston, co. Leicester.

28. Suddenly, while standing on the craft near Black-friers bridge, Mr. Cornelius Listeridge, lighterman, of Bridewell-precinct.

At his daughter's house at Richmond, Surrey, John Cayley, esq. late his Majesty's consul-general at the Court of Petersburg. He is universally regretted for his amiable manners and excellent qualifications.

At Rochester, after a long illness, Mr. Wm. Chaplin, coach-master.

At his house on Everton-hill, in his 68th year, James France, esq. of Liverpool, merchant.

At Dawlish, in Devonshire, whither he had some time retired for the benefit of his health, John Richard West, Earl Delawar, Viscount Cantalupo, and a lord of the bed-chamber to the King. He was the fourth of that title created by his present Majesty, in the year 1761, and the senior in the peerage of the present reign, and was a lieutenant in the second regiment of foot guards. His Lordship succeeded his brother, William-Augustus West, who died unmarried in 1783. He was born July 28, 1758, and, April 22, 1783, married Sarah, only child of Henry Lyell, of Bourne, co. Cambridge, esq. by whom he has left three children: Viscount Cantalupo, now Earl Delawar, aged 6 years; another son, aged 3 years; and an infant daughter, only a few months old. He was made a lord of the bed-chamber in 1789.

29. At his house in Charles-street, Berkeley-square, John Heathcote, esq. M. P. for the county of Rutland, and F. R. S.

At Lymington, Hants, Dr. Adair Crawford, one of the physicians to St. Thomas's hospital, and professor of chemistry at Woolwich, in Kent.

At Leven-lodge, in his 90th year, Joseph Williamson, esq. advocate, one of the principal city-clerks of Edinburgh, and clerk to the commission of teinds.

After a long illness, Henry Kitson, esq. one of the aldermen of Exeter.

Sam. Strole, esq. of Peamore, near Exeter.

30. At Northampton, after a short illness, Mr. Robert Crabb.

31. Aged 24, of a rapid consumption, after she had been about seven weeks at Brighthelmstone, Miss Isabella Humphrey, eldest daughter of Joseph H. esq. of Stroud-green, Croydon, Surrey; much regretted by her friends for the amiableness of her disposition and manners, as well as for her elegant person and accomplishments. She was buried in the family-vault at Beckenham, Kent.

Dropped down, and expired immediately; greatly lamented, Mr. John Margetson, secretary to the Navy board.

At his house in Gloucester square, Southampton, Edward Bland Wolstonecraft, esq.

Lately, at St. Helena, on his return from Bengal, Capt. John Gale, of the Airly Castle East India-man.

At Sonnenburg, in the canton of Lucern, of a fever, aged 104 years and 2 months, Maria-Katharina Kries. She was remarkable for the cheerfulness of her disposition, had always laboured hard, and had several children.

At the Naul camp, in Ireland, Capt. Colclough, of the Royal Irish artillery.

At James's-place, in Waterford, Ireland, Mr. Hugh Rannay.

At her house in Syme's court, Edinburgh, Mrs. Syme M'Lagan, widow of the late Dr. Robert M'L. of Haddington.

In the upper barracks at Chatham, of a consumption, Mr. Robert Murray, drum-major of that garrison. At his funeral, a band of musick played before the corpse. Being also a mason, a large party of Freemasons followed him to the ground; these were succeeded by a large party of soldiery, and several serjeants supported the pall.

At Ring Farm, near St. Margaret's, Rochester, Mr. Geo. How, gentleman farmer.

Mrs. Bayley, wife of Mr. J. B. of the Lamb inn at Market-Harborough. She was greatly respected, and her loss will be much felt by the poor.

Mrs. Aveling, relict of Thomas A. gent. of Whittlesey, in the isle of Ely.

At Whittlesey, after a long and tedious illness, Miss Moore, daughter of Mrs. Stona, of that place, and of the late Rev. Mr. Geo. Moore, minor-canon of the cathedral church of Peterborough.

In the prime of life, the Rev. Mr. Rolfe, of Hilborough, co. Norfolk.

Rev. William Cartwright Newton, of Thurnby, co. Leicester.

Philip Money, esq. of Aldeburgh, brother of Col. M. of Crown-point, near Norwich.

Rev. Madaford Edgcumbe, rector of Sydenham Damarell, co. Devon.

Henry Blackford Scudamore, esq. of Newent, co. Gloucester, father of Mr. S. attorney at law, by whose death he becomes possessed of a handsome property.

Mrs. Williams, of the New inn at Hanham, co. Gloucester. She unfortunately fell down a pair of stairs, and dislocated her neck, which caused instant death.

Aug. 1. At Stowe in the Woud, co. Gloucester, Henry Hippisley Coxe, esq. M. P. for the county of Somerset.

Suddenly, at Cheltenham, in her 62d year, Mrs. Harriet Trollope Browne, relict of the late Trollope Browne, esq. by whom she had issue one child only, the present Countess of Pomfret, one of the greatest heiresses of the present day. Mrs. B. was sister to William Needham, esq. M. P. and niece to the late Earl of Chatham.

At New Cummock manse, in Scotland, in the 85th year of his age, and 38th of his ministry, the Rev. James Young.

In an advanced age, at her seat at Trethewel, near St. Columb, Cornwall, Mrs. Christian, widow of the late John C. esq. of that place.

2. At Rewe, near Exeter, much beloved and regretted, Mrs. Trip, wife of the Rev. Mr. T.

At Holt, co. Leicester, Mrs. East, a widow lady of genteel fortune. Her many amiable qualities rendered her universally esteemed; and in her death the poor have lost a generous benefactress.

At Brighthelmstone, this evening, Isaac Hamer,

Harmer, a native and fisherman of that town, was unfortunately drowned near shore, by the upsetting of his boat. His son, who was with him, supported himself upon an oar till he was taken up by another boat, by which means his life was preserved. The poor fellow has left a widow and seven children. The accident happened when the Steine was crowded; very few, however, were witnesses of the melancholy spectacle. The Earl of Egremont, next morning, after winning the sweepstakes of 50 guineas on his Camilla fully against Sir Charles Bunbury's young Playfellow, immediately ordered the whole sum to be given to the widow. The Prince of Wales took the theatre for the evening of the 4th instant, for her benefit, when double admission was paid. The Earl of Egremont, in addition to the 50 guineas above-mentioned, with his usual generosity, sent another ten guineas to the widow. Sir Charles Bunbury, Mr. Ladbrooke, and other gentlemen, raised also a subscription in Crawford's library, to the amount of 30l.

3. At her house at Islington, in her 84th year, Mrs. Cradock, widow of Mr. Wm. C. late of Great Wild-street, and formerly of Leicester. (See vol. LIX. p. 616.)

At Clay-hill, Enfield, the second daughter of Mr. Morrison, of that place.

Mrs. Morley, wife of Mr. D. H. M. of the British coffee-house, Cockspur-street.

4. At Oxford, the Rev. Thomas Robinson, M. A. head-master of Magdalen-school, chaplain of Merton-college, one of the city lecturers, and rector of Lillingdon-Lovell, in Buckinghamshire.

At Paddington, Mrs. Johnston, wife of William J. esq. stationer to the Board of Ordnance.

At Fort George, in Scotland, Lieutenant-governor Sir Rob. Sinclair, bart. of Murkle.

At Stockwell, Mrs. Kemble, wife of Mr. Joseph K. of Swithin's-lane.

5. Admiral Elliott, of Copford, Essex. By his death the office of general of the mint in Scotland has become vacant; a sinecure, continued by the articles of the Union, worth 300l. per annum.

Mr. Richard Ray, of Streatham, Surrey.

Suddenly, Mr. W. Goldsmith, bookseller, of Warwick-court, Newgate-street.

In Crutched-friers, Mrs. Brown, wife of Capt. Wm. B. of the royal navy, and eldest daughter of John Travers, esq.

Wynn Johnston, esq. of Hutton hall.

6. At his house on Stamford-hill, after an illness of three days, in his 60th year, Henry Sandford, esq. an eminent brewer at Newington; by which business he had acquired a considerable fortune with the fairest reputation, and had applied it to the best of purposes, that of doing good to his relations, and relieving the distressed.

At Beckford, co. Gloucester, Miss Wakeman, sister of Wm. W. esq.

After four days illness, Mr. Wm. Avins, many years clerk of the parish of Isleworth, co. Middlesex.

7. Philip Gell, of Hopton, esq. in the commission of the peace for the county of Derby. He married Dorothy, youngest of the three daughters of William Mills, esq. now of Ollerkar, co. Derby; by whom he has left two sons and one daughter, if not more. He was elder brother to the present Admiral G.

At Barb, aged 52, the Rev. J. Watkin, M. A. late fellow of Lincoln-college, Oxford, vicar of St. Giles, Northampton, rector of Cogenhoe, in that county, and alternate chaplain of the county infirmary. He was a companionable man, and generally esteemed by his parishioners; but he fell into the fault of too many companionable people, and might have prolonged his life by a little regard to common temperance.

At Edinburgh, Mr. Thomas Sanderson, merchant, late one of the magistrates of that city.

At Guildford, Surrey, Nathaniel Matthew Knapp, esq. of Little Linford, Bucks.

At Chatham, in her 33d year, Mrs. Mary Best, wife of Richard B. esq. an eminent brewer there, and brother to George B. esq. M. P. for Rochester.

Aged 50. Mrs. Holden, wife of the Rev. Robert H. of Aston, co. Derby.

8. Suddenly, of a paralytic stroke, in the 65th year of his age, at his seat at Croxall, co. Derby, Thomas Prinsep, esq. well known by his experience and knowledge in breeding farming-stock in general, and in particular of the cow kind, of which it is universally allowed, by persons of judgement, that he was, at the time of his death, possessed of the finest in the kingdom. He married the only daughter and heiress of ——— Nuttall, esq. by whom he had issue one son, Thomas, now of Croxall, and three daughters, the eldest married to Charles B. Robinson, esq. of Hill-Ridware, co. Stafford; the second to William Cave Brown, esq. of Stretton, co. Leicester (and since dead, see vol. LX. p. 577); and the youngest daughter unmarried. He was a man of great probity, and, in all his transactions, was never known to deviate from the strictest truth and honesty.

Mr. Samuel Thompson, musick-seller, of St. Paul's church-yard, and one of the common-council of the ward of Castle Baynard.

At Broad-Oak house, near Gloucester, Miss Broughton, late of Blockley, co. Worc.

Aged 66, John Barker, esq. of Bakewell.

At Leverington, co. Cambridge, Edward Croft, esq. a gentleman for many years well known on the turf.

At Ladyfield, near Dumfries, Mr. Joseph Forsyth.

9. At Liverpool, aged 72, deeply and generally lamented, Benjamin Heywood, esq. the eldest merchant of that great commercial town.

town. In every relation of life he was esteemed, honoured, and beloved. As a citizen, he loved the town in which he dwelt; and, as a Briton, that native land where liberty, civil and religious, is held to be a sacred and inalienable birthright. For this birthright, during the ardour of his youth, he hazarded both his fortune and his life, when he was captain of a corps of volunteers who served against the rebels in the year 1745. But, just and amiable as these partialities may be deemed, they superseded not in his mind the more exalted sentiments of general philanthropy; and, on trying occasions, he shewed himself superior to local interests, or national prejudices. — The lingering illness which terminated in the death of this excellent person was regarded by him, during the whole course of it, as almost inevitably fatal; yet he endured the protracted languors of expiring life with cheerful resignation, and met the slow approaches of dissolution with that magnanimity which is inspired by an approving conscience, by well-grounded affiance in God, and by the animating hopes of immortality.

At his house in Walsingham-place, Lambeth, in his 68th year, Tho. Allenby, esq.

Suddenly, in a fit of coughing, Mr. Wm. Lancaster, son of Mr. John L. of Warwick-court, Holborn.

At Elgin, Capt. Robert Innes, son of the late Sir Harry I.

In Pulteney-street, Bath, Henrietta Viscountess Tracy, widow and relict of the late Richard Viscount Tracy, of the kingdom of Ireland, and daughter of the late Peter Bathurst, esq. of Clarendon-park, Wilts, by his second wife, Lady Selina Shirley, daughter of Robert Earl Ferrers; and married to the late Viscount Tracy in 1755.

At Bath, in an advanced age, Col. Chapman, brother to the late Archdeacon C. rector of that city.

10. At Countess Wells, near Aberdeen, Miss Alexa Rose, daughter of the deceased Alexander Rose, esq. late in the service of the East India Company.

At her brother's house in Leicester, aged 63, Mrs. Davenport, relict of the Rev. John D., vicar of St Nicholas, and master of the high grammar-school.

11. Master Christopher Fysh, of Lynn. While b. thing in the channel of that port, he was carried by the tide beyond his depth, and sunk in the presence of many spectators, incapable of affording timely and necessary aid.

At Harwich, in his 85th year, Samuel Cockerill, esq. an alderman of that borough, and formerly many years commander of his Majesty's packet Dolphin.

12. At Dublin, Henry Hyans, esq. of Hatton-garden.

In lethargy, aged 19, in consequence of a fall from the top of the house while walk-

ing in his sleep, Mr. Anthony Pearse, youngest son of Nicholas P. esq. Bank director.

At Oundle, aged 79, Mr. John Johnson, farmer.

13. At Aldershot, Hants, Thomas Newenham, esq. a post-captain in the royal navy.

At Tottenham, Middlesex, Mrs. Seddon, wife of Mr. George S. jun.

14. At White's, near Beaconsfield, Bucks, after a long and very painful illness, which she bore with exemplary patience and submission, Mrs. Stevenson, wife of Mr. Joseph S. of Botolph-clare.

At Southampton, whither he was gone for the recovery of his health, Mr. Geo. Adams, of Fleet-street, optician and mathematical-instrument-maker to his Majesty. He was a man most attentive and industrious in his business. Besides attending to the various branches of his extensive concerns by a regular method and wise economy of his time, he produced several literary works highly useful to promote the cause of Natural Philosophy; as "An Essay on Vision and the Use of Spectacles," 8vo; "Astronomical and Geographical Essays," 8vo; "Treatise on the Use of Mathematical Instruments," 8vo; "Essay on Electricity," 8vo; "Treatise on the Microscope," 4to, the plates in folio. His last work was "Lectures on Natural Philosophy," 4 volumes 8vo, with a fifth volume of plates. He spared no pains which extensive reading and information could supply in the collection of facts, and applied all his knowledge to the best of purposes—to combat the growing errors of Materialism, Infidelity, and Anarchy; to smooth the paths of Science; to display the goodness and wisdom of the Great Creator; to enforce the excellency of his divine word, and to promote the great interests of true Knowledge, Virtue, and Happiness.—"Mr. Adams has long laboured so successfully in compiling elementary books of science, that credit will easily be given him for success in this undertaking, however arduous the task he set himself, bring no less than to extend a plan somewhat similar to that of Derham in his Physico-theology, &c. so as to comprise a regular and systematic instruction in the most important branches of natural science, with all its modern improvements. This design had long been matured in his mind, and has now been executed at a time when, to unite Philosophy with Christianity is to perform a noble act of patriotism, and to give to Europe at large an admirable subject for its imitation. This Mr. A. did in his 52 "Lectures on Natural and Experimental Philosophy, considered in its present State of Improvement, describing, in a familiar and easy Manner, the principal Phenomena of Nature, and shewing that they all co-operate in displaying the Goodness, Wisdom, and Power of God." In five volumes 8vo, 1795, the fifth consisting of the plates and index.

For a man immersed in business, even though that business requires and leads to philosophical knowledge, to write so much and so well, as a philosopher, must be accounted an extraordinary phenomenon." *Brit. Crit.* July, 1795.—He was personally known to the King, and his Majesty had not a more loyal subject, for Mr. A. was a staunch Tory of the old school. Few men ever enjoyed prosperity with more moderation, or more wisely applied the fruits of their industry. He cheerfully came forward to the relief of a variety of distress; and his very choice and valuable collection of books was most readily open to any friend. His belief was firm and rational, the result of much serious enquiry; his conduct was upright, uniform, and exemplary; his piety fervent, humble, and devout; his temper naturally warm, but corrected by the best principles. His conversation was enriched with much knowledge, and always useful. His character and conduct would have adorned any station in life; for he was the real Christian, the dutiful son, the affectionate husband, the kind brother, the sincere friend, the upright tradesman, and the considerate master, who well improved the seemingly too narrow span of a very active and very benevolent life. At the age of 45 he was removed from this world to the better.

Mr. Thompson, surgeon to the West Essex regiment of militia. He had undertaken to swim to the Diamond frigate, which lay off at some little distance from Brighthelmstone, and, after he had swam about a mile and a half, disappeared. He was not above 25 years of age, and bore a most excellent character in the regiment, to which he had belonged only from February last. His body was stopped in a lobster-net on the 24th, at Newhaven, and brought next morning to Brighthelmstone, where it was decently interred.

On her return from Brighthelmstone, Miss Pleasant Richardson, eldest daughter of the late Commodore R. of Ryegate, Surrey.

After a long and tedious illness, the Rev. John Acland, prebend of the cathedral of St. Peter, Exeter, and vicar of Broadcliff, co. Devon.

In John-street, Berkeley-square, between 80 and 90 years of age, sincerely regretted, the Hon. Maria widow of the Hon. Thos. was, third son of the sixth Viscount Molynaux, to whom (her third husband) she was married July 20, 1745, by whom she was mother of the present Earl of Sefton. By her second husband, John Errington, esq. she had three sons and two daughters; of whom Maria, the eldest, was married to Walter Smythe, esq. second son of Sir John Smythe, of Acton Burnell, co. Salop, by whom he had Mary-Anne, born July 26, 1756, now the celebrated Mrs. Fitzherbert, and five younger children.

25. Wm. Hill, esq. of Leicester.

At Canterbury, Richard Barham, esq. one of the aldermen of that corporation.

At St. Margaret's, Rochester, much regretted, aged 59, Major Conyers, of the Chatham division of marines. He was privately interred in St. Margaret's church, the pall supported by six captains of marines; his sword was laid upon his coffin; and he was carried to the grave by marines.

16. At the George inn at Burford, on his return from Oxford, in a fit of apoplexy, John Smith, esq. of Cirencester, in the commission of the peace for the county of Gloucester.

At Hereford, Wm. Bird, esq. an eminent attorney, and one of the aldermen of that city.

Suddenly, in the prime of life, Mr. Abraham Corpe, jun. draper and taylor, in Peterborough. He was an industrious young man; has left a widow and three small children, with an aged father and mother, to lament his loss, as they were all principally supported by his attention to business.

Mr. Goldar, of Charlotte-street, Blackfriars-road, an eminent historical and portrait-painter. Having taken a walk, in company with his daughter, to Kensington, on his return through Hyde-park, in the midst of the most cheerful conversation with a party of friends whom he had joined, he suddenly dropped down in an apoplectic fit, and expired. Medical assistance was speedily procured, but in vain.

17. At her house in the Crescent, Bath, Lady Mary Stanley, a maiden lady, aunt to Lord Derby.

At Clough-end, near Haslingdon, co. Lancaster, Rev. Dr. Holmes, rector of White-chapel, co. Middlesex, and formerly fellow of Brzen Nose college, Oxford.

At Fritton shore, co. Lincoln, while bathing, Mr. John Stevenson, second son of Mr. S. of Swineshead-lodge, a very respectable farmer and grazier.

At Newark, Mr. John Wilson, a young gentleman who came from London a few weeks ago to be first clerk to Mr. Goulfrey, attorney, in that town. While bathing in the river Trent, it is supposed he was seized with the cramp when swimming out of his depth, and was drowned in a few minutes. A girl observing him go down, gave the alarm, and, after a short search, his body was found.

18. Mr. James Dunn, eldest son of Mr. D. of Saville-row, Bath.

19. At Kinnabar, in his 54th year, Cha. Fullerton, esq.

At her house in Upper Brook-street, Mrs. Webb, widow of the late Daniel W. esq.

After a long illness, Mr. Caleb Preston, of Boston, co. Lincoln, many years an alderman of that corporation, and a respectable bookseller and stationer.

At Chatham, after a long illness, Mrs. Jefferys, wife of Mr. J. watch-maker,

At

At Tenterden, in Kent, aged 93, Mrs. Hoole, relict of the late Mr. Samuel H. formerly of the Broad Pavement, Moorfields.

20. Mr. Hill, of Mount-street, Lambeth.

21. At Winchelsea, Suffex, Mrs. Elizabeth Dawes, widow.

22. At Barnet, aged 70, John Goodall, esq. of the South-sea-house.

25. At his lodgings in Exeter, after a lingering illness, much respected and regretted, the Rev. Francis Moore, rector of Inwardleigh, co. Devon.

At Leicester, Mr. John Mason, formerly an eminent surgeon and apothecary.

Mr. John Neel, of Gracechurch-street.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

JEWELL **G**EOURGE Lord Vernon, Richard Aubrey, esq. and John Price, of Park, esq. deputy-lieutenants of the county of Glamorgan, appointed to execute the office of lord-lieutenant of the said county during the absence of the Earl of Bute.

James Watson, esq. serjeant at law, knighted.

16. Right Hon. John Viscount Fitz-Gibbon, chancellor of Ireland, created Earl of Clare, in the kingdom of Ireland.

The Most Rev. Charles Agar, archbishop of Cashel, created Baron Somerton, of Somerton, co. Kilkenny.

Right Hon. Baron Yelverton, chief baron of his Majesty's Court of Exchequer in Ireland, created Lord Yelverton, Baron of Avonmore, co. Cork.

20. His Grace the Duke of Portland, appointed lord-lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the county of Nottingham, and of the town of Nottingham, and county of the said town; also, steward, keeper, and guardian of the forest of Sherwood, and park of Folewood, in the county of Nottingham; all *vice* Duke of Newcastle, dec.

22. Edmund-Henry Lord Glentworth, of the kingdom of Ireland, appointed keeper of his Majesty's signet or privy-seal in that kingdom.

Hugh O'Reilly, of Ballinlough, co. Westmeath, esq. created a baronet of Ireland.

23. John Murray, of Lantick, co. Perth, esq. colonel and military auditor-general in Bengal; William Peirce Ashe à Court, of Hertsbury, Wilts, esq.; Richard Bempde Johnstone, of Hackness-hall, co. York, esq. (with remainder to his brother, Charles Johnstone, of Haverfordwest, esq.); James Hamlyn, of Clovelly-court, co. Devon, and of Edwinstord, co. Carmarthen, esq.; and John Methuen Poore, of Rushall, co. Wilts, esq. (with remainder to his brother, Edward Poore, of Wedhampton, in the same county, esq.) created baronets.

24. Peers Anthony Keck, of Stoughton-hall, esq. appointed sheriff of the county of Leicester, *vice* Muxloe, dec.

30. Right Hon. Henry Dundas, William Grenville, William-Henry Duke of

Portland. Right Hon. William Pitt, James Duke of Montrose, Richard Earl of Mornington, Robert Viscount Belgrave, Henry Earl Bathurst, the Hon. Edward-James Eliot, the Hon. Robert Banks Jenkinson, and the Right Hon. Sylvester Douglas, appointed his Majesty's commissioners for the management of the affairs of India.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

RICHARD LOWNDES, esq. of Red Lion square, appointed clerk of assize of the Midland circuit, *vice* Blencowe, dec.

The Earl of Macclesfield, elected high-steward of the borough of Henley-upon-Thames, *vice* the late Earl.

Abel Moysey, esq. appointed deputy to the King's Remembrancer of the Court of Exchequer.

Henry Blackstone, esq. of the Inner Temple, appointed, by the Lord Chancellor, his secretary of decrees, injunctions, and appeals, *vice* Willes, dec.

Thomas Elder, esq. of Farneth, appointed postmaster-general for Scotland, *vice* Oliphant, dec.

Henry Hodgson, esq. of New Palace-yard, appointed secretary to the Commissioners for carrying into execution the act of last session of parliament respecting the debts of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. Mr. Todd, St. Helen Auckland perpetual curacy.

Rev. R. Lacy, Newbold-Verdon R. co. Leicester, *vice* Edmondson, resigned.

Rev. W. Paley, D.D. late fellow of Christ college, Cambridge, Bishop Wearmouth R. co. Durham

Rev. S. Smallpage, M. A. vicar of Whitkirk, near Leeds, Loughton V. co. Cambridge, *vice* Weighton, dec.

Rev. J. Oldershaw, Ludlow V. and Ranworth and Upton VV. co. Norfolk.

Rev. Charles-Edward Stuart, M. A. Wakes Colne R. co. Essex.

Rev. Richard Bawden, B. A. Satterleigh and Warkleigh RR. co. Devon.

Rev. James Falconer, D.D. appointed archdeacon of Derby, *vice* Egerton, dec.

Rev. Richard Gurney, M. A. St. James and Cuby, alias St. Keby, alias Tregony V. co. Cornwall, *vice* Gregory Gurney, dec.

Rev. Rob. Foote, M. A. rector of Boughton-Malherbe, Kent, collated to a prebendal stall in the cathedral church of Lichfield.

Rev. James Stopes, Wornall V. Bucks.

Rev. Sir Andrew Drummond, bart. West Tilbury R. co. Essex, *vice* Evans, dec.

Rev. Dr. Bovet, Henstridge prebend in the cathedral of Bath and Wells.

Rev. Henry Davis, of Rampisham, Somerton V. *vice* Chasie, dec.

Rev. Thomas Hughes, B. A. under-master of the grammar-school at Monmouth, Rockfield V. co. Monmouth,

Rev.

Rev. Rob. Lawrence, M. A. Alderton R. co. Gloucester, *vice* Higford, dec.

Rev. Evan Davis, rector of Ilchester, Monkey R. co. Somerset, *vice* Hett, dec.

Rev. A. Alison, High-Ercal V. co. Salop.

Rev. John Still, LL. B. Durnholton R. in the diocese of Gloucester, *vice* De-lahere, dec.

Rev. Forrester Leighton, presented to one of the portions of the living of Pontesbury, worth near 400l. a-year, *vice* Prichard, dec.

Rev. Michael Marlow, D. D. president of St. John's college, Oxford, Handborough R. co. Oxford.

Rev. Samuel Davies, B. A. Lanmadock R. co. Glamorgan.

Rev. Leonard Tordiffe, of Chilcompton, Stratton super-Foss R. *vice* Dorr, dec.

Rev. Robert Grenville, LL. B. of Christ Church, Oxford, Bontishall R. near Matlock, co. Derby.

Rev. W. Van Mildert, M. A. Bradden R. co. Northampton.

Rev. Stephen Buckle, Bramerton R.

Rev. Joseph Maure Carlyle, B. D. of Queen's-colle. Cambridge, appointed chancellor of the diocese of Carlisle, *vice* Paley, and elected Arabic professor at Cambridge, *vice* Craven, resigned.

Rev. James Fawcett, B. D. fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge, elected Norrifian professor of divinity, *vice* Hey, resigned.

Rev. W. Cooper, M. A. fellow and tutor of Clare-hall, Cambridge, Hardingham R. co. Norfolk.

Rev. Mr. Boycott, fellow of Caius-college, Cambridge, Burgh St. Peter R.

Rev. John Bond, LL. B. Freston R. co. Suffolk.

Rev. John Dewe, Bradfall R. near Derby.

Rev. John Shepherd, B. A. Cerney R. co. Cumberland.

Rev. John Muttelbury, M. A. Cowley R. co. Gloucester.

Rev. Peter Sandiford, M. A. appointed Gresham professor of astronomy, *vice* Cockayne, resigned.

Rev. John Dudley, M. A. late fellow and tutor of Clare-hall, Sudeby V. co. Leicester, *vice* Heathcote, dec.

Rev. Hugh Jones, Lewisham V. co. Kent, *vice* Lowth, dec.

Rev. Joshua Greville, R. A. elected lecturer of Chiswick, co. Middlesex.

DISPENSATIONS.

REV. James Wood, D. D. to hold Wyverby R. co. Leicester, with Marston-Mortain R. co. Bedford.

Rev. Dr. Flamank, to hold Glympton R. with Oddington R. both co. Oxford.

Rev. Thomas Crafter, M. A. prebendary of Lincoln, to hold Thorpe-on-the-Hill R. with Hespam R. co. Lincoln.

Rev. Edmund Trant, M. A. to hold Hardwicke R. with Toft cum Caldecote R. both in the diocese of Ely.

Rev. Robert Greville, LL. B. to hold Edlaston R. with Bonsal R. both co. Derby.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

July HAY-MARKET.

31. A Quarter of an Hour before Dinner—
—The Mountaineers—The Prisoner at Large.

Aug. 1. All in Good Humour—The Jew—
New Hay at the Old Market.

3. The Merchant of Venice—The Citizen.

4. Zorinski—The Agreeable Surprise.

5. Gretna Green—Ways and Means—The Children in the Wood.

6. A Roll Stroke for a Wife—The Dead Alive.

7. The Chapter of Accidents—Peeping Tom.

8. The Deaf Lover—The Jew—My Grandmother.

10. The Mountaineers—New Hay at the Old Market—The Prize.

11. The London Hermit—The Mock Doctor—The Village Lawyer.

12. Ink! and Yarico—New Hay at the Old Market—Peeping Tom.

13. A Quarter of an Hour before Dinner—
The Surrender of Calais—The Son-in-Law.

14. The Fitch of Bacon—The Recruiting Officer—New Hay at the Old Market.

15. The Mountaineers—My Grandmother.

17. Zorinski—The Prisoner at Large.

18. Hamlet—The Purse—The Agreeable Surprise.

19. Half an Hour after Supper—A Bold Stroke for a Wife—New Hay at the Old Market. [Doctor.

20. Gretna Green—The Jew—The Mock

21. The Young Quaker—Auld Robin Gray.

22. Summer Amusement—The Dead Alive.

24. A Quarter of an Hour before Dinner—
Peeping Tom—New Hay at the Old Market—The Children in the Wood.

25. The Apparition—The London Hermit—
The Prize.

26. All in Good Humour—The Surrender of Calais—The Purse.

27. The Young Quaker—My Grandmother.

28. The London Hermit—The Son-in-Law—
The Village Lawyer.

29. Douglas—Love and Money; or, The Fair Caledonian—The Virgin Unmask'd.

BILL of MORTALITY, from Aug. 4, to Aug. 25, 1795.

Chrystened.		Buried.	
Males	654	Males	462
Females	578	Females	454
} 1182		} 916	
Whereof have died under two years old 303			
Peck Loaf 4. 4l.			

BORN	2 and 5	92	50 and 60	77
	5 and 10	31	60 and 70	68
	10 and 20	47	70 and 80	29
	20 and 30	74	80 and 90	5
	30 and 40	62	90 and 100	2
	40 and 50	86	100	

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Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. reduc.	3 per Ct. Consols.	4 per Ct. Consol.	5 per Ct. Ann.	Long Ann.	Short 1778-9	India Stock.	India Bonds.	S. Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	New Navy. 2 1/2 dl.	Excheq. Bills. 4 pr.	3 per Ct. Scrip.	4 per Ct. Scrip.	L. Ann. ditto.	Omn.	Eng. Lot Tickets	Irish Lot. tickets.
170	69	67 1/2 a 1/2	82 1/2	—	19 1/2	8 1/2	197	—	—	—	—	2 1/2	4	—	—	—	—	—	6 14 0
169 1/2	68 1/2	66 1/2 a 67 1/2	82 1/2	—	19 1/2	8 1/2	197	4 pr.	—	—	—	2 1/2	3	—	—	—	—	—	6 14 0
168 1/2	68 1/2	66 1/2 a 67 1/2	82 1/2	97	19 1/2	8 1/2	196 1/2	—	—	—	—	2 1/2	3	—	—	—	—	—	6 13 6
168 1/2	68 1/2	66 1/2 a 67 1/2	82 1/2	97 1/2	19 1/2	8 1/2	197 1/2	5	—	—	—	2 1/2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
169	68 1/2	66 1/2 a 67 1/2	82 1/2	97 1/2	19 1/2	8 1/2	197 1/2	5	—	—	—	2 1/2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sunday	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
172 1/2	70	67 1/2 a 69	83 1/2	98 1/2	19 1/2	8 1/2	199	5	—	69 1/2	69 1/2	2 1/2	3	—	—	—	12 pr	—	—
174 1/2	71 1/2	68 1/2 a 69 1/2	84 1/2	99 1/2	19 1/2	9	202 1/2	7	—	—	—	2 1/2	3	—	—	—	—	—	6 14 0
173 1/2	70 1/2	68 1/2 a 69 1/2	84 1/2	98 1/2	19 1/2	9	200 1/2	—	—	—	—	2 1/2	3	—	—	—	—	—	6 14 0
172	70 1/2	68 1/2 a 69 1/2	84 1/2	98 1/2	19 1/2	9	200 1/2	—	—	—	—	2 1/2	4	—	—	—	—	—	6 14 0
Sunday	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
173 1/2	70 1/2	69 1/2 a 1/2	84 1/2	99	19 1/2	9	202	7	—	70 1/2	—	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
174	70 1/2	69 1/2 a 1/2	84 1/2	99 1/2	19 1/2	9	202 1/2	—	—	—	—	2 1/2	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sunday	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
174 1/2	71 1/2	69 1/2 a 70	85 1/2	100 1/2	20 1/2	—	203	8	—	—	—	1 1/2	6	—	—	—	—	—	6 14 0
172 1/2	70 1/2	69 1/2 a 1/2	85	100 1/2	20	9	202	10	—	70 1/2	—	2	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sunday	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
170	68 1/2	68 1/2 a 1/2	84 1/2	99 1/2	19 1/2	9	200 1/2	8	—	—	—	2 1/2	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
172 1/2	69 1/2	68 1/2 a 1/2	84 1/2	99 1/2	19 1/2	8 1/2	200 1/2	6	—	—	63 1/2	2 1/2	4	—	—	—	—	—	6 14 0
168 1/2	68 1/2	67 1/2 a 68 1/2	84 1/2	99 1/2	19 1/2	8 1/2	200	6	—	68 1/2	—	2 1/2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
168 1/2	68 1/2	67 1/2 a 68 1/2	83 1/2	99	19 1/2	9	198 1/2	6	—	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
168 1/2	69 1/2	68 1/2 a 1/2	84 1/2	99	19 1/2	9	198 1/2	8	—	—	—	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sunday	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
167 1/2	69 1/2	67 1/2 a 68	84	99 1/2	19 1/2	9	199	7	—	—	—	1 1/2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
167 1/2	68 1/2	67 1/2 a 1/2	83 1/2	99	19 1/2	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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SEPTEMBER, 1795.

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and with some remarkable Public and Private SEALS.

By S Y L V A N U S U R B A N, Gent.

Printed by JOHN NICHOLS, at Cicero's Head, Red-Lion Passage, Fleet-street;
where all Letters to the Editor are desired to be addressed, POST-PAID. 1795.

Days	Wind.	Baro	State of Weather in August, 1795.
1	S brisk	29	frequent showers
2	SW brisk		showers
3	W brisk		showers at night
4	W moderate		fair
5	SE gentle	30	light showers at night
6	SE gentle		fair
7	SS brisk	29	fair
8	SW gentle		fair
9	SW gentle		rain
10	SW gentle		rain
11	SW gentle		fair
12	SE calm		fair
13	SE moderate		heavy showers at night
14	W moderate		fair
15	W calm		fair
16	W gentle		rain at night
17	S gentle		rain till 10 A.M.
18	SW buisterous		fair
19	SW gentle		fair
20	W brisk		fair
21	SE calm		rain P.M.
22	SW moderate		showers
23	S calm		fair
24	SW moderate		fair
25	S calm	30	fair
26	S moderate	29	fair
27	SW moderate		fair
28	W moderate	30	fair
29	S moderate		fair
30	S moderate		fair
31	SE moderate		fair

3. Ho f - fly very troublesome.—4. Fog arises from ponds and low-lands in the evening. Barley changes colour.—8. Sample of new oats in Liverpool market.—13. Barley cut — 15. A lack of new oats in Liverpool market.—17. The wind has shaken the fruit.— 18. The wind very troublesome; dust rises.—20. Blackberry in bloom. Heath flowers.— 23. A frost at night.—24. Remarkably sultry, particularly in the evening.—26. Water-lily flowers.—Fall of rain this month, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Evaporation, 3 inches 6-10ths.

Walter near Liverpool

J. Holt.

THE METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for September, 1795.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.						Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.					
D. of	Atm.	Noon	Night	Barom.	Weather	D. of	Atm.	Noon	Night	Barom.	Weather
Month				in. pts.	in Sept. 1795.	Month				in. pts.	in Sept. 1795.
Aug.	0	0	0			Sept.	0	0	0		
17	59	64	57	30.06	fine	11	59	72	57	30.35	fair
23	58	65	55	28	fair	13	58	71	56	30.38	fair
29	56	64	58	30	fair	14	57	69	56	30.40	fair
30	60	71	57	30	fair	15	55	66	53	30.45	fair
31	57	69	60	30	fair	16	52	66	53	30.40	fair
S. 1	60	70	61	30	fair	17	54	71	56	30.40	fair
2	65	72	64	30	fair	18	56	73	66	30.05	fair
3	65	74	66	29.90	fair	19	67	74	67	30.01	fair
4	66	63	61	27.6	rain	20	68	75	68	30.01	fair
5	65	72	65	27.6	fair	21	58	63	56	30.14	fair
6	67	82	68	29.2	fine	22	57	72	55	30.15	fair
7	66	81	67	30.05	fair	23	56	71	53	30.16	fair
8	64	71	62	30.06	showery	24	51	68	54	30.22	fair
9	61	71	64	30.15	fine	25	60	71	64	30.20	fair
10	62	75	65	28	fair	26	60	67	52	30.15	showery
11	63	74	59	28	fair						

W. CARY, Optician, No. 182, near Norfolk-Street, Strand.

T H E

ers are carefully preserved, and every thing memorable in their lives sought after with avidity, in order to transmit to posterity; whilst the whole body of Architects, both antient and modern, with a very few exceptions, are consigned to oblivion. The bold conceptions and consummate skill, which caused the Pantheon and St. Peter's church at Rome to rise majestically, probably might not have preserved the memory of their constructor, if the productions of his pencil had not secured him immortality. I confess myself unskilled in Antiquarian lore; but I do not recollect, in the course of my general reading, to have met with any book wherein mention is made of an Architect; and no Poet, I believe, ever thought fit to celebrate an artist of that description (to say nothing of the Antients) from the time of Michael Angelo to that of Inigo Jones. Every thing which has been done of that kind, I believe, has been done by Vitruvius; and he has dwelt upon the productions of art, and not the artificers: of Gævius and Gronovius I cannot speak; they are accessible only to a few.

Much is said by the Historians of our own country of the building erected by the lord protector, during the minority of Edward VI. which was known for two centuries by the name of Somerset-house; and a venerable pile it was in my recollection; but nothing is said of the genius which formed the plan, and directed its execution; the artist is lost in his patron. I have more than once surveyed with delight that venerable pile Burleigh-house, the seat of the Earl of Exeter; but no enquiries in the family could procure me information concerning the architect who raised it. To speak of more modern erections: I have frequently admired the upper room in the South-sea house, London, where the business of the New Annuities is transacted; it appears to me to be much superior in beauty and grand simplicity to any part of the vast fabrick which now composes the Bank of England; but I have enquired in vain after the man who brought it into existence.

What can be the cause, Mr. Urban, why, in viewing a capital picture, curiosity is strongly excited to know the artist who executed it; whilst, in beholding a stupendous building, no solicitude is felt to be acquainted with its former?

I fear no materials can possibly be

procured sufficient to produce a Biographical History of Architects, antient and modern; if such do exist, it would be a truly laudable undertaking to rescue from oblivion a class of men, who have displayed the powers of the human mind, by combining utility, taste, and grandeur, in works to be studied and applauded through a long succession of ages.

J. P.

Mr. URBAN, Oxford, Sept. 16.

BEING well assured from whose friendly hand the hints in your last month's Miscellany originated, p. 658, respecting a new edition of Le Neve's *Fasti Ecclesie Anglicanae*, I return my respectful compliments to your old and venerable correspondent; and, in compliance with his kind intimation, I beg leave to announce my intention of republishing that Work, with a continuation. My present engagement in the *History of the University*, having beyond all expectation increased on my hands, has prevented me from making my intention public. The two last volumes of the History are now completed, making near 1700 pages, and will be published as soon as the Indexes are finished. Browne Willis's interleaved copy of Le Neve in the Bodleian seems likely to afford me the greatest assistance, having a great number of additions in the earlier part of the work, with many new lists, and several corrections. Mr. Deputy Nichols has kindly promised me a copy in his possession very full of additions; and Richard Gough, esq. has also offered me the use of several copies which he has purchased from time to time. An application was likewise been made to a literary character, who, I am informed, is in possession of Bishop Kennet's copy with corrections and additions; and, from his well-known liberality of sentiment, I have great hopes he will grant me the use of it. I shall request the indulgence of the Bishops to have reference to their Registers in their several fees; and will thankfully acknowledge the favour of communication from any other quarter.

Yours, &c

J. GUTCH.

Mr. URBAN, Sept. 18.

YOUR correspondent L. E. p. 658, seems very justly to wish for a new and improved edition of Le Neve's *Fasti Ecclesie Anglicanae*; and he has my hearty concurrence.

Now, Sir, I beg leave to add, that

W^g

we have another work of at least equal utility with Le Neve's, which, in my opinion, requires a re-publication with suitable additions and enlargement. This is Bishop Nicoll's *Historical Library*, reprinted without any improvement or addition in 1776, yet seems to want at this time a specification of a large mass of authors, on the various subjects therein treated, with short and concise characters of each in the Bishop's manner.

The undertaker, and I hope such a one may be found, should be a person well versed in all our modern historical publications; and, if he were to have an assistant or two, so much the better.

I shall not pretend to enumerate the many subsidies and helps he may expect to find, for indeed I am not equal to any such task; but I conceive that much assistance may be drawn from Mr. Hearne's publications, Mr. Gough's *British Topography*, Mr. Nichols's *Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica*, the *Review of New Publications* in your own Magazine, the several Reviews, &c. &c. together with recital of our numerous County Histories lately published, Histories of particular places and persons, &c. &c.; and, lastly, our late General Histories, which are not a few. It appears to me, Mr. Urban, on a transient view of things, that the additions necessary to be made would be more than equal in bulk to the original work.

Please to observe, that the above additions relate only to *one branch* of the Bishop's Work; i. e. records, coins, &c. are little considered therein. Note also, that a great degree of impartiality and of critical acumen would be materially necessary to the Bishop's successor*.

Yours, &c.

T. Row.

Mr. URBAN, C —, Sept. 19.

IN a late number of your improving and entertaining Miscellany is a very sensible and affecting letter signed Clerus. It contains, alas! many very unpleasant truths, which it must afflict every sincere member of the Church of

England, the purest church, I verily believe, on earth, to acknowledge to be but too true.

Clerus is surely very modest, very moderate, when he wishes for an income of only 100l. a year. In these days, Sir, what will 100l. a year do? It will, with the strictest oeconomy, very barely keep a *single* man decently. Let us suppose a young clergyman placed in a market town or country village. He cannot board in any decent neat family under 40l. a year: finding his own wine, tea, and fire and candle in his own sitting-room, paying his laundress for washing and mending his linen, the tailor for mending his woollen cloaths; how little after this will be left for medical aid in case of illness! and what will he have to bestow on the poor, the sick, the aged, the fatherless, and widow! to say nothing of those *real* objects, a cottager's wife lying-in, and suckling a poor infant on generally only a little vile coarse tea and brown sugar†. One would wish the minister of every parish to be able to distribute some small pious tracts amongst his flock.

Now, let us suppose him a married man with 100l. or even with 150l. *per annum*; how is he to support a wife, a female servant only, and two or three poor little squalling infants? A very witty remark, in a sermon preached many years ago by my excellent friend the late Bishop Horne, at St. Paul's, at the charity for the sons of the Clergy, often occurs to me when I see a poor clergyman struggling under poverty. His words are: "Our Church indeed does not in *express* terms, like the Church of Rome, forbid her Clergy to marry; but in *effect* she forbids it to the inferior Clergy; for, *their* incomes cannot support a wife and family." This is the substance, if not the exact words, of the sermon; for, as atheist Gibbon says, "I quote from memory," not having read the sermon since its first publication.

I believe it is allowed by all persons, that, if not educated on a charitable

* We have only to regret that T. Row did not think of this sooner, and let his own shoulders to a work, for which he was so supereminently qualified. EDIT.

† Mrs. B of —, in Berkshire, always gives every poor woman credit in her name, at some public-house, for one or two (according to the age of the woman) pennyworth of ale or porter every night for a month, or six weeks before they lie-in: the comfort it affords is wonderful. After their month is up, she renews it again for *four*, *five*, or *six* months, according to the season of the year, whilst they are suckling the infant; which she always insists on the reweaning, barring illness, at the age of seven months, as the continuing it longer often destroys the eyesight of the poor women, and does not benefit the infant.

foundation, the education of every *deacon* in the Church of England must have cost at the least 1000*l*. At the age of twenty-two and an half he is ordained. If he is lucky enough to become the curate of a real gentleman, he obtains a salary of 50*l*. a year. But, alas! how many in England fall short of 40*l*. I will now turn to two honest men who live near me, whose education has not cost quite so much as the poor deacon's. The one a *journeyman* painter, who regularly receives every Saturday evening, when in health and able to work, one guinea, that is fifty-two guineas a year; and, when ill and unable to work, from his club half-a-guinea a week. The other a journeyman hatter: he receives every Saturday night one guinea and an half, more than 80*l*. a year. Now, Mr. Urban, with regard to *this* world, which is best off, the divine or the hatter? Certainly the man who is to *cover* the *head* rather than the man who labours to *convert* the *heart*. Besides, the hatter's wife may, without impropriety, keep a little grocer's shop, or make mantuas, neither of which can the wife of the divine do without subjecting the office of her husband to contempt, at least from scoffers.

I can just remember, when I was quite a child, a poor clergyman of the name of Gardiner dining at the hospitable table of my excellent benevolent father, who had made a collection amongst his friends for this poor man, a curate with a salary of *only* 30*l*. a year, in what county I do not remember; but one circumstance I well remember, having often heard my mother repeat it after I grew up, that his wife was brought to bed of her *twenty ninth* child before she had completed her *thirtieth* year. Had she produced three in that lying-in, as she had done more than once before, she had been mother of 30 children before she was 30 years old. It is probable that some of the *triplets*, if not of the twins, died soon, but so many baptisms, and so many poor little shrouds and coffins, must have

been very expensive. This poor woman, to help out the 30*l*. a year, practised as a midwife to the surrounding farmers wives, and kept a little chandler's shop. Several years ago she was, by the benevolence of the late archdeacon of Berks, the Rev. Dr. Dodwell, removed from the almshouse at Frouxfield to that at Salisbury, to her great delight, at the age of *eighty three*. He told me that only *three*, alas! of her *thirty* children were then living. How often must her heart have bled! yet the archdeacon said she was healthy, vigorous, and chearful.

A poor clergyman, of only barely decent character, with such a family, ought to have been noticed by his bishop. But, in bare justice, one must allow that the bishops, some few excepted, of George the Third, and his Ministers, are very different from the Presbyterian Arians of George the Second and Lord Hardwicke. Several of the prelates now on the bench do learn the true real characters of the inferior Clergy in their diocese, and do often reward merit, without asking "for whom the poor divine voted at the last election?"

The case of the majority of the Clergy is bad—must unavoidably be so, unless Parliament relieves them by exempting them from taxes and repairs, as is done in Scotland; or by pulling down eight churches out of *ten*, and uniting the tithes, as is done in Ireland, where there are scarcely any livings under 300*l*. a year; few so small. 300*l*. a year, even with a good glebe, will hardly enable a man to live like a gentleman on a small scale, and save a trifle, to keep two or three daughters from being apprenticed to milliners and mantua-makers, and so becoming in the end street-walkers*.

The widows and orphans of the Clergy should be exempted from dilapidations when they die, and their income dies with them; the exacting them often adds *miser*y to affliction. Dilapidations are *sometimes* demanded with *intolerance*, and exacted with *rigour*; as was lately the case on the death of the

* It has often been asserted, that the majority of the common women in London are the daughters of the inferior Clergy and the subaltern officers. When apprenticed, they are always young, often handsome, and are by their mistresses sent out in the evenings to carry home caps or gowns to ladies. How much wiser would it be to establish a school to educate them, so as to qualify them to wait on young ladies of fashion, or to be upper-servants in a family where *three* maids are kept, and where the upper one of course is not a drudge! When the money is raised at St. Paul's and Merchant-Tailors, the *parents* are to find out masters or mistresses. How is the wife of a country curate to do this? I once knew two wretched orphans thus placed by their wretched mother; the girl to a creature in Middle-Row, Holbourn, who called herself a milliner, yet sold only about twenty shillings worth of thread and tape in a month; the boy to a shoe-maker, who hired him out to a scavenger.

Rev. Dr. ——. I hope to send you a copy of a letter sent to his relief by one of his successors, a dignitary of the church of ——. She shews it to all her friends and acquaintance who with one voice exclaim, "Oh! he is a brute!" Dr. — held the living in which the *Dig.* succeeded him barely two years, laid out several hundred pounds on the wretched house and garden, and built an entire new stable, but, unluckily, left the old one standing. I remember that the *amiable Dig.* tells the lady, that, "if she pays the sum he demands *directly*, he shall not look any farther; *but*, if she does *not*, though *much* has been done, more wants to be done, and some things restored to their pristine state." My friend supposes, as the *Dig.* and his wife are *remarkably elegant* persons, of *true taste*, that he wishes the handsome bow-windows taken out, and the miserable wretched old casements *replaced*, to give the vicarage of T***** the appearance of *Gothic Architecture*. The *Dig's* epistle, written upon a half-sheet of the coarsest paper, had the *desired* effect. The poor lady, knowing the *Dig's* disposition, and fearing he might arrest her, sent him a draft on her banker by return of post, making him a *present* of an odd three pence in the estimate; and, in return for his elegant paper and seal, she borrowed her cook-maid's thimble to seal her answer to him. I well remember, when this worthy wight got his dignity, and came down to be installed, that he boasted that he had got it by *bullying* those in power; and all knew that he served but *three* months for what others usually serve three years. *Bullying* is, I suppose, sometimes of use, especially when practised by a savage.

Dr. — had a small dignity in Wales, in which he was succeeded by a *gentleman*, who *did not* buy for it; it came unsolicited from a prelate who is an honour to episcopacy. The politeness of this dignitary's letter, which Mrs. — likewise shews as a contrast to the *Dig's*, can only be exceeded by his great learning and profound erudition: but *he* has *ten* children, and is *not* a man of large fortune. Mrs. — says, she finds the most liberal treatment where there is the least money: but I believe that is no uncommon case. It is a little remarkable that Mrs. — should have so much to pay for dilapidations, as Dr. — never received but 40l. from any of his preferments. When he got

the living of B——, he found the house falling, and dilapidations amounting to near 400l.; but, on hearing that it had been built by his predecessor, who held it 50 years, he generously said, "I will not take a shilling from the widow of the man who built it," and immediately laid out above 500l. upon it out of his own pocket.

Perhaps, Mr. Urban, this letter may amuse the worthy distressed clerks, and some other of your readers; who, although there are not even initials, may guess who the *Dig.* is. I hope, and I verily believe, for the honour of the dignitaries of the Church, that he is an *unique*. He has an only son, who is a contrast to his father in every respect.

Yours, &c.

A. Z.

Mr. URBAN,

Sept. 19.

I WAS prevented last month from giving an answer to your correspondent, who signs himself *A young Vicar*; who, I have no doubt, from what is stated in his letter, has a right by custom to chuse one churchwarden, and the parishioners have a right to chuse the other churchwarden, as it appears from your correspondent's letter there are but two churchwardens in his parish. This being the case as to the right of election of the two churchwardens, I will next consider, for the information of your correspondent, the nature of their office; and I think that one of the churchwardens cannot legally transact any business, relating to the duties of his office, without the concurrence of the other; as, for instance, all suits instituted for the use of the parish must be in their joint names, nor can one only release, or give away the goods of the church, without the consent of the other, and they must both make the rates with the consent of the major part of the parishioners, of which public notice of a vestry ought to be given the Sunday before, and the vicar, although he pays no church-rates, has an undoubted right to attend and give his vote at all such vestry-meetings equally with those who pay church-rates.

Churchwardens are no farther incorporated by law (except in London, by special custom) than to sue for the goods of the church, and to purchase goods for the use of the parish; but not to purchase lands, or take lands by gift or grant, to the use of the parish; for, they are not a corporation for lands; consequently, I apprehend the legal title to the estate, mentioned by your correspondent

respondent to have been given for the purpose of maintaining a clock and repairing the church, is not in the churchwardens, but must be in some private person under the donor's deed or will; which I would advise your correspondent to examine; and by that means he may perhaps discover in whom the legal title and trust is vested, who will be the proper person to call the officious churchwarden, described in your correspondent's letter, to account, and to give notice to the tenant of the premises to pay his rent to him for the future, to be applied according to the donor's directions.

Churchwardens, as they are chosen yearly, are obliged at the end of the year, or within a month after at most, before the vicar and parishioners, at a vestry, to give a just account of all moneys by them received, and shall deliver up to the next churchwardens the money and parish-goods in their hands; and, if they refuse to account, they may be presented at the next visitation by the new churchwardens, or the succeeding churchwardens may have a writ of account at common law. From what has been said, therefore, your correspondent will see, that both the churchwardens ought to agree in the execution of their office, their powers being alike, so as that nothing can be legally done without the concurrence of both; which will be an answer to all your correspondent's queries. And, should any of his parishioners read this letter, I hope it will be an inducement to him to advise his neighbours not any longer to attempt to harass the vicar, by illegally encouraging the churchwarden chosen by the parish to oppose the churchwarden chosen by the vicar; as it is so essentially necessary for them both to concur in every thing that is right relating to their office of churchwarden, without which it will be impossible for the refractory churchwarden to execute his trust as an honest man, and without violating his oath of office.

I think, if a clergyman sleeps once or twice a week upon his benefice, he will be considered as a resident according to the spirit of the law. W. C.

Mr. URBAN,

Sept. 21.

THE mention made by Mr. Lysons, in his *Environs*, vol. II. pp. 154, 155, of the fatal event of two memorable duels in 1609 and 1610, reminds me of another *deadly quarrel* noticed in Dr. Thomas's edition of Dugdale's

Warwickshire. vol. I. p. 104. in which John Skeffington, esq. and Michael Bray were both killed, at the Hoop tavern in Gray's Inn, on the 4th of November, 1613. The cause of difference was a Chancery suit; which the interference of friends had put into a mode of settlement; but the villany of Bray, as the story seems to turn (who had been a groom in the family, and had married the widow of Sir William Skeffington, an elder brother), destroyed the effect of the intended interference. I wish to be referred to any publication of the time which records the circumstances; or to any report in Chancery which may elucidate the subject in dispute. The death of Mr. Skeffington was lamented, in hexameters which would not disgrace your *Miscellany**, by Anthony Cade, M. A. of whom I should be glad to know more than is recorded by Anthony Wood in his *Fasti Oxon.* I. 177.

Yours, &c. BIOGRAPHICUS.

Mr. URBAN,

Sept. 22.

DO me the favour to introduce to our common friend the following sincere tribute of approbation for his progress in his arduous undertaking.

"Sir, I have perused with singular pleasure the truly respectable specimen of a County History, of which you have already achieved so large a portion. Every lover of our National Antiquities must be pleased that the accumulated materials for illustrating those of Leicestershire have fallen into your hands; while we all wonder by what judicious distribution of your time you have found, amidst professional engagements, public business, and domestic cares, leisure to amplify and arrange them to an extent in which the Father of such undertakings barely preceded you. Superficial readers will deem the History of a County the heaviest of compilations. Those who know the value of well-ascertained facts, authentic records, and the great mass of evidence furnished by such collections, will find here the fullest detail; and account it difficult to determine which of the three Histories, of Warwick, Dorset, or Leicestershires, contain the greatest body of information; while with the new edition of the *Britannia*, and the *Sepulchral Monuments of Great Britain*, they form a great code or repertory of our National Antiquities."

ANTIQUITATUM INVESTIGATOR.

* See them in our *Poetry*, p. 776.

Mr.

Entl. Mus. Sep 1890. Pl. p. 721.

WILLSDON CHURCH. MIDD^x S.W.

Mr. URBAN,

Aug. 25.

A Correspondent, p. 466, has treated the "Environs" of Mr. Lysons with some asperity; and another, p. 453, has candidly supplied some omissions. It is a very easy matter, Mr. Urban, as you must well know, for gentlemen residing in any particular district to point out escapes which must inevitably happen to enquirers who reside at a distance. Mr. Lysons, however, has no censure to apprehend from your present correspondent; who, far from having reason to complain of want of information, has found a little memoir he had prepared for your Miscellany, relative to the parish of Willsdon, co. Middlesex, completely superseded; so much so, that the view of the church herewith sent (which, being taken from a different point, will evidently shew itself not to be a plagiarism) shall, with your leave, be illustrated by a citation or two from Mr. L's very interesting publication:

"*Willsdon*, which in Saxon records is called *Willefdune*, or *Wellefdune*, lies in the hundred of Uffington: the church is nearly five mile from Tyburn turnpike. The parish is bounded by Kingsbury, Hendon, Hampstead, a detached part of Chelsea, Paddington, and Harrow. It is computed that it contains about 3400 acres of land; the quantity of arable and pasture is always varying, but the proportion of grass land is much the greater. The soil is for the most part clay in the low lands, and in the high lands gravel.

"The parish church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient Gothic structure, consisting of a chancel, nave, and South aisle, with circular pillars and pointed arches.

"The rectory has been from time immemorial appropriated to the dean and chapter of St. Paul's, who are patrons of the vicarage. In 1217, the dean and chapter granted the rectory for life to the archdeacon, he paying ten marks *per annum*. It is now vested in Miss Mary Caroline Wynyard, daughter of General Wynyard, by Sophia, daughter of General Otway. The reserved rent is 18l. It was formerly 14l. and a boar valued at 4l.

"The vicarage is endowed with small tithes, a house and garden, a virgate and 12 acres of land, as is particularly observed in an ancient terrier among the records in the Chapterhouse of St. Paul's."

Having transcribed as much as will serve for an illustration of the drawing (*see plate I*), and abridged what is copied; lest I should trespass on your room, I will only add a few words relative to Sir William Roberts, who, as appears

by the Parish Register, was buried here Sept. 27, 1662:

"He was one of the commissioners to try Charles I.; and was one of the representatives of the county of Middlesex in the parliament which gave Cromwell the title of Protector. He was afterwards called by him to the Upper House. A William Roberts lived in a mansionhouse at Neasdon (a hamlet of Willsdon); which, according to tradition (for which there is no other ground, it is most probable, than an occasional visit), was the residence of Oliver Cromwell."

Yours, &c.

B. L.

Mr. URBAN,

Aug. 27.

THAT eminent philanthropist, Mr. Jonas Hanway, has not exchanged this world for a better long enough to be as yet out of the remembrance of those that knew and revered his virtues. To such as loved and esteemed him as highly as your present correspondent, nothing which serves as an additional illustration of his character will be looked upon with an eye of indifference. And from this persuasion I am induced to send you the following inscription, found on the removal of his effects from his dwelling-house in Red-lion-square, on a large copper-plate, 3 feet 8 inches by 2 feet 7 inches, in a gilt frame. It was secreted behind a chest of drawers; and on a strip of paper was written,

"To be delivered to one of my executors, if he thinks it worth his acceptance."

His executor not only thought it worthy of his acceptance, but of a place in the room in which he generally lives; and very few days pass over his head wherein he does not look at it with a particular application of his mind to the character of his friend, who has caused himself to be represented under the three following descriptions: 1. an infant weeping; 2. a youth shipwrecked; 3. an old man dead on his pillow. Each of these pictures has a surrounding inscription. The first:

"Man is born to sorrow, as the sparks fly upwards."

The second:

"On my fleeting hours depends eternity."

On this youth is an hour-glass; and, at his feet, a scroll, on which is inscribed the family-motto, "Never despair."

The third inscription is,

"Dust thou art, and unto dust thou shalt return."

GENT. MAG. *September*, 1795.

The

The figure round which this last sentiment is inscribed is so exact a representation of the original, when the soul had taken its flight from the body, that it is impossible to behold it without being sensibly affected at the sight.

The following monumental inscription is included in a space bounded on each side by a burning taper nearly extinguished. It is not presented to you, Mr. Urban, or to your readers, as a specimen of superior merit respecting its composition, but as the genuine effusion of that heart, out of the abundance of which not only his mouth spake, but which also gave energy to a life most honourable to himself, most consolatory to the afflicted, and most beneficial to his country :

"I believe that my Redeemer liveth, and that I also

shall rise again from the grave.

JONAS HANWAY, Esq.

who, trusting in that good Providence

which so visibly governs the world,

passed through variety of fortunes in patience. Living the greatest part of his days in foreign lands,

ruled by arbitrary power,

he received the deeper impression of the happy Constitution

of his own country ;

whilst the persuasive laws contained

in the New Testament,

and the consciousness of his own depravity, softened his heart to a sense of the various wants of his fellow creatures.

Reader,

enquire no farther.

The Lord have mercy on his soul and thine !

Apprehensive of the too partial regard of his nearest friends,

and esteeming plain truth above the proudest trophies

of monumental flattery,

at the age of 51 he caused

this plate and inscription to be made."

Having had occasion to mention Mr. Hanway's motto, "Never despair," I am tempted to trouble you with a circumstance which happened to fall within my own knowledge.

A young adventurer, who came to London, like many others, to seek for advancement in life by the exertion of those abilities, for which sufficient scope was not found in a distant part of the kingdom, had been some time labouring against the stream ; and, though possessed of very considerable abilities, met not with that encouragement which he had reason to hope for.

He was reduced to his last guinea,

and had determined to employ it in conveying him back to his own native country ; when, passing by the Royal Exchange, he saw this good man's carriage standing there, on which he read "Never despair." He considered the admonition as addressed to himself ; he laid aside his purpose for the moment ; his affairs took a sudden favourable turn ; he by degrees got himself established in a lucrative employment ; and is since dead, possessed of an ample fortune, the acquisition of which he always imputed, under the divine blessing, to this incidental circumstance. **AMICUS.**

Mr. URBAN,

Aug. 15.

HAVING lately seen in your Magazine some letters relating to the authenticity of a work published by Mr. Berington, intitled, "Memoirs of Gregorio Panzani," I was induced to look into that work, as well as one, referred to in those letters, written by Mr. Charles Plowden, bearing the title of "Remarks on a work, intitled, Memoirs of Gregorio Panzani." Should any person expect in these Remarks any satisfactory criticism of the work published by Mr. B. he will be miserably disappointed.

The purport, however, of this letter, Mr. Urban, is not to enter into a discussion of the merits of either of these works, but merely to state a fact, which is controverted by Mr. C. P. It appears that Mr. B. had asserted, that Andrew Bromwich, who was condemned to death for exercising the functions of a priest, had taken the oaths of allegiance and supremacy. This Mr. C. P. is induced to deny, p. 274 ; where he says,

"Let Mr. Berington answer for him. What solid proof has he to produce that this good man took the oaths of allegiance and supremacy ? He relates it as an undoubted fact ; but I cannot find that it is any where recorded, nor do I think that it can be inferred from the speech itself."

I confess, Mr. Urban, that, on reading the speech intended to have been spoken by Bromwich at his execution, to which Mr. C. P. here refers, I was convinced that he had taken the oaths abovementioned (see Dodd's Church History, vol. III. p. 359) ; but, as Mr. C. P. had said, that he *could not find it any where recorded*, I was induced to look into the State-Trials, a work which I am surprised Mr. C. P. had not consulted before he made this assertion, and

and there found the fact recorded, not only of Bromwich, but of another priest of the name of Herne.

In the trial of Charles Herne for being a priest, August 4, 1679, at Hereford assizes, the prisoner said to the judge,

"I desire your Lordship and the jury will take notice, that I have taken the oaths of allegiance and supremacy."

Andrew Bromwich, arraigned at Stafford August 13, 1679, for the same reason, said,

"I desire your Lordship will take notice of one thing, that I have taken the oaths of allegiance and supremacy, and have not refused any thing which might testify my loyalty."

I wish some of your correspondents, of the Romish persuasion, would inform us if Herne and Bromwich were at that time considered as having acted against their religious principles; or, if it was thought lawful for them to take the oath of supremacy, why should it be generally considered as unlawful, and refused by the Roman Catholics of the present day. F. G.

Mr. URBAN, *Winchester, Aug. 19.*

WHenever you happen to lead the publick into any mistake, I am confident you feel yourself obliged to the person who enables you openly to rectify the same. In this persuasion I take up my pen to inform you, that your correspondent in the Magazine for last June, p. 451, the well-known Mr. Joseph Berington, so far from being a Roman Catholic bishop, as you give the publick to understand in the title-page of the said Number*, has not even the ordinary commission of a Roman Catholic clergyman in the ecclesiastical district in which he resides.

There is another point with respect to this voluminous writer, in which the publick have an equal right to be informed, namely, that his Works, so far from being esteemed by those of his body, are generally reprobated by them, as betraying the cause, and disfiguring the tenets, of their religion. This caution is necessary, because I have observed that the extraordinary, and sometimes contradictory, assertions of Joseph Berington have often passed, with ill-informed persons, for the genuine and authorized doctrines of the Roman Ca-

tholic Church. To my certain knowledge his writings in general have been pointedly disapproved of by all the six prelates of his communion, under whom he has lived, and extracts from them have been formally condemned by some of that number. Nay, what is more surprising, and what ought to be generally known, Mr. B. himself has sometimes abandoned his own writings as indefensible. I speak of a scene at which I myself was present, and which was made public soon after it took place*. In a kind of pitched conference, held about three years ago, between Mr. B. and the Antagonist whose name he brings forward in the letter you have published, Mr. C. Plowden, the dispute turning upon the denunciation of certain theological errors contained in the writings of the former, which the latter had just before made in a printed work†, and had addressed to Mr. B's bishop, this gentleman's three friends, no less than myself, were astonished to hear from him an open confession in these words, or in other words to the same effect: "It is true I have advanced many positions which it is not in my power to justify; but this has been chiefly in my controversial writings, with a view of conciliating the minds of the prejudiced. You, however, have been very unfortunate in the selection of the passages which you have denounced to my bishop; for, I would undertake to point out much more objectionable passages in the same writings."

I have now, Mr. Urban, with your permission, to disabuse the publick of certain errors concerning myself, into which Mr. B. has led them in the letter which you have published. I leave him in full possession of all the credit to himself, and advantage to his cause, which he can derive from the coarse epithets and sarcasms which he there applies to me and my late pamphlet. They are certainly gentle and polite, if compared with those which he heaps upon me through ten pages of his Preface to "The Memoirs of Panzani." The state of the present business is this. Having been dragged into a controversy concerning the authenticity of a certain parchment in the British Museum, intitled, "The Declaration and Protec-

* Remarks on the Memoirs of Panzani, pp. 33, 310.

† Remarks on the Writings of the Rev. J. Berington.

* This is an error of our own, and has already been corrected. EDIT.

tation signed by the English Catholic Dissenters in 1789," I have supported, in a printed work*, the opinion which I am conscientiously persuaded of, that the same is not the identical original signed in 1789, but that the list of signatures (which itself is interpolated) has been cut off from the text of the said original, and, together with a parchment containing other interpolations, has been sewed on to an altered copy of it. This I suppose to have been done, not by the late Catholic Committee (they are men of too much honour to be concerned in a transaction of this nature), but by some one or other of their agents without their knowledge. In support of my opinion, I have first invalidated the authority of this parchment as an original according to the received rules of diplomatic criticism, and have distinctly pointed out the suspicious marks with which it abounds; and, in the second place, I have demonstratively established my thesis, by proving that the text itself is not the same text that was signed in 1789; and also, that it essentially varies from another different text of the Protestation which was presented to Parliament in 1791. Now, Sir, if the Historian of Abeillard fee's himself equal to the task, which abler writers have failed in, of replying to the arguments contained in the aforesaid pamphlet, permit me to tell him, that this will be more to his credit and his purpose than insultingly to call me "Dr. Needle-hoes and the diplomatic J. M." as he does in your Magazine; or in turning against me all the invectives which our Blessed Saviour thundered out against the Pharisees in St. Matthew, ch. xxiii. as he does in the aforementioned Preface.

Mr. B. describes the late detection of the spurious Protestation as "a tricking device, in order to get released from the solemn obligations we have entered into with our country;" and he insinuates, that "an oath would not bind such casualists (as we detectors are), if it should be our humour to break it." These, Mr. Urban, are serious charges. You will permit me then to observe, in answer to the same, that the authenticity or spuriousness of the parchment in Russell-street is a mere question of criticism, which, we are persuaded, has nothing to do with the conscientious

obligation of adhering to or rejecting the Formulary itself. At a time when I did not entertain a suspicion of what I have since demonstrated, concerning the spuriousness of the aforesaid copy, I joined, as cordially as I would do at the present day, with the head divines of our body, in signing a formal retraction of the instrument in question, and that without adopting a single pernicious error proscribed in the same, and without violating any engagement whatsoever which we had entered into with our country. It is disgusting to be obliged so often to repeat the same explanations, as it is provoking to hear again and again the same refuted calumny. I shall satisfy myself at present with a very few words, leaving those, who wish for a more detailed account, to consult the numerous publications on this subject, or the satisfactory narration which one of your correspondents has given of the same in your Magazine, vol. LXI. p. 61c. It is certain then that every Roman Catholic, of common information, saw, at the first glance, the numerous errors in theology, no less than those in grammar and common-sense, with which the Protestation teemed. Great and persevering, therefore, were the objections that were made to the signing of it. These however were, in the end, overruled by the positive assurances made to us, that the said instrument was the work of Ministry, who would not permit an iota of it to be exchanged, but who, on the other hand, did not mean to tie us down to the theological inferences of which certain passages were susceptible. At length, however, when our bill, together with the oath built on the Protestation, was brought into parliament, we discovered how egregiously we had been deceived in all the above-mentioned particulars. We accordingly laid our theological difficulties before the Legislature; who, discovering that the same did not interfere with any of our engagements or duties to our country, were pleased to cast aside the said oath and protestation, and to adopt another test of our honesty and fidelity as men and citizens, which we offered in the place of it; one that was admitted to be equally loyal and less ambiguous. For the truth of this statement, which is a plain refutation of Mr. B's calumnies, I refer to authorities above all exception for their impartiality and information. I refer to the Speech of the

Lord

* A Reply to the Report of the Cisalpine Club, &c.

Lord Chief Baron, then Attorney-general, in the House of Commons. (See *The Diary, The Senator, &c.* for March 1, 1789.) I refer to the testimony of the Duke of Leeds in favour of the Episcopalians; who therein declared, that he had read whatever had been written by both parties. Above all, I refer to the immortal speech of the learned Bishop of Rochester, which you have detailed in your above-quoted volume, p. 826. When these have been perused, I shall remain satisfied with the comparative weight which the intelligent reader will attribute to the respective solemn engagements of Joseph Berington, and of your humble servant,

JOHN MILNER.

Mr. URBAN, Aug. 25.
THE "*ruined town*" near Wem, enquired after in p. 543, I take to be an ancient encampment on the top of a considerable eminence near Hawkstone, the beautiful seat of Sir Richard Hill, bart. Its form is square, or, at least, quadrangular; from which, I suppose, you may infer that it is Roman; as its name "*The Bury Walls*," seems farther to denote. It might perhaps be satisfactory to know its appellation in old writings and title-deeds: an information which, if it belongs to the gentleman abovementioned, may, from his known urbanity and love of literature, be easily procured. The river Roden runs, I believe, not far from the spot in question; and in this stream the name *Rutunium* may perhaps be found; as *Derwentum* is in Derwent, &c.

M. de la Curne de Sainte-Palaye, in the second part of his *Mémoires historiques sur la Chasse*, printed at the end of his *Mémoires sur l'ancienne Chevalerie* (3 vols. 12mo, Paris, 1781), observed that King John (of France), during his captivity at *Helfort*, in England, wrote a treatise in verse on falconry. In a note on this passage, he adds, that "*Helfort*, or *Herfort*, was the birth-place of the poet Philius, who has celebrated it in his poem of *Pomona*. This town also gave birth to the famous '*Maid of Herfort*,' whose predictions were so useful to Cromwell." To what history is there an allusion here? The French are so fond of affecting an ignorance of our names and history (for sometimes, as here, one can discover that it is affectation), that I am in doubt whether Hereford (where the

author of *Cider* was born), or Hertford (where Joan Bocking was born), is here meant. He seems to me to have confounded the two places together: as well as Cromwell, Earl of Essex (who, however, had nothing to do with the nun), with Oliver Cromwell.

Yours, &c. SCIOLUS.

Mr. URBAN, Aug. 25.
"IT is with infinite pleasure we hear," says a respectable public print, "that the Bishops in their respective dioceses, in conjunction with the opulent Pluralists and other beneficed Clergy, are advancing the stipends of, and making contributions for, their *necessitous* Curates, in these times of *scarcity*."

I hope, Mr. Urban, this is the case; but I have not been so fortunate as to hear of any thing of the kind in my neighbourhood, nor from any of my clerical friends. However, Mr. Urban, by favouring the above with a place in your widely-circulated Magazine, which I think no *gentleman*, who has a shilling to spare once a month, can be without, the superior Clergy may be again reminded of what they at least ought to do in this respect. It is added, that

"This liberality, or rather act of justice, most probably originated with the Bishop of London, who declared, in his Charge to the Clergy of his Diocese, as long since as the year 1790, that he would license no Curate to a single Church under 50l. nor to two under 70l. per annum."

Though I have not the honour of knowing this truly great and good Prelate, except by his writings, a knowledge I should be very sorry to be without; yet I gladly embrace every opportunity of paying my humble tribute to his merits and virtues. Hence the reason of my troubling Mr. Urban with this. I have had occasion before of publishing, thro' the same medium, my sentiments of the very worthy Bishop of *Landaff*, to whom curates are so much indebted for wishing and endeavouring to procure them 100l. a-year. And now, Mr. Urban, allow me to add, that, if the Episcopal Bench were filled with such Bishops as those of London, Landaff, and *St. Asaph*, I should entertain no doubt of the immediate melioration of the wretched state of the inferior Clergy in this kingdom.

It has often astonished me that these unfortunate, much-neglected men do not associate and agree to present a petition to the Legislature for an increase of salary. I think, if they could be induced

to do so, they might gain something, and can lose nothing. Perhaps they will soon: for, if they could scarcely be said to live *before*, what must be their situation *now*,—*in hac temporum nostrorum difficultate*? At all events, Mr. Urban, they must feel infinitely obliged to you for so readily inserting in your useful publication every thing that may tend to promote their welfare. I am particularly happy in making this acknowledgement; but I will encroach no longer at present on your valuable pages than while I add, that, "because of the house of the Lord our God, I will seek to do them good." Yours, &c.

A FRIEND TO THE CHURCH.

Mr. URBAN, Aug. 16.
THE Reviewer of Mr Keate's Sermon on the 109th Psalm, commonly called the Imprecating Psalm, in the Monthly Review for June last, says,

"Among the ingenious arguments urged by him" (to prove that the imprecations are those of David's enemies), "that which appears most conclusive is, that, at the 6th verse, where the curses begin, the number is changed from the plural to the singular; and that at the 19th, where they close, the number changes again, and David says, "Though they curse, yet bless thou."

Now, as this Psalm has ever been a stumbling-block to me, and my father before me, who never could bear to read it, I immediately, with great eagerness, looked at it, expecting to find the difficulty removed. Guess my astonishment, Mr. Urban, to find that the 19th verse, instead of containing the above words, runs thus, in my Prayer-book version: "Let it thus happen from the Lord unto mine enemies," &c.; and the 20th verse, which answers to it, in my Bible version: "Let this be the reward of mine adversaries from the Lord," &c. Here then I was aground again, or rather confirmed in my own opinion,—that it is David cursing his enemies. This appears, to me at least, as clear as words can make it, from the 19th verse itself, not to mention any other. In this situation I took up, soon after, your valuable Miscellany for the same month, and was very much pleased with your very able review of the same sermon. At the same time allow me to add, nearly in your own words, that "it would give me great pleasure to see the difficulty removed, and your opinion canvassed with all due candour." &c.

Mr. URBAN, Aug. 26.
ONE of your Reviewers (LXIV. 936) has inaccurately asserted, that the treatise "De Augusti Progenie," generally ascribed to Messala, was first published by Hearne at Oxford, in 1703, from a MS. in Lincoln college library. This is certainly a mistake, as I have in my possession a compilation of some of the Roman historians, printed almost a century before, where the work in question appears under the title of "Messale Corvini ad Octavianum Augustum, de Progenie sua, libellus." If the sentiments of the Literary World on this point coincide with those of your Reviewer, this little volume must be a curiosity. I will, therefore, transcribe the title-page:

"Historie Romane Epitome; Lucii Julii Flori, C. Vel. Paterculi, Sex. Aur. Victoris, Sexti Rufi Festi, Messale Corvini, M. Aur. Cassiodori, & Eutropii. Ex Officina Plantiniana Raphelengii, 1615."

Lloyd himself* will inform A. (vol. LXV. p. 277) that Sir Geoffrey Fenton was born in Nottinghamshire.

Some memoirs of James Howell, after whom the same correspondent enquires, p. 278, may be found in Wood's Athenæ Oxon. II. 265, together with a catalogue of his numerous publications. This seems the chief source from which the later biographers of Howell have drawn their materials; and few persons, I fancy, will spend much labour on rescuing from oblivion any farther anecdotes of his life, after they have perused the censure which that judicious and learned Antiquary has there passed upon his writings:

"The reader is to know," says he, "that his writings having been only to gain a livelihood, and, by their Dedications, to flatter great and noble persons, are very trite and empty, stolen from other authors without acknowledgment, and fitted only to please the humour of novices."

The prolific pen of Howell appears to have produced no less than 50 different works, most of which were written while the author was confined in the Fleet prison for debts occasioned by prodigality. They principally consist of translations from the modern languages, and of pamphlets relative to the civil wars, in which we find him alternately varying his pen in favour of republicanism and royalty. It has never been my

* State-Worthies, p. 661.

lot to meet with any of his larger works except the Collection of Familiar Epistles; which, however they may evince him a man of considerable erudition, are certainly replete with absurd and unnatural conceits, expressed in uncommon and "*new-created phrases*;" a mode of expression which this author seems, in his first letter, to consider as one of the brightest ornaments of "*epistolizing*." It is obvious, therefore, that the chief merit of these letters entirely depends on the information which they afford us concerning the history of those times; but, even in this point of view, their value will prove but inconsiderable, unless some strong arguments can be adduced that Wood was mistaken in asserting, that "many of the said letters were never written before the author of them was in the Fleet, as he pretends they were, only feigned (no time being kept with their dates), and purposely published to relieve his necessities"—It would be unjust to conclude these strictures on the writings of Howell without observing, that Wood allows him to have had a singular command of his pen both in verse and prose; and that Lloyd mentions him with more respect (p. 52 of his Memoirs) as the author of many works much admired on their first publication, and as the friend of Sir Kenelm Digby and other distinguished characters.

Your correspondent Claudius, p. 419, wishes for a list of the birds who sing in the night-time. Perhaps he will not be sorry to be reminded of the opinion of one of the ancient Naturalists on this subject. The following lines are extracted from an elegy, addressed to the nightingale, which is often annexed to the works of Ovid, though I am afraid the quality of the verses will by no means warrant such an association:

"*Insuper est avium spatium garrere diurnis,
Tu cantare simul nocte dieque potes:
Parus enim quamvis per noctem tinnit et omnem,
At sua vox nulli jure placere potest.*"

"The feather'd choirs with carols hail the morn;
Thy strain alone the gloom of midnight
For, though all night the titmouse winds her horn,
Her tire some note disgusts the twinkling
Yours, &c." OSCURO.

Mr. URBAN,

Aug. 30.

A Correspondent, p. 576, enquires the reason, why the rubrick of

the marriage-service, in our Liturgy, directs the priest to take the ring, and to "deliver it to the man, to put it upon the *fourth* finger of the woman's *left* hand."

In answer to this enquiry I have to remark, that it appears from Aulus Gellius's entertaining Miscellany (lib. X. cap. 10), that the ancient Greeks, and most of the Romans, wore their ring on this very finger: *in digito sinistrae manus qui minimo est proximus*. He adds, that Apion says, that a small nerve runs from this finger to the heart; and that, therefore, it was honoured with the office of bearing the ring on account of its connexion with that master-mover of the vital functions. Macrobius (Saturnal. lib. VII. cap. 13) assigns the same reason; but also quotes the opinion of Ateius Capito, that the right-hand was exempt from this office because it was much more used than the left-hand, and therefore the precious stones of the rings were liable to be broken; and that the finger of the left-hand was selected which was the least used.

The reasons here so gravely alleged are, perhaps, equally absurd. They serve, however, to shew the antiquity of the practice. It is well known that, when the empire became Christian, the Clergy retained as many customs and usages as were indifferent (and, it is to be feared, some that were not indifferent), for the purpose of conciliating the minds of the people, and promoting the progress of their religion. Finding this practice established, they adopted it into their ritual; perhaps, from the supposed connexion of this hand with the heart, in token of sincerity; and to imply that the contracting parties with their *hands* made also an interchange of *hearts*. That the ring was used by the Romans in marriage, see Juvenal, Sat. VI. ver. 27.

It is well known with how much moderation and temper our Reformers proceeded in clearing the ritual from the corruptions of the Church of Rome. Such usages as had received the sanction of the Catholic Church before the springing up of the Papal usurpation, and such as were not unscriptural or idolatrous, they preserved. Hence the resemblance between the English Liturgy and the Romish Breviary, which Ignorance, with her usual petulance, is ever forward to object to the Church of England, is, in effect, highly honourable.

able to her, inasmuch as it shews her reverence for primitive antiquity, her liberality in admitting reformation when indispensable, and her wisdom in rejecting the needless innovation.

How little the Reformation has varied our office of matrimony may appear from a comparison of the following passage of Chaucer's Merchant's Tale with the opening exhortation to that office:

"There speaketh many a man of marriage
That wot no more of this than doth my page;
For whiche causes man should take a wife:
If he may not live chaste in his life,
Take him a wife with great devotion
Because of *lesful procreation*

Of children, to the honour of God above;
And not onlie *par amour*, or for love;
And for they shoulde *letcherie eschue*,
And yeeld his debtes when that it is due;
Or for that *ecche man shauld helpen other*
In mischief, as a suster should the brother,
And live in chastity full heavenly."

A little farther on, he describes the marriage ceremony, and alludes to two collects still in use:

"But finally y-comen is the day
That to the church both twaye ben they went
For to receive the holy sacrament. [neck,
Forth comes the priest, with stole about his
And bad be be like Sara and Rebeck
In wisdom and truth of marriage;
And said his orisons, as is usage; [bles:
And crouched hem, and bad God should hem
And made all sure inow with holines."

Thus we see the great antiquity of some of our modern ceremonies; a subject on which I have elsewhere touched, *Gent. Mag.* vol. LXIV. p. 1090; and on which Dr. Taylor had made large collections. Indeed, if we may believe him, "the present ceremony (now in fashion all over Europe), of *"saluting the bride"* is to be derived from the practice of the ancient Romans, among whom the husband and his relations used to salute the wife, in order to perceive whether she had been guilty of drinking wine, which they made equally criminal with adultery. The Doctor concludes: "If my reader was acquainted with but half the passages I could produce, wherein modern customs, though somewhat alienated from their original design and institution, retain however so much of their old feature or complexion as to claim an indisputable relation to some Roman or Grecian solemnity, he would not be startled, as perhaps he was, at the first mention of this opinion. I was tempted here to lay before him an instance or two of this

sort, of which I have by me a plentiful collection; but was checked upon the reflexion that I but very lately took him out of the road to shew him a prospect, and therefore rather chose to prosecute my journey, to which it is possible he may now have no objection." *Elements of Civil Law*, p. 357.

I believe most readers will unite with me in lamenting that this learned writer followed his *second thoughts* in this instance, and will permit me to repeat my hopes that the collection abovementioned may not be for ever concealed from the public eye. SCIOLUS.

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YOUR correspondent P.H. p. 576, may find an abundant answer to his question about the use of the ring in the solemnization of matrimony in the Church of England in Wheatly's Illustration of the Common Prayer, p. 437—440. It is much too long to copy for your publication; but as to the particular finger made use of in this ceremony, this arises from a very ancient notion, though now contradicted by experience, that "a particular vein proceeds thence to the heart;" or, as Mr. Brand observes, in his Observations before quoted, that "a small artery runs from the heart to this finger."

Permit me now, Mr. Urban, to ask a question in my turn; a question to which I have in vain sought for an answer from several books:—By the laws of the Church, is a clergyman authorized to marry a person who has never been baptized? But, were I to rest here, some of your correspondents would perhaps answer me, as I have already been very justly and reasonably answered, "The parties produce to me a licence and faculty, from the Archbishop of Canterbury perhaps, as well to them the parties contracting, as to the rector, vicar, or curate, of the parish, who is designed to solemnize the marriage between them; and surely for so doing *that* is my sufficient warrant." What I mean, therefore, to ask is, Is any Archbishop or Bishop warranted by the Ecclesiastical Law in granting a licence to an unbaptized person to marry? Though, as I observed above, I have never been able to obtain a positive answer to this question, yet, from different articles of the Rubrick, I think it may be shrewdly supposed that it must be answered in the negative; for, if I may be permitted to argue *à posteriori*,

posteriori, we are told, at the close of the Form of Solemnization of Matrimony, that "It is convenient that the new-married persons should receive the Holy Communion at the time of their marriage, or, at the first opportunity after their marriage." At the close of the Order of Confirmation we are told, that "There shall none be admitted to the Holy Communion until such time as he be confirmed, or be ready and desirous to be confirmed" and again, at the close of the Ministration of Baptism to such as are of riper Years, that "It is expedient that every person thus baptised should be confirmed by the Bishop so soon after his baptism as conveniently may be, *that so* he may be admitted to the Holy Communion." From all this then it seems plain, that new-married persons are expected to receive the Communion at, or soon after, their marriage; that, in the strict letter of the Ecclesiastical Law, persons ought to be confirmed before they receive it; and that baptism is necessary previous to confirmation. It may be said, that all this is of very small consequence; for, Jews and Quakers are allowed by law to marry among themselves, without referring to the Church of England: but, in the present relaxed state of religious profession and practice, we know that it is not impossible for persons of those professions, either *ex abundanti cautela*, to secure to their children the unquestioned right of succession to their property, or because they marry Christians, who will not consent to be married by any other form, to resort to the Church of England. To be sure, the idea of the Archbishop's giving a licence to a Jew, as "our well-beloved in Christ" (the usual form of licences), can hardly fail to excite ridicule. But, besides these, there is another sect, that denomination of Protestant Dissenters called Anabaptists: the Law of England does not allow them to marry in their separate places of worship, as the Law of Ireland permits Protestant Dissenters there. If some of these (as they have done, and lived and died unbaptised,) should renounce the profession in which they have been brought up, and pass their lives in a total indifference to, and neglect of, all religion—if the Ecclesiastical Law permit not the marrying of unbaptised persons, how are the Archbishops or Bishops justified in granting licences to such persons to marry?

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GENT. MAG. September, 1795.

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IN reading the remarks on the natural history of the camel, p. 576, one thing particularly struck me. It seems that that very ingenious philosopher, Dr. Harrington, attributes, in a great measure, the capability of this animal to go so long without drinking *to the moisture it receives from the atmosphere*.

"If it depended upon the mere mechanism of evaporation and drinking by the mouth, its animal life and moisture would not be supported for twelve hours; its skin would become like a piece of parchment, and its solids as dry as a burnt stick."

Now I wish, Mr. Urban, to ask, Whether the camel is so formed as to imbibe more of the moisture of the air than any other animal in proportion to its bulk? If not, we must attribute this extraordinary quality to something else; and what better, because more satisfactory, to me at least, than that reservoir of water which it is known and acknowledged to contain in its stomach?

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ciency of Holy Scriptures for Salvation, p. 82), he would find much satisfactory reasoning on the subject he doubts about. Collyer too, in his "Sacred Interpreter," vol. I. p. 32, shews us how the Scriptures have continued down to us uncorrupted. And in the same volume, p. 392, we see that the present state of Jerusalem is a proof of the truth of Christ's religion. St Paul, in his second Epistle to the Thessalonians, speaks of a great apostacy from the Christian faith; and false prophets and heresies we are likewise forewarned of in Scripture. Mr. Stevenson's censure of the Clergy, I must say, is much too severe, as there are many worthy characters in that order, men of eminent piety and learning, well able to instruct their flocks both by precept and example; and, whenever any of the clerical order do not take care to have an exemplary conduct, it is much to be lamented. As to *preaching*, if some of the younger Clergy abridge the discourses of able Divines, and adapt them to the necessities of the lower classes of the people, they must certainly tend much to the edification of those Christians who are desirous to hear and be instructed in their duty. With respect to the *printed* prayers Mr. S. speaks of, I shall only observe, that Mr. Addison says,

"The Service of our Church contains the best prayers that ever were composed, and that in terms the most affecting, most humble, and most expressive of our wants, and dependence on the object of our worship."

Yours, &c. J. M.

Mr. URBAN,

Aug. 17.

YOUR correspondent, p. 566, will find ample proof of the authenticity of the New Testament in Michaelis's "Introduction;" indeed, the reasonings of that author appear to me unanswerable. Of this excellent book Mr. Marsh, of Cambridge, has published a new and much-improved translation. Mr. Paley has availed himself of Michaelis's arguments in his "Evidences of Christianity," which may be consulted with advantage on this subject. The "*Horæ Paulinæ*" of this gentleman is also a capital book.

With regard to the Old Testament Grotius is very full (book I. sect. 16); as is Burnet on the Articles. But the internal evidence is immensely strong in its favour. The air of *novité* and remote antiquity, which it every where maintains, is absolutely inimitable. It is impossible for the writers of a later age

to divest themselves of the refinements of their own period, so as to keep up the imposture throughout. This is witnessed by every instance of modern fraud, none of which has been able to stand the test of sober criticism. Phalaris, Oſian, Rowley, Hardiknute, and fifty others, may be cited as proofs. And the difficulty is increased beyond calculation, when the writings in question contain points of synchronical history, allusions to ancient customs, &c. which, in the Old Testament, the more they have been canvassed, have been found the more to correspond with profane history: and they are introduced in so artless and unintentional a manner as very considerably heightens the proof of their veracity. Mr. Bryant's book, "On the Plagues of Egypt," may be alleged in confirmation of this sentiment; and the witty "*Lettres des Juifs à Voltaire*" are a most happy confutation of all the popular objections urged by that superficial but entertaining writer.

The single fact, that the passover is now celebrated by the Jewish nation, proves, to my understanding, the truth of the whole sacred history. This festival purports to be a commemoration of a deliverance from Egypt; and I will defy any man to shew how the nation could have been induced to observe this institution, if such a deliverance had not actually taken place. They would not celebrate it this year, if they had not celebrated it last year: they would not have celebrated it last year, if they had not celebrated it the year before: and so, by following up this process backwards, from year to year, you must ascend, at last, to the period of the deliverance from Egypt. Moses, you see (or, we will suppose, at present, the author who has borrowed the name of Moses), represents, that he commanded the Jewish people to keep this day for ever. "And this day shall be unto you for a memorial; and ye shall keep it a feast to the Lord throughout your generations. And ye shall observe this thing for an ordinance to thee and to thy sons for ever. And it shall come to pass when your children shall say unto you, *What mean ye by this service?* that ye shall say, *It is the sacrifice of the Lord's passover, &c.*" Exod. xii. 14, 24, 26.— Now let us only suppose that a person arose this present year (and I chuse the present time because it makes us better judges of the probability of the supposition), who gave himself out for a prophet

phet (Mr. Brothers, if you will), and said to the Jews, "*on the 20th of next month you must each of you kill a lamb, and eat it with bitter herbs, and unleavened bread,*" &c. They would very naturally ask, "*What must we do this for?*" "*Oh, the reason is, because 500 years ago your forefathers were delivered out of the land of Egypt.*" "*Indeed! it is very old we never heard of it before! what proof do you bring of this fact?*" Our prophet would, I take it, be a little gravelled by this home question. But, suppose him to take courage, and to appeal to the written history. They would find there that this festival was ordered to be observed "a feast by an ordinance for ever:" and, not being able to discover any traces of it, as far back as memory could go, what could induce them to adopt the fable, or comply with the injunction? In fine, this circumstance, that the passover was ordered to be kept from the time of the departure from Egypt (or at least from the time of the settlement in Canaan); added to this, that the *whole* nation was to participate in it; with the wise contrivance of Providence, that the generations of men do not, like leaves (whatever Homer may say to the contrary), go off the stage all at once, but that some remain of two or three preceding generations to contradict any false reports that may be circulated of past transactions; conspire to place this fact on a firmer basis than any other historical fact in the world, inasmuch as we do not only trust to the fidelity of the narrator, but can appeal, in support of it, to the actual evidence of our own senses. But now the rites observed upon this occasion are so striking a representation of the death of Christ, that every unbiassed person, who studies the subject, must, I should think, admit that they are a prefiguration of it. And this, while it proves that Moses was a prophet sent from God, necessarily involves the proof of the divinity of Christ's mission, and the whole of both dispensations, which are so inseparably connected together, that as, if any one particular be false, all the rest must be so, so, if any one particular is true, must all the rest be so likewise.

Thus we may take the argument the other way: and, supposing the Old Testament to be divested of all evidence internal and external, we can sufficiently infer its authenticity from its being recognised in the New Testament. Jesus

Christ was a divine messenger. The accomplishment of his prophecies (see Bishops Newton and Hurd, whose demonstrations will never be controverted), to omit an hundred other arguments, demonstrates that he was so. But he cites the Old Testament as true. Would he, could he have lent the sanction of his name to an imposture?

It is admitted that Revelation has its difficulties. What has not? Though, in this one case, we can see a good reason why it should be so; which is more than we can say of the other objects of our contemplation. If it was all smooth and easy, there would be no room for the exercise of our faith. This is a most important consideration, which cannot be too much noticed, as it is a key to all the difficulties in natural and revealed religion. It is admirably and convincingly handled by Bp. Butler, in his "Analogy;" to whom I refer your correspondent.

There are times when doubts will arise in the minds of the most steadfast. At such times it is of most excellent and consoling use to recall to our recollection any one of the many arguments on which we ground our assent to Christianity; *e. g.* that of prophecy; and to reflect that, if this is a good argument, our doubts must be groundless, and are only such as necessarily arise from the *nature* of faith. I then rather mention the argument from prophecy, because, as the argument from miracles seems to have been designed for the conviction of the early ages, so this appears to be peculiarly adapted for these later times, inasmuch as it becomes stronger by age, and because it is equally cognizable by our senses at this day as it was by any of our predecessors. You will see that I only just hint at these topics. For *me* to dilate upon them, after the immortal labours of so many learned and illustrious writers, were impertinent indeed.

Present evils always press so forcibly upon our feelings, that we are ever ready to tax the age we live in with a greater degree of infidelity than any of those that have gone before. If this be the case in the present age, it ought the more to confirm our faith, since the spirit of prophecy has predicted it.

Many are the temptations to apostacy by which we are beset; and it is to be hoped that our merit in not yielding to these temptations will be proportionably regarded. Of these temptations, the greatest

greatest to a young mind (*experto crede*) is the number of ingenious men of one's acquaintance who profess the creed of Intidelity, the airs of superiority which they assume, and the ridicule which they cast upon such as are "*absurd enough to continue Christians at the close of the 18th century.*" On such emergencies I accustom myself to recollect that such men as are proud of their mental endowments and attainments, are, of all others, the least likely to learn that humiliating and mortifying lesson of submitting our reason, which Christianity exacts, and exacts for the most improving and moral purposes. And I am apt to console and fortify myself by what I have *somewhere** read:

"We preach Christ crucified, to the Jews a stumbling-block, and unto the Greeks *foolishness*. For ye see your calling, brethren, how that not many WISE MEN AFTER THE FLESH, not many mighty, not many noble, are called. But God hath chosen the foolish things of the world to confound the wise, and the weak things of the world to confound the things that are mighty. That no flesh should glory in his presence."

Permit me to conclude with a few remarks of old Montaigne (tom. II. cff. 31), of which the conclusion of your correspondent's letter will furnish the application:

"Il faut considérer le presche à part, et le prescheur à part. Ceux-là se sont donnez beau jeu en nostre temps, qui ont essayé de choquer la vérité de nostre Eglise par les vices de ses ministres. Elle titre ses témoignages d'ailleurs. C'est une sottise façon d'argumenter, & qui rejetteroit toutes choses en confusion. Un homme de bonnes mœurs peut avoir des opinions fausses; et un méchant peut prescher vérité; voire celui qui ne la croit pas. C'est sans doute une belle harmonie, quand le faire & le dire vont ensemble: et je ne veux pas nier, que le dire, lors que les actions suivent, ne soit de plus d'autorité & efficace." SCIO LUS.

Mr. URBAN, Aug. 18.

MY case being of so singular a nature as to draw upon me the compassion of all my well-disposed neighbours, I am induced to make it known to you, that your readers may no longer be ignorant of the baneful effects of salt-water.

* 1 Cor. i.

† "It is not what we do, but say, in love and preaching that must sway."
Hudibras, II. i. 341.

I am possessed of a small freehold estate adjoining the sea, on which rebut the lands of a reputed or mushroom manor. This being premised, some faint idea may be entertained of my situation. Now, as the sea is making daily advances into my land, I am apprehensive that, in time, though not in mine perhaps, it will be entirely overflowed, and nothing will remain of it but the rocks at low-water covered with sea-weed. Alarmed at this frightful and barren prospect, I was comforting myself with the thoughts of making the most of what was already within the grasp of the sea, by cutting the produce of the rocks, once so richly adorned with my good soil and green sward, and burning it into ashes for the use of glass manufacturers; when, lo! the lord of the manor proclaimed it to be his. I then turned my attention to the lime-stones, such as lay unprotected by the material shield of sea-weed, and determined to turn them into the best advantage, by erecting lime-kilns, and burning them into lime; when, lo! the same dread *caveat* was thundered in my ears. Finally, I had it in contemplation to build a strong bulwark upon the lands, if possible thereby to save what little of my land remained; when, to my utter discomfiture, I was told that I could not build upon another man's property; for, that my land, being converted into rocks and sand, had exchanged its master, and belonged now to the lord of the manor. Thus am I convinced, to my cost, that salt-water may vie with all the holy water in Christendom for working miracles in its way; for, sprinkle but your ground with it, and instantaneously it becomes the property of another. It acts the part of a more expert conveyancer than any attorney or juggler in England.

I am sure, Sir, you must have lost your usual philanthropy if you pity not one whose whole estate is wasting away, and leaving him in this strange manner, without any fault of his, or even his consent, but who, on the contrary, only craves a remedy, if any can be had from the wit and ingenuity of man, for so grievous and distressing a consumption.

Yours, &c. MARINUS.

Mr. URBAN, Aug. 15.

WILL you indulge an old Country Reader, and no new correspondent, with a column in your convenient Miscellany, in order to solicit some kind

kind communicative son of intelligence to favour me, in a future number, with all the information he can respecting that king of our modern eighteenth-century poets, William Cowper, esq.

Being engaged in the most delightful employment of reading his admirable poems, and having never seen any memoirs of him, I am anxiously desirous of knowing the particulars of the life of a man, whose elegant and ingenious productions daily contribute to my pleasure and improvement. I have met with few poets in my literary walk more suited to my taste than the author of the "Task." His sentiments are noble and manly; his diction perspicuous and elegant; his similes new and beautiful; and, above all, his poems appear to be the effusions of an honest benevolent heart, warmed and animated by the glorious truths of the Gospel; and of an enlarged understanding and polished mind, that has indeed drunk deeply of the "Pierian spring," or pure fountain of wisdom and knowledge. He did not, it should seem, sit down to think what to write (as Lord Chatterfield said of James Hammond, author of the *Love Elegies*), but to write what he thought might prove instrumental in improving the hearts and minds of his fellow men. This noble motive, worthy of a poet, may be traced in all his productions, from his *Truth, Hope, Charity, &c.* in the first Volume; where (as he himself expresses it) his Muse

"Touch'd with awe

The solemn chords;"

to his humorous and laughable History of John Gilpin, which closes the second volume.

In reading over the volumes, I am somewhat surprized at not finding that pathetic, and, in no mean degree, sublime little poem, intitled, "The Negro's Complaint," which I always understood to be written by Mr. Cowper.

Yours, &c.

C.

Mr. URBAN,

Aug. 12.

MUCH indeed does Sincerus, p. 474, mistake, if he thinks that, by my strictures on the non-resident Clergy, I mean to cast an odium and disgrace on that body of men to whom, I agree with him in saying, every sincere Christian ought to afford most cordial support, and for such of whom as do their duty I have the most sincere respect. I know and acknowledge the

importance and the value of an incumbent who, residing on his living, exercises his profession in a devout, a conscientious manner; I know that the benefit is great to the temporal concerns of mankind as well as to the more important concerns of another life; I know that the publick, as well as the individuals of the particular parish, are deeply interested in it, and it is because I know this that I endeavour, according to my poor abilities, to awaken the Clergy to a sense of the importance of their duties. I sincerely desire that the ignorant and the illiterate may entertain, and may have reason to entertain, the utmost respect for the ministers of the Gospel; if they do not do so, it is owing to the misconduct of those ministers; for, I will assert that, wherever the minister does his duty conscientiously, respect and reverence attend him; at least, an instance to the contrary is very rare. No inconvenience can arise from the great and increasing neglect of parochial duty being taken notice of in your very respectable publication; it comes not into the hands of the ignorant and illiterate, it comes into the hands of those whose hearts may be touched by seeing public notice taken of their neglect; it may by your means come into the hands of those who have power to redress the evil.

Whence arises the impossibility of residence being adopted I am at a loss to know. It is very true, that to their Great Master the Clergy must ultimately answer for the evils which spring from their neglect; but the publick is so deeply interested in, and may be so much affected by, their misconduct, that the publick have a right to call for a discharge of their duty. The conduct of a private individual can affect a very small circle; the conduct of a body, placed in so public a situation, and for such public and important purposes, affects the kingdom at large. The contempt of religion springs from their neglect of duty; and that contempt will naturally produce anarchy. If, therefore, I should ever see one bishop totally desert his diocese for years together—if another should never appear in his but to receive his rents—if I should see the inferior Clergy neglect residence, or even to have a resident curate—if I should see in numerous instances the service performed but once on a Sunday—and if this conduct should appear to be gaining ground, without its appearing that

that the bishops do more to prevent it than talk of it in their visitation-charges (those who do hold visitations)—I think that, by endeavouring to procure an alteration, I do “study to be quiet, and that I do mind my own business.”

Yours, &c.

E. A.

Mr. URBAN,

Aug. 10.

IN my letter, which you liberally honoured with so conspicuous a place in your Magazine for July, I promised to make you acquainted with some particulars relative to the literary history of the work which I have conducted for such a length of time. That I am descending into the vale of years I have before said; and “old age,” you know, is proverbially “narrative.” I may, therefore, deceive myself; but you will judge whether the circumstances, which it may amuse me to recollect, are such as may afford gratification to your numerous readers.

I believe that I not only asserted in my former letter, but, by my manner of treating the subject of it, gave some proof, that I have long been callous to criticism. In truth, I very early fell under the censure (it was well I did not fall into the hands) of a race of critics, much more formidable than all our boards of Reviewers put together; critics, Mr. Urban, whose swords are said to be “sharper than their styles,” and whose hands reach to a great distance, though not quite far enough to reach me,—thanks to the Constitution of my country, which I am bound ever to defend, as it once defended me.

The account which the Annual Register gave of the Swedish revolution in 1772 was not very satisfactory to the late King of Sweden, who was the author of that revolution: in consequence, his minister in London went to Mr. Doddsley with a very warm remonstrance, to which he received a very cool answer. An application was then made to the secretary of state for the Northern department; but the noble person who then filled that office informed the minister, for the instruction of his royal master, “that the Government of England could do nothing but by due course of law;” and he added his opinion, that, with all his own means of knowledge, he found no one fact untrue represented in my narrative. This anecdote, I hope, will prevent the Critical Reviewers from feeling too much mortification that their censures make no

deeper impression upon me. I pay as much regard to them as I did to the King of Sweden.

The Swedish revolution, every one knows, was projected and encouraged by France for the purpose of counterbalancing in the North the confederacy of the three great powers, who had plotted together to strengthen themselves out of the weakness of their intermediate neighbour. But the truths which I told pleased neither one side nor the other. The King of Prussia did not like my treatment of his claims upon Poland. He, therefore, sent *his* minister also to Mr. Doddsley; not indeed the bearer of an angry, but rather of a conciliatory, message; and laden with pamphlets and parchments in evidence of his title. Some of them now lie before me, with an extract from a letter of Baron Hertsberg, officially communicated to me:

“You may shew the proofs,” says he, “to Mr. Doddsley, and charge him, if he is capable of impartiality, to make use of them for his Register of the current year, and do justice to the truth. Our claim is certainly old; but it is just in its origin, and has never been extinguished by any prescription. Those of the two other Courts are much weaker.”

This, Mr. Urban, I solemnly assure you, is a faithful, I may say, a literal, translation; and I indistinctly recollect (though I cannot now find it) another more flattering communication. Still, however, I thought of his Majesty’s titles as he himself seems to have thought of them when he was writing his own history of that period; for, quietly laying them on one side, he there values himself much more on the dexterity with which he managed a favourable conjuncture to acquire what was convenient to him. Yet, to the attentive historian there is no document which may not, some day or other, have its utility. The volume of the Annual Register for 1792, which is now in the press, will be found to have derived something from the materials so furnished by the Great Frederick; and, if it be possible that the Critical Reviewers can add any thing more in their future observations on that volume, I shall be glad to receive *candid instructions* even from them.

It was soon after these two royal messages when the affairs of the North promised to open a busy scene, and our own distant possessions, both in the East and the West, began to demand my serious

rious and close attention, that I sought and obtained the assistance of an ingenious gentleman, of whom Death very shortly deprived me. To him succeeded a learned person, with whom I long worked in concert, whom it would be an honour to me to name, and in whose loss I rejoice for his sake, since it was occasioned by the just reward of his eminent merits. When that event took place it matters not; but it was not in the year 1789. I have since been connected with a third associate, of whom I shall at present only say, that neither I, nor, in my sober judgement, the publick, have any thing to complain of him, except perhaps that he is not resident on the spot in the metropolis. This, Sir, is a short but true narrative of the conduct of the Annual Register since the year 1765; and I believe it is almost unprecedented, that a periodical work of such magnitude should be carried on for so long a time with so very few changes.

The rest of my story, Mr. Urban, may appear more in the ordinary course of events in the world of letters. I have for some time had a rival. While I was struggling with a heavy arrear of important matter, towards the close of the last diffused and complicated war in 1781, arose the New Annual Register. And, undoubtedly, a fair competition was open to any set of literary men who might imagine themselves better qualified to discharge the arduous and delicate duties of a contemporary Historian; for, I will not (as some do) attribute the design of the new publication to a religious and political party; who, not contented with having keys to most of the great gates and posterns in the temple of Fame, from the *Biographia Britannica* down to the monthly catalogue in the *Critical Review*, wanted to possess themselves also of the wicket in my custody, that they might secure one passage more for the triumphant entry of all who favour their opinions. Possibly indeed, if I were disposed to cavil, I might observe, that it was not quite correct to announce the New Annual Register as “coalescing perfectly well with the accounts of former years given in *any other* (it should be *another*) publication of the same kind;” nor to make it so very near a copy of the original down to the cypher of the publisher on the title-page, as if it was meant to lead people astray, like the shadowy representatives which Epic

Poets introduce in the heat of their battles, while the real hero is absent, or occupied in another quarter. But I wish to bring no charge against the conductors of that work. *They* (as far as I know) have acted fairly towards me on the whole: I wish I could bear the same testimony to their *friends*.

Ever since the first appearance of the New Annual Register, a system has been regularly pursued, which seems now to have reached its climax. For some years, periodical criticks, who had never noticed me, lavished their annual panegyricks on my competitor; but it was yet enough that he was equal to me. Next, he was brought into direct comparison with me, not much to my advantage you may be sure; though there was then a little compassionate indulgence expressed for my past services: but this not getting rid of me, I was furiously belaboured without any management at all when my succeeding volume appeared. All this while I sometimes laughed, never made a wry face, but was always silent. And silent on this head I should have remained, had not an attempt now been made to close my lips for ever whether I would or not. Finding me obstinate in continuing my labours, and provoked by the promise in my last volume of bringing forward the work by degrees to the current year, these impartial guides of public opinion thought, if they could not kill me, it might answer the purpose as well to persuade the world that I was dead, and that a stranger had usurped my place. So they boldly gave the fact as notorious, notwithstanding the positive assertion to the contrary in the advertisement which announced the change of my publisher; and then, to shew their sagacity, they fixed the date of my demise in the year 1789, against the direct meaning of my own words in my Preface for that year, to which they must have referred without having read it.

As I have at last taken up my pen on the subject of these attacks, will you allow me, Mr. Urban, in one more letter, to shew the Critical Reviewers that I am still as much inclined to laugh on this as on any former occasion? I think that I can draw up a very entertaining set of new Canons of Criticism from this censure of me, which made “more haste than good speed;” for, hasty it was beyond all example, as you, Sir, who are so well acquainted with the mechanism of a periodical work, must have

have perceived. My volume came out on the 14th of June, when the Critical Review ought to have been more than half printed; and, on the first of the next month, there stood I in the front of the middle sheet between two authors of the year 1794, and with a very complimentary precedence of the whole Royal Society, whose "Transactions," published so long since as the year 1793, came lagging two whole sheets after the Annual Register, only 16 days old.

If you will grant me, Sir, the permission which I ask, as I have already pointed out a tolerable specimen of logick in the proofs brought against my identity, I hope to astonish and delight you with some wonderful discoveries, totally new I assure you. They are not confined to a single art or science: they embrace Chronology, Geography, and even Arithmetick, as well as History: they exemplify a most ingenious method of explaining human actions by inverting the vulgar order of cause and effect; and they contain an excellent receipt for writing history on the principle of a News-paper; and all this is comprized in the small compass of a rotten nutshell. You will excuse my promising to treat the Critical Reviewers as Gentlemen; but you may depend on my respect to my own character.

Author and Editor of the Annual Register.

P. S. Sept. 3.—As my second letter did not appear in your Magazine of the last month (probably it might not reach you in time), I take the liberty of sending a postscript relative to an article, under the head of Correspondence, in the Critical Review for August. It comes in very good time to finish some apposite illustrations for my intended Canons of Criticism; and it will afford materials for adding a short supplement on the noble science of Defence, or the whole Art of Shifting. The Critical Reviewers are too liberal in furnishing me against themselves; but, at present, I shall confine myself to one or two short contradictions on matters of fact.

Whoever may be the authors of that *Journal* (as, with a most accurate regard to etymology, they call their own *monthly* publication), they do not seem to possess that great qualification of critics—felicity of conjecture. They are unfortunate in all their attempts.

You have yourself, Mr. Urban, some private reason to know that my long

letter to you could not have been rejected, "as they understand, by another most respectable *journal*;" the truth is, a short letter was sent to the Monthly Review, similar to those sent to two other periodical works, but it was not inserted for reasons assigned by the conductors of the Review: of which decision, as it was a fair adherence to their own general rules, I do not complain.

The other conjectures, relative to the management of the Annual Register, I do not profess fully to comprehend; they are a labyrinth of confused error, twisted into the form of a dilemma, with horns as long, spreading, and harmless, as an alderman's. But, whatever the ingenious alternatives of these subtle logicians may mean, one clear and explicit assertion from me will, I believe, be a complete answer to them, and "every literary circle which they frequent." I declare, therefore, without entering into the particulars of the assistance which I have received since the year 1775, that the whole of the foreign history has been the production of myself, one and the same individual; and that no change whatsoever in the conduct of the work took place in the volume for 1789.

It is said, however, by the Critical Reviewers, that they killed me in mere candour. They meant charitably "to suggest the very best apology for the falling-off in the Annual Register *from the period in question*." If such was their humane purpose, I wish to know to what motive I am to attribute their assertion in the review of the volume for 1789, that there had then been a "considerable falling off for several years past;" which is now tacitly admitted not to have been the case, since they date the commencement of the falling-off in that very year, and the whole of their present explanation depends on that supposition. Where was then their candour, or where is now their consistency?

Mr. URBAN,

August 11.

IN the second sermon of Dr. Hicke (formerly dean of Worcester) are the following words, *viz.*

"So far of it [meaning Confirmation] as to the time of the Apostles, out of the New Testament: and what the practice of the Church was in St. John's days may be seen out of Clemens Alexandrinus in Eusebius; who tells a story of a young gentleman whom St. John converted, and committed to

to a bishop to be brought up in the Christian faith; which bishop (such he) first baptized him, and then sealed him by confirmation."

Valesius is of opinion that this young man was only baptized, and not confirmed. See his note upon these words, *ὁ ἀρχιεπίσκοπος τὸν βαπτίσας*, of Euseb. Hist. Eccl. lib. III. cap. XXIII.

I will thank one of your correspondents to say which of these two is right.

Yours, &c.

P. H.

Mr. URBAN,

April 9.

THE inclosed sketch (pl. II. fig. 1) is copied from the remains of a brass in Deddington church, co. Oxford. It is upon a slab in the nave. By the marks on the stone, it appears to have had an inscription formerly: the part where it has been torn off is shewn by the letter A. Wishing to preserve the remains, which are nearly loosened from the stone, I hope it will merit engraving in the Magazine, where it may brave the attacks of sacrilegious hands.

DEDDINGTONIENSIS.

Mr. URBAN,

May 10.

I SEND you an impression of a very old and curious seal (fig. 2), which may fill the vacant corner of a plate; and am,

Yours, &c.

R. R.

Mr. URBAN,

Bury, July 30.

SOME workmen, digging lately in a gravel-pit at Burnell, in Cambridgeshire, found the inclosed seal or stamp (fig. 3); the inscription on which is very plain and legible: *S. (sigillum) subditi pannonum in comitatu Cant.* The seal is of copper or brass, and has been set in a handle, probably like the seals or stamps in public offices.

T. G. C.

Mr. URBAN,

July 25.

AS a companion to the Fothergillian medal, p. 474. I send you one of the present year, presented by the Society of Arts and Sciences to Mr. Henry Harper, a meritorious improver of waste land (fig. 4).

J. H.

Mr. URBAN, Ludgarshall, June 29.

INCLOSED I send you (fig. 5) a print of an engraving I have had taken from an impression of an old seal; and also some conjectures of my own concerning the seal itself, which was turned up by the plough, about six months ago, in a field near Andover, in Hampshire.

GENT. MAG. September, 1795.

By giving them a place in the Gentleman's Magazine, you will perhaps afford amusement to your antiquarian readers and correspondents, some of whom may possibly be able to indulge the publick, through the medium of your Magazine, with a farther and more particular account of the person to whom it appears to have originally belonged; who, if I do not mistake, lived in the beginning of the twelfth century, and was a faithful adherent to the fortunes, and, as far as it was in his power, the protector, of the Empress Maud during her struggles with Stephen for the throne of England.

Milo, to whom I suppose this seal to have belonged, was made governor of Gloucester by Earl Robert, the natural son of Henry the First, during his father's reign; and created Earl of Hereford by the Empress Maud about the year 1140, as a reward for his zealous and faithful

Sir R.

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val, in the reign of Henry the First, to curb the incursions of the Welsh;" but I believe Mr. Bland mistakes in calling him Earl of Hereford at the time of founding this castle, as it does not appear that he obtained that title till after the death of Henry the First.

I am the more confirmed in my opinion of the person to whom this seal belonged, from the spot where it was found being in a direct line between the city of Winchester and Ludgarshall, to which latter place the Empress Maud escaped, in her way to the Divizes, after having been for some time besieged by the army under the command of Stephen's queen and son in the castle of Winchester; and as Milo, who was doubtless one of the party selected by Earl Robert to oppose the pursuit of the enemy, in order to favour his sister's escape, afterwards joined her at Gloucester, having passed through the enemy's parties in the disguise of a beggar, it is most probable that he threw away this badge of distinction in the field in which it was lately found, the more easily to effect his purpose.

The

The ~~seal~~ of silver, and weighs 3 oz. 3 dwts; it is quite plain on the reverse, and has a neck or loop at the top, with a hole through it for a ribband, by which it was probably suspended, and worn as a badge or ornament.

Yours, &c. JOHN SELWYN.

Mr. URBAN, Aug. 28.

YOUR correspondent E. p. 562, says, "I am glad to see such letters as that of E. A. p. 391, upon the melancholy subject of the sad neglect of the pastoral duty among the clergy." I am a clergyman, and approve of E. A's zeal in the cause of religion, and think with him, that a parish where the tithes yield only 80l. a year is entitled to a resident minister as well as one of 800l.; but what must be done with those parishes (and there are many hundreds of such in this nation) where the stipend does not exceed half, or a fourth part of that sum? For instance, in this part of the country, the Clergy have all at least two, many of them three, and I myself have four churches; and yet, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the united stipend arising from these several churches respectively does not amount to 100l. a year each man. If either of your correspondents can point out how each of these parishes can have a resident minister, or how a minister can live without adding two or three such parishes together; he will do an acceptable service to Religion in general, and to the inferior Clergy in particular. As to myself, Mr. Urban, I am certainly a pluralist, and, in three of my parishes, non-resident. But I hope your correspondent E. will not reckon me among his "lazy pluralists:" I read prayers and preach twice and three times alternately every Sunday, summer and winter, cheerfully and without complaining.

Your correspondent Benjamin Stevenson, p. 566, brings a heavy charge against the Clergy in these words: "Whilst the Clergy live as without God in the world, and think to read printed prayers and to preach printed sermons the sole object of their calling." As to printed prayers, the Clergy must submit to authority; and as to sermons, so far as my experience goes, I can assure your correspondent, that a clergyman, who should dare attempt to preach without notes, would be censured, and stigmatized with the name of a metho-

dist, by a great part, if not by the whole, of his congregation.

To what F. C. p. 570, has said of General Washington, I beg leave to add, that I remember to have read, in some of the public accounts of the unfortunate expedition to fort Du-Quegne, that, when General Braddock was on his march, his aid-de-camp Washington advised him to send out parties on each side to scour the woods; to which the General replied, "he would not break the line:" shortly after, he was attacked and defeated, almost without seeing the enemy, and the remains of the army were brought off by Washington and the Americans, who were stationed in the rear. I have heard my father, who knew Braddock when he was in the foot-guards, describe him as an officer particularly exact in the manoeuvres practised on field-days upon Tower-hill. The person, who planned and executed the defeat of General Braddock, is said to have been one Langdale, a French partizan, who, in the succeeding war, commanded that very same nation of Indians under Gen. Burgoyne, in Canada.

In your Obituary for July, you mention the death of Edmonds, the gardener, of New Cross, near Deptford. I have more than once chanced to travel in the Greenwich coaches with Mrs. Edmonds on her return from market, and have been much pleased with the old lady's conversation. Of her spirit and good sense you may judge from the following anecdote. When the late Lord Chesterfield's furniture was sold in his house on Blackheath, Mrs. E. bought many of the valuable articles. A lady present observing a person, very plain in her appearance, bidding away at a great rate, out of curiosity asked who it was. Mrs. C—, wife of Col. C—, who at that time was, in the public opinion, under a cloud on account of his conduct at St. Eustatia, answered, that it was a woman who sold cabbages. To which Mrs. E. with a voice sufficiently audible, replied, "Better sell cabbages than sell islands." Two of her sons were married, as you observe, on the same day. The brides were both of them gardeners daughters; and it was previously insisted on by the old lady, that they should ride to market in the cart as she herself had done; with which injunction they complied.

Yours, &c.

X.
Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *Manchester, Aug. 5.*

IN a Collection of Poems, published lately by me at Manchester, I am informed, by the kindness of a sincere friend, that I have adopted, like many an unsuspecting fellow, an illegitimate offspring. I here, therefore, give it up to its lawful father, whom the same gentleman informs me is Lord Lansdown. His Lordship's Works I never remember reading; but the coincidence is so striking, that I must certainly somewhere have read the lines in question; which circumstance having escaped my memory, made me consider the thought as originally my own. It is an epigram. Lord L. says,

In love the victors from the vanquish'd fly,
They fly that wound, and they pursue that die.

Mine originally stood—

In Cupid's wars the victors ever fly,
And they (what's wondrous) they pursue that die.

Afterwards I altered the latter verse, and wrote it exactly the same as his Lordship's; to whom, however, I now with pleasure restore them both. I request your insertion of this in your Miscellany; by which means nobody will fail to know that I disdain to build on another's fame, and heartily detest plagiarism. MAOHTH2.

Mr. URBAN,

Sept. 14.

TO the account of Dr. Berkeley's writings, p. 93, add,

"An Enquiry into the Origin of Episcopacy, in a Discourse preached at the Consecration of John Horne, D.D. Bishop of Norwich."

This is a posthumous piece published this year in consequence of an order given by the author some months before his death, and asserts, in the strongest terms, the high episcopal claim of divine right; that the priesthood is endued with exclusive powers, and has continued in uninterrupted succession.

P. 613. How could marriage be celebrated in a dissenting meeting-house? This, like the preaching of a Dissenting minister, and that minister Mr. George Walker, in the high church at Hull, on the delivering of colours to soldiers, remains unexplained. See *Gent. Mag.* vol. LX. p. 729. Y. Z.

***. We are much obliged to Mr. BLAKEMORE for his most admirable Design of a THEATRE; and are sorry that we cannot conveniently make use of it.

Mr. URBAN,

Aug. 3.

BE pleased to inform your intelligent correspondent *Peris*, p. 559, that the same belief of invisible beings attendant on mines, so well described in Mr. Morris's letter, prevails universally among the miners of the West of England. Every operation incident to mining is looked upon as the habitual employment of these *friendly* tribes, whose noise is a sure indication of rich ore near the spot whence it seems to proceed.

Few of the Cornish miners but pretend to be very familiar with such prognostications; which are said to be heard not only in mines already at work, where the echo, or reverberation of the miners own labours, might be supposed, in some instances, to produce such an effect, but also on particular spots of yet unopened ground; and many of the principal mines are said to owe their origin to these auspicious indications.

Nor are these beneficent beings supposed to confine their manifestations to the sense of hearing only, but sometimes assume the human shape, though never to hold converse, at least that I have heard. One example of such an appearance may serve as an instance of many like stories usually current among the Cornish miners. In the populous parish of St. Just (near the Land's End) a man was missed for several days; unsuccessful search had been made in many of the old mines or tin pits, many of which remain open since time immemorial. On the 6th or 7th day another miner was in search of a strayed animal, either horse, or bullock, or sheep, and fancied he saw a man standing on a burrow (*i. e.* bank of earth remaining round the unclosed tin pit), and went towards him in order to enquire after the object of his search; but, lo! the appearance was vanished—he passed off obliquely. It appeared again and again several times. At length the good man supposed this was the sentry of some smugglers, who are accustomed to hide their contraband goods in such places, and returned to satisfy himself; when, on listening very attentively at the edge of the pit, he heard a groan so often repeated as to induce him to get assistance and descend the pit, at the bottom of which, many yards, perhaps fifty or more, from the surface, the first-mentioned unfortunate man had lain about seven days, in dreadful expectation of slow-approaching death, as his knowledge

ledge of the locality of the pit, distant from any path on the uninhabited waste, left not a glimpse of hope in his favour.

This happened so lately as the year 1792. Certain it is that the man lay so long, was found, if not by miracle by accident, was drawn out almost dead, but recovered. It is right to remark, that the belief of these things obtains most among the least informed; and it is visibly losing ground. The notion would be at present supported by "a great cloud of witnesses;" but we know that the time is not very antient since the belief of witches, fairies, and hob-goblins, equally obtained throughout this nation.

The same immemorial custom of making bonfires (as mentioned in some of your early Numbers of this year) on the Eve of Midsummer and St. Peter's-day, still prevails in the Western or mining part of Cornwall, although very rapidly declining for some years past. People of all ages danced and gamboled until a late hour of the night around those fires, through the flames of which they swung their children, not so much as to hurt, but sometimes perhaps singe their cloaths. The tooth of Time had long since effaced the original motive of this custom; the most aged and illiterate seemed, however, to eye it with veneration; and I have no doubt of its being a relique of some Pagan ceremonies.

Yours, &c.

JUVENIS.

Mr. URBAN,

Aug. 10.

IN reply to the enquiry, p. 476, respecting "the Monstrous Crows picked up at sea off the coast of South America," as pretended by their keepers; they are, I conceive, no other than the goiter'd idiots, or Cretins of the Vallais; as many of these *humiliating objects*, under the above denomination, have for years past been exhibited as spectacles in this country. They are to be met with (as is well known) in certain districts through out Switzerland, but in no part in such abundance and deformity as in the environs of Sion, where they are to be found in every gradation, from *rationality* down to the lowest stage of animal life. Various causes have been assigned for this deviation of Nature from her accustomed uniformity. I have never seen the subject treated with so much intelligence and ability as in the 'Uber de Kretinism' of Dr. Ackerman, and by S. Rich. Clayton, in his Essay on Cretinism, in-

serted in the third volume of the Memoirs of the Manchester Society. The former concludes the evil to be the *racibitis* to a very high degree; and the latter attributes it to local circumstances. But, in either case, some predisposing cause must have led the way to this malady, otherwise *all* the inhabitants would fall victims to it.

Having had opportunities of examining many of them, they appear to me to be no other than a part of that puny description of people which are to be met with in every country; whose want of muscular strength and ill-compacted joints announce weakness of body; whose vessels have not elasticity sufficient to carry on the functions of life with full effect, from which they are rendered liable to *strenuous excrescences*; who are indolent from a deficiency of constitutional vigour, and generally attended with a relative imbecility of mind. I apprehend that if any of these were transplanted into the humid (and, in the summer months, intolerably hot) atmosphere of the lower Vallais, with all its train of local intemperance; add to these the indolence, extreme poverty, the squalidity which prevails among the lowest rank of people there, and in a few generations they would be subject to all the ills of Cretinism. It is a known fact, that Cretin families have healthier offspring by removal to a better climate.

I recollect an enquiry in your Magazine some time ago for the method of staining the brick, and frequently the stucco, floors in Italy of the bright red colour in general use there. It is done with ground red oker, mixed up *rather thin* with equal parts of drying and linseed oil. It is not laid on with a brush, but with linen rags dipt into it, and rubbed in upon the knees with some degree of strength. Red oker is known to dry with difficulty in this climate; but there, from the heat, dryness of the air, and from their being almost all *upper* floors, it is soon absorbed, and hard enough to walk upon in *three days*. It acquires a very bright polish by being rubbed with a waxed brush, which they work with the foot, to which it is fixed by a leather strap, and it is afterwards kept neat by the same means. If the room is constantly used, it requires colouring every year or two.

Since writing the above, Sigebert's letter, p. 572, has caught my eye. The opinion that goiters are occasioned by drinking snow-water is found to be *erroneous*:

roneous: the Swiss partake of the purest streams in the world. The poor lace-makers of Buckinghamshire and Bedfordshire are not the only sedentary *bandicrafts* who are subject to them; but, even among those who are, the above predisposing causes will be found more or less to prevail.

It should be also recollected in addition, that they are *steam'd* throughout their lives with the unhealthy effluvia of wood coal, a pan of which they keep under their cloaths; sea-coal being too dear in those counties to afford a fire constantly to sit by.

I should suppose *rose-pink* no other than chalk or whiting tinged of a red colour; it cannot be "a wood reduced to a powder," as conjectured, p. 565, nor any vegetable production, but is evidently calcareous, as it ferments with acids; and, upon my calcining a lump of rose-pink and one of whiting together, they both became lime, and I could not distinguish one from the other either in their properties or appearance, excepting that the latter was rather the whitest of the two.

ARTHUR GREVILLE.

Mr. URBAN, Aug. 19.

IF the inscription, given in your last month's Miscellany, from Carnarvonshire, be *genuine*, and truly copied, it appears to be a Roman *MILLIARY* inscribed with the name of the Emperor TRAJANUS DECIUS, like that at Devil's Cross in Yorkshire, vol. LVII. 659. Whatever becomes of the two first letters and the two last lines, we have

Q. TRA
DECIO

clear; the rest may be his titles, or the distance and name of the station or stations. See LVIII. 1149.

I was much surprized to find the inscription on the Leicester millary so strangely translated in the new "Leicester Guide" just published: "The Emperor Cæsar, of divine Trajan Parthian Trajan Hadrian Augustus chief priest, in his first consulship *made this road to Leicester*;" whereas the true reading is thus: "To the Emperor Cæsar, son of the deceased Trajan, Parthian, grandson of Nerva deceased, Hadrian Augustus, high priest, vested with triumphal power the fourth time, consul a second time, two miles from Ratae." See Mr. Ashby's Dissertation on it in Mr. Nichols's Leicestershire, I. clviii.

The ivory bust, p. 538, whether pur-

posely or accidentally decollated, is nothing more nor less than a representation of our Saviour, holding in one hand a globe terminated by a cross, and elevating the other in the posture of benediction.

Mr. Mallison's figure, p. 559, is a crucifix, probably once elevated on the head or point of a staff, to be carried up to the high altar. D. H.

Mr. URBAN,

Aug. 30.

THE following particulars are copied from a memorandum, dated March 22, 1785, by the Rev. Mr. Kellart, forty years relict of Water Newton, co. Huntingdon.

IMP. CAES.
M. ANNIO
FLORIANO
P. F. INVICTO
AVG.
M. P. L.

"A cylindrical stone with the above inscription was dug out of the fofs belonging to the spot where the Romans had erected a castle for the British legion, the command of which was given to Florianus by Tacitus. It was found in the West part of the moat, i. e. on the East side of Bridge Close, in Chesterton lordship, Huntingdonshire, South of the river Nene. The castra, or camp, lay North of the same river one mile. The dimensions of the stone, 5 feet long, 13 by 10 inches diameter at top, 14 by 10 inches at bottom, where lay a skeleton complete encircled with detached stones in form of a coffin. At a small distance were found the top of a pike or halbert, and the hilt of a sword, the insignia of an officer." M. G.

Mr. URBAN,

Sept. 7.

A MONUMENT of exquisite workmanship has been erected at Chichester, by public subscription, to the memory of Collins, the poet, who was a native of that city, and died in a house adjoining to the cloisters. He is represented as just recovered from a wild fit of phrensy, to which he was unhappily subject; and, in a calm and reclining posture, seeking refuge from his misfortunes in the divine consolations of the Gospel, while his lyre, and the first of his poems, lie neglected on the ground. Above, are two figures of Love and Pity entwined in each others arms. The whole was executed by Flaxman. Under all, is the following epitaph by Mr. Hayley:

"Ye,

"Ye, who the merits of the dead revere,
Who hold Misfortune sacred, Genius dear,
Regard this tomb, where Collins' hapless name
Solicits kindness with a double claim.
The Nature gave him, and tho' Science taught,
The fire of Fancy, and the reach of Thought,
Severely doom'd to Penury's extreme,
He pass'd, in madd'ning pain, life's feverish
dream;

While rays of Genius only serv'd to shew
The thick'ning horror, and exalt his woe.
Ye walls, that echo'd to his frantic moan
Guard the due records of this grateful stone;
Strangers to him, enamour'd of his lays,
This fond memorial to his talents raise!
For this the ashes of a Bard require [lyre;
Who touch'd the tendered notes of Pity's
Who join'd pure faith to strong poetic powers;
Who, in reviving Reason's lucid hours,
Sought on one book his troubled mind to rest,
And rightly deem'd the Book of God the
best *."

Mr. URBAN,

Aug. 15.

WHEN poetical writers apply their talents to delineate fictitious pictures of distress, they not only affect the feelings of their readers, but very often give poignancy to their own, by the pathetic images of their fanciful creation. Such may have been the case with Mrs. Charlotte Smith, when she wrote her 16th Sonnet, descriptive of the Indian captive's escape from his tormentors: but, as she probably coloured her painting with poetic licence, it may be worth the curiosity of herself, and some of her readers, to be told, that she was exhibiting real facts, well known to the writer of these remarks. I shall transcribe the Sonnet at length, and subjoin a narrative of particulars that will illustrate and verify that lady's description.

"If, by his torturing savage foes untrac'd,
The breathless captive gain some trackless
glade, [waste,
Yet hears the war-whoop howl along the
And dreads the reptile monsters of the
shade;
The giant reeds that murmur round the flood
Seem to conceal some hideous form beneath,
And every hollow blast that shakes the wood
Speaks to his trembling heart of woe and
death.

With horror fraught, and desolate dismay,
On such a wanderer falls the starless night;
But if, far streaming, a propitious ray
Leads to some amicable fort his sight,
He hails the beam benign that guides his way,
As I, my Harriet, bless thy friendship's
cheering light."

In the year 1759, the Mikmak In-

* See his Life by Dr. Johnson,

dians, who inhabited the province of Nova Scotia and its neighbourhood, were excited by the Canadian government, and principally Mons. St. Luc, the famous Indian partizan, to commit all possible barbarities upon the then recently settled colony of Chedabouctou. All the English residents whom they could lay hands on were tormented according to savage manners. Some of the tribes, on a particular night, having defeated the militia party of Capt. Pike (whom they scalped and tomahawked), assembled, with the prisoners they had made, on the Dartmouth shore, and there began their horrid rites in view of the opposite town of Halifax. The victims were successively stretched in their frames (called squares), stuck full of lighted pine splinters, and thus miserably destroyed. One of the prisoners, however, whose name (to the best of my remembrance), was Wheeler, whom I saw a few years ago, grey-headed, and employed as a bricklayer in the king's naval yard there, had already suffered greatly by their cruelty, and was nearly half scalped. Whilst he waited his own turn of death, with the progress of his fellows execution before his eyes, he desired to draw on one side, avowing a cause of urgent necessity. This being a request that the savages never refuse, an Indian was appointed to guard him. The bleeding and almost naked sufferer, having concealed a knife, desired his attendant to look up, under pretence of observing some bird or other object above them, and he immediately plunged the knife into the bowels of his enemy. The feat being performed, he made into the adjoining woods, wildly flying through such thickets as in that country to any but Indians are scarcely penetrable. His escape soon dispersed his exasperated enemies and their dogs (as their manner is) in various directions after him. Exhausted as he was with pain and fatigue, he still contrived to keep them at a distance, being aided by the darkness of the night, and had persevered several leagues, until he came to the mouth of an inlet of the sea, now known by the name of Coleharbour. Over the entrance of this inlet runs a bar, with, at all times, a dangerous surf, which at this moment was increased by the commencement of an heavy gale; and the raging of the sea was prodigious. Here his pursuers gained upon him, and the fugitive

fugitive was hemmed in. He threw himself into the surf, and most miraculously landed on the opposite shore. Some of his enemies perished in attempting to follow him. He lay for a time almost dead; but, reflexion giving him strength, he still persevered, by slow degrees, through the woods towards Laurence-town fort, commanded by my late friend H. Newton, then lieutenant of the 46th regiment. Daylight disclosed itself when Wheeler came up to the picketing of the block-house, and some of his hunters likewise made their appearance at the same instant, having vainly taken a circuitous rout to intercept their intended victim; who thus critically saved himself, and, I believe, may be alive at this day.

Yours, &c.

T. S.

MR. URBAN,

Aug. 13.

MR. GREEN'S enquiries after the Digby pedigree, LXIV. 818. (which I am glad he has at least ascertained to be in existence, *Ib.* 918, 1077, though it would give me much greater pleasure could he, or any other curious Antiquary, such as the Historian of the County of Leicester, who has a real interest in it, obtain a sight of it, with permission to transcribe from it) have led me also to ask a few questions about the family and pedigree. Your correspondent R. W. states himself descended in the third degree from Margareta-Maria Digby, youngest daughter of Sir Kenelm's surviving son John, and refers to the *Stemmata Chicheleiana* for his authority. The pedigree there is thus stated, No. 184:

Margareta-Maria — Sir John Conway

Sir Thomas Longueville	— Mar- garet	Henry	—
Maria Margareta		Honora	— Sir John Glynne, bart.

Honora Sophia Penelope John-Conway

Whether therefore R. W. assumes some other letters for signature; or, if they are initials, his mother may have been one of the grandchildren of Margareta-Maria Conway; it is clear that he is cousin to the present possessor of the Digby pedigree.

George Digby, esq. buried at Sandon, whose epitaph, *without a date*, Mr. Pennant gives in his *Journey from*

Chester, p. 60*, was brother to Sir Everard, who suffered for the Popish plot. Mr. P. (*Ib.* p. 327) speaking of the ignominious death of this gentleman; which followed within three years of his marriage with the heiress of Mulsho, adds these lines.

Eumenides tenuere faces do funere raptas,
Eumenides straverere torum.

as if his wife and he had quarrelled,
and murdered one another. P. Q.

MR. URBAN, *Crediton, Sept. 12.*

ON reading your Magazine for June last, p. 517, I found you there recorded the singular and melancholy accident that happened at Mr. Woolley's sword-blade mill near Birmingham. The singularity of the stone splitting with such uncommon force probably might have been occasioned by its great velocity, or weight attached to it. Never having seen a machine of this kind, I will not pretend to say this conjecture is right; but, Mr. Urban, as many of your numerous readers may not know that a mineral, known by the miners by the name of *sickenfides*, or smooth sides, possesses the property of combustion in so great a degree as almost to rival the force of gunpowder; and its action being nearly similar to the accident above-mentioned strongly impressing on my mind that a vein of this mineral, or a similar, must have occasioned the singular phenomenon, and tragical event; I beg leave to add a description of this mineral, and its wonderful effects in the mines where found, taken from Jones's "Physiological Disquisitions, 1781," pp. 511, 512:

"To what has been said of earthquakes, I shall here add an account of a subterraneous explosion, which happens from a very obscure cause in a sort of fossil called Sickenfides. This stone has the appearance of black marble, and breaks when the explosion happens with a polished surface, not truly plane, but lying in waves. It is found in fissures of limestone in Haycliff and Lady-wash mines at Eyam, and in Oden at Castle-ton, in Derbyshire. It is divided into two equal parts or slabs by a line parallel to the sides of the fissure, and these slabs are joined by two polished faces, which seem to be in

* By-the bye, Mr. P. has made Mary Neale widow of Sir Everard Digby instead of Sampson Erdeswick; but he corrects it p. 339.

perfect

perfect contact without any cohesion. The surfaces are coloured with lead ore, but as thin as a covering from a black-lead pencil. If a sharp pointed tool, which the workmen call a pick, is drawn over the vein with some force, the minerals begin to crackle like sulphur excited to electricity; in a few minutes after which they explode with violence, and fly out as if they had been blasted with gunpowder, insomuch that the weight of forty tons have been blown out together. These dangerous effects deterred the workmen from proceeding for several years; but at length it occurred to them, that this power might be used for the carrying on of their work with better advantage than by the common method of blasting with gunpowder. Accordingly, a workman makes a scratch with his pick upon the joint of the Slickensides, and runs away as fast as he can to escape the explosion, which perhaps loosens as much of the rock as ten men would have brought away in three months by the ordinary methods. I borrow these particulars from some late Observations by Mr. Whitehurst on the Strata in Derbyshire, p. 185, &c. who adds, that, in the mines where this phenomenon occurs, the workmen were much alarmed on the 1st of November 1755, about ten o'clock in the morning, the time of the earthquake so fatal at Lisbon. The rocks which surround them were so much disturbed, that soil, &c. fell from their joints or fissures, and they heard violent explosions as of cannon, for fear of which they fled to the surface; and, when all was quiet, were surprized to find that nothing material had happened under-ground. It is probable that the shock of the earthquake had disturbed some of the Slickenside mineral far under-ground, and occasioned it to part and explode."

Yours, &c. JOHN LASKEY.

Mr. URBAN, Sept. 14.
SORRY am I to inform Rusticus, p. 657, that the legacy he asks after is still *in abeyance*. The circumstance of the will, however, being singular, it may not be impertinent to state the reason of the doubt. The clause in which the difficulty occurs stands literally thus:

"I give and bequeath to the Society commonly called or known by the name of the Humane Society for the Recovery of drowned persons or from apparent sudden death I give and bequeath to my cousin George Bond and my good friend Samuel Hayes Esqrs for the trouble they will have if they undertake the trusts hereby reposed in them *videlicet* that of Executors of this my Will Guardians of and Trustees for my Child Five hundred pounds each."

After the words *sudden death* no sum

is mentioned, nor is there any point introduced, or any blank space left. The simple question therefore is, does the sum of 500l. apply *equally* to the Society and the Executors? What the strict letter of the law may determine does not seem in this instance to be of much consequence. There is a superior Court, the court of high honour and nice regard to the intentions of a Testator, which seems to call *somewhere* loudly for a liberal interpretation; and, without doubt, will be properly attended to.

One of the executors, it may be added, himself a gentleman of the first eminence in the law, has expressed a strong wish to pay the legacy, it in so doing he can be justified by the opinion of the Attorney-general. Whether that opinion has been taken, or what is likely to be the result, I know not; but wish to learn. Yours, &c. M. GREEN.

REMARKS ON EARLY PREJUDICES. (Continued from p. 547.)

I WAS led into this train of thought by the accidental perusal of Lord Bolingbroke's *Reflexions on Exile*; where the local or the domestic passion is the frequent topick of ridicule. It is the principal design indeed of this treatise to expose to contempt all attachment to our home or country. The Essay is professedly written in imitation of Seneca. In this light, it is evidently an affected performance. The style and manner of Seneca were not those of Bolingbroke. In his exile, the Noble Lord determined to act the philosopher; but he struggled continually with his feelings; and that air of calm wisdom he endeavours to assume is forced and unnatural. Sometimes, however, elevated by his ideas of stoical fortitude, he feels himself heroically great; and, under this impression, writes magnanimously. Yet here we detect the very pride from which he vaunts his emancipation. The poet, indeed, may picture

"The Egerian grot
 Where, nobly-pepive, St. John sat and
 thought."

But the grot and the figure are alike drawn from fancy. Let us proceed to the examination of the Essay. The object of the Essayist is, "to assert his native freedom, and to live independent on fortune; in order to which great end (says he) it is necessary to be always on our guard against the alterations of Fortune. They who wait for her

her will repel her with ease. I learned this lesson long ago: I never trusted to fortune. The riches, the honours, the reputation, and all the advantages that her treacherous indulgence poured upon me, I placed so that she might snatch them away without giving me any disturbance. She took them, but she could not tear them, from me." Such is the egotism which he endeavours, at the opening of the discourse, to impose upon his readers for philosophy. "Having explored our strength (says he), we shall be sure of it." But it is not for weak mortals to be sure of their strength: the wisest are not exempted from the frailties of human nature. But his lordship is now coming to the point. "The word *exile* sounds harsh; but, what is exile? It is to be deprived of one's country—which (he says), in the opinion of mankind in general, is *intolerable*." This he denies, because numbers of people live out of their countries by *choice*. But, to be deprived of one's country, to be sent into banishment, implies *necessity*, not *choice*. If to visit other countries from inclination, from a wish for improvement, from ambition, from a desire of gain, and various other matters that impel mankind to leave their native home for a season, be precisely the same as to be driven to some foreign climate as unworthy of breathing our native air; whilst we lose the estate which we enjoyed, the rank which we held, and the power which we possessed; whilst we are separated from our family and our friends; whilst we suffer the ignominy of exile, condemned to obloquy both at home and abroad—if this be the case, then banishment, I confess, is not an evil. "That *secret affection* which we are supposed to have for our country (says his lordship) I reckon a wild extravagance: it is a *distemper* in the Swiss, who seem to have been made for their mountains, as their mountains seem to have been made for them." Whether it be called a *secret affection*, or a *distemper*, we are here assured by his lordship himself, that the Swiss are influenced by the local passion. As then the human race were originally the same in their mental and corporeal constitution, may we not infer, from this strong attachment of the Swiss to their own country, that the rest of mankind possess similar feelings, though, perhaps, in a much less degree? Do we not find that

all those, whose manners are as yet inartificial, discover a predilection for the spot where they were born, however inconvenient its situation? There is one curious particular in the character of the Swiss, which will serve to disprove the strongest of his lordship's arguments against the existence of the local passion. Lord Bolingbroke intimates, that they who visit other countries from choice seem to prove their indifference for their own. But, perhaps, there are no people upon earth who have been more in the habit of travelling, both in ancient and modern times, than the inhabitants of Switzerland. Not to possess an aversion to travel, therefore, argues no more against the existence of the local passion in the minds of the English than the Swiss. Not that I wish to consider this affection merely as a physical attachment to a certain soil. I agree in opinion with Lord Bolingbroke, that Procopius's story of Abgarus can never be received as an historical fact; but, though a fiction, it may be accepted as a curious illustration of the local passion. In his next position Lord Bolingbroke is by no means correct. "We love the country (says he) in which we are born, because we receive particular benefits from it, and because we have particular obligations to it; which ties we may have to another country as well as to that we are born in—to our country by election as well as to our country by birth." The truth is, our love of the spot where we were born arises from those active principles that have been termed the principles of association, abstractedly from all consideration of the particular benefits we may have derived from the place of our nativity. "The perception of any object naturally leads to the idea of another, which was connected with it either in time or place, or which can be compared or contrasted with it. Thus, a picture directs our thoughts to the original: thus, darkness suggests the idea of light: thus, the infirmities of old age bring back to memory the vigour and vivacity of youth." It is this operation of the mind, then, which revives our past perceptions; the revival of these perceptions affords us pleasure: and this pleasure seems proportioned to the time which hath elapsed since we experienced those perceptions before. If a short time only has passed away, no great delight attends the renewal of them; if many years, there

there is intense delight. The objects that were most familiar to us in early life, therefore, are recollected and contemplated with more satisfaction than those to which we have been lately accustomed; consequently, we must recollect and contemplate with more satisfaction our country by birth than our country by election: and, what we are most pleased in recollecting and contemplating, that we must necessarily love most. It follows, then, that we love the country in which we were born, or educated, in preference to other countries, because we experience more pleasure in reviewing it than we do in reviewing other countries with which we are since become acquainted. It is of little consequence whether we have received "particular benefits from our native country, or have particular obligations to it." We may have met with various vexations and calamities on the spot where we were born. The school where we were educated may have been extremely irksome to us—may have been dreaded as the bane of all our enjoyments. And not only this; our education at that school may have been extremely defective, from the insufficiency of the master, or his mode of teaching. Removing to a far-distant scene, we may have experienced there every species of felicity with which hope could have flattered the fancy: yet, on calling to mind, or revisiting, the places where we were born or educated, we regard them with sensations very different from those with which we view the scene of our subsequent residence. What we feel is a sort of instinct, defined with great precision by Ovid as *rationalis valentior omni*. Boingbroke, therefore, is mistaken in ascribing the local passion to gratitude; gratitude has nothing to do with it. The local passion originates in the mental process which I have described, abstractedly from every other principle. A very simple song, not at all pathetic in itself, (p. 684.) can move a Swiss even to agony; no one else is affected by its melodies. But the Swiss had heard it long before, in the days of his childhood; and it brings back strongly to his memory all the scenery amidst which he had heard it. His lordship proceeds to shew, that, "as change of place can make no one miserable, so the other evils objected to exile either cannot happen to a wise and virtuous man, or, if they do happen, cannot render him unhappy." In bringing proofs of

this assertion, he observes, that "Fortune can dispense neither felicity nor infelicity unless we co-operate with her." But he must be either more or less than a man who does not co-operate with Fortune. The behaviour of Cicero, in the moments of affliction, was not only natural but amiable: that it was blamed by the Stoicks is not to be dissembled; and that it should incur the censure of our essayist was the necessary consequence of his assumed philosophy. Agreeably to this philosophy, we are required to divest ourselves of all our passions. "Even the passion (says his lordship) which we, perhaps, encourage as a principle to excite and to aid our virtue, may, one time or other, destroy our tranquillity, and disgrace our whole character."—"One of the reputed evils of exile is the loss of our estate. But what is this? The greater part of mankind bear poverty with cheerfulness." But the reason is, because they have been bred up in it. Man is a creature of habit; nor can the wisest acquire, by reasoning, what the most ignorant may possess from education. "Plato (continues our speculatist) had but three servants: Zeno had none: Socrates was buried by contribution." All this is true. Many of the sages of antiquity gloried in their poverty. But why? Because they plumed themselves on the gifts of the mind in opposition to the gifts of fortune. And what was this but insolence? In the penury of the philosopher there was also an ostentation which would not be tolerated in modern times. Rejecting all the conveniences of life, Diogenes became a conspicuous figure: singularity was inscribed upon his tub in glaring characters. Had the cynick resided in one of the palaces of Athens, he would have lived like many others, and consequently not have attracted attention. It is easy, then, to perceive the motive which induced these men to prefer poverty to riches. The love of distinction was their ruling passion. And do not the rich proceed upon the very same principle, whilst, superior to others in splendour, they draw to themselves the eye of observation? But, to propose the example of an old cynic or stoic philosopher to our imitation, in any circumstance of modern life, would be palpably absurd. He who should affect to copy Diogenes or Zeno, in his choice of poverty, would justly incur the ridicule of all around him. Such a conduct must be ascribed to insanity.

Wish

With the same speculative air, his lordship goes on to review and to discard the other evils of exile; and, as at the touch of Ithuriel's spear, they severally vanish from him. "To be separated from our friends" is nothing, because our friends are non-entities. We have only, therefore, to consider them as imaginary beings, and we may easily reconcile ourselves to their loss. But, admitting his lordship's premises, I do not see the justness of his conclusion. On being convinced by his arguments, that those whom I had always considered as my friends were not really such, I should rather exclaim,

Pol me occidistis

Cuidemptus per vim, mentis gratissimus error.

Rank or station is the next object of his attention. "To regret the loss of rank (he says) is ignominious." This is miserable affectation in the man who, receiving all the homage due to high rank, was certainly proud of that homage; and who now, removed from the sphere of adulation, pretends to despise the flattery which it is no longer in his power to enjoy. For the disgrace attached to the character of an exiled man, he observes: "the disgrace remains with those who persecute unjustly." If it happen, however, that the crimes with which the exiled person is charged are generally believed to be founded, not only by the world at large but by the wise and virtuous, will his consciousness of innocence support him on the ground of mere philosophy? It would scarcely support him on any ground.

Abstract what others feel, what others think, All pleasures sicken, and all glories sink, says the disciple of Bolingbroke himself. With this spirit of dogmatizing, his lordship gains strength in his progress. He has annihilated every vain distinction of opulence and power; he has brought down the nobleman on a footing with the peasant, as if he had anticipated the Gallic philosophy of the present day; and, as to character, it is of little consequence. We are duly prepared, therefore, for his next assertion—"that there are some advantages of fortune due to exile." Nothing is more specious than exemplification. He, therefore, informs us, that "Demetrius Phalereus, after his expulsion from Athens, became first minister to the king of Egypt." And Barrington (we may add), since his expulsion from London,

is become lord high-constable at Botany-bay. In the same strain, he advises the banished to copy after the "example of Thucydides in Thrace, or Scipio at Linternum." But, is learned leisure the lot of every one in banishment? Few are capable of imitating either Thucydides or Scipio; and, to those who are, the opportunities must be wanting. Little can be expected in banishment from the literary abilities of a Muir or a Gerrald. "Rural amusements (says his lordship) will make your hours glide smoothly on.—Every man (he adds) should thus reflect, because banishment may happen to any man." But, are the remedies which he proposes within the reach of every man? Enough, however, on this subject. After a few more fantastic speculations, the essay closes with a moral reflexion or two, which Pope has versified. "Let us be persuaded that whatever does happen ought to happen"—"Nor, instead of mending our own conduct, set up for correcting that of our Maker." From the general tenor of my remarks on the present essay it may be inferred, that I not only mean to oppose its principles as erroneous, but to charge its author both with affectation and arrogance. I should be happy if Bolingbroke's life and opinions could be brought to counteract the internal evidence of the treatise; but it is far otherwise. Amidst his professions of stoical rigour, he was a notorious voluptuary; whilst he boasted that he had subdued his passions, he abandoned himself to the most licentious conduct; and, with regard to his writings, many were the essays which he wrote for no other purpose than to diffuse the malignant spirit of a party, or to gratify his private resentments. His unshaken firmness, therefore, his unclouded tranquillity, was a mere pretence. And, that his wisdom was no other than presumption is sufficiently clear, from his asserting a prudence without piety, and a course of nature without Providence. They who are acquainted with the life of Bolingbroke must know that, during his lordship's prosperity, at the period of his exile, and on his return from banishment, his conduct was, in many points, exceptionable. As to family honours, or hereditary possessions, he was certainly much attached both to the one and the other; and, though he affected to despise the domestic passion, it is well known that upon the death of his fa-

ther

ther, he settled at Battersea, the antient seat of the family, where he passed the remainder of his life.

The character of Bolingbroke, as drawn by Lord Hyde in a letter to David Mallet, abundantly confirms my remarks. From this letter I shall extract only one short passage, which discovers both the affectation and arrogance of his lordship's philosophy. "Lord Bolingbroke's mind embraced all objects, but not without a strong mixture of passions, which will always necessarily beget some prejudices, and follow more. And, on the subject of religion particularly (whatever was the motive that influenced his passions upon that subject chiefly), his passions were the most strong." Yet this is the man who, free from every passion, every prejudice, stands unmoved amidst the storm of adversity.

But let us take our leave of Bolingbroke, whose lucubrations on exile, compared with his general conduct both as an author and as a man, very strikingly confirm an old remark, that he who scorns the current notions and feelings of mankind as prepossessions inconsistent with the dignity of a philosopher, is commonly influenced himself by prejudices much less venial than those which he affects to have discarded. In the course of the present essay, I have by no means attempted to prove, that an affection for our native spot is the result of a judicious preference of that spot to every other. But, is it to be dismissed as unbecoming a reasonable creature because it is not founded on cool deliberative judgement? I have argued, however, enough on the subject. I shall only observe that, if we must err, either by cherishing the sensibilities too much, or by entirely suppressing them, I should prefer the former, as more agreeable to the state of human nature. Virtue and happiness often flourish by the warmth of the benevolent affections; though they wither away from the coldness of pretended apathy.

However this be, let us endeavour to dismiss from our minds both the stoic and the cynic race.

That we may do this effectually, I must beg your indulgence for a few minutes longer, whilst I relate a simple story, not very consistent with Lord Bolingbroke's reflexions, yet according perfectly with the tenor of my own. P.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN,

Sept. 10.

SOME curious particulars from the MSS. of Mr. Jones, of Welwyn, having found their way into more than one of your former volumes; I am of opinion that the article now sent may not be unacceptable to your readers.

Yours, &c. EUGENIO.

"THOMAS SHALCROSSE, of Digswell, in the county of Hertford, esq. being (as I take it) about the age of 49, in the year 1712, obtained a pass, signed by Queen Anne, to travel into France, and other places abroad. He fell into company with the Earl of *Selkirk*, who very civilly invited him to go with him to the house of his brother, the Lord *Dundonald*, at Paris, where he should be very welcome to stay till he could provide himself with lodgings to his mind. Being perfectly tired the first evening after his arrival there, he fell fast asleep immediately after supper. My Lord was then gone to a play or opera. Mr. Shalcrosse, awaking on the sudden, heard the company discoursing about the affair of the succession to the British throne, the queen being then in a declining state, and measures taken by some of her prime ministers to bring in the Chevalier, &c. Upon this he immediately, after a gasp or two, and begging pardon, rested his head upon the table, attending to their farther discourse. The death of Duke Hamilton, which happened a little before, was the next topick they fell upon. They greatly lamented it as a very unhappy loss, and a most fatal stroke to the design in hand; for, the duke was just then preparing for his embassy to the Court of France in favour of that design. One of the gentlemen, mentioning the high concern of the French king for that extraordinary catastrophe, so destructive to the thriving project then in agitation, added this circumstance. *Louis*, immediately upon hearing this unwelcome news, sent for the Lord *Dundonald*. Taking him into his closet, and locking the door, he threw his arms about his neck [an affectionate condescension never perhaps known before from so superb a sovereign towards a subject], and said to him with weeping eyes,

"This, my lord, is the most unfortunate event that could possibly have happened to us at this important crisis, when we thought all was sure, or in a very fair progress towards being so. I lament this fatal turn extremely. The death of the duke, your dear brother, and my dear friend, affects me more

than

than that of any other subject of the British Crown ever did, or can do," &c.

Mr. Shalcrosse, having staid some time at Paris, proceeded to Antwerp [Qu.], to pay his respects to the Duke of Marlborough, in his way towards Hanover, to the Court of which place he had very favourable recommendations from several eminent persons*. He asked his Grace, whether he had any commands thither?

"You may assure that august Court from me, that our measures in England, in favour of the House of Hanover, are at present in a very hopeful way."

The Lord Clarendon, uncle to the queen, was then envoy there. Mr. S. was invited to dine with his lordship. After dinner, a toast was proposed. It was this: "Success to the queen's designs." A gentleman in the company [who, by the way, as I have been informed since, was Mr. S. himself], when it came to his turn to drink, said, "Success to the queen's *good* designs." An exception was immediately made by an Irish baronet of very small fortune, then present [Sir Winwood Moet], to the addition of the word *good*. A short dispute arising, and the gentleman defending the insertion of that word, the determination was referred to the envoy. His Lordship said,

"I will not condemn the gentleman; but I think the alteration of the words of the toast is somewhat uncivil at my table."

The account of this conversation soon reached the Court at Herenhausen. Mr. S. a day or two after went thither. Some of the chiefs of the princely family, then walking in the area, accosted him in a kind and respectful manner, and acknowledged their obligations to him for the loyal freedom he had used in the company beforementioned; and immediately entered into farther conversation with him about our affairs in England. He then, or soon after, found that some of the company in which he had been had, just before that interview, received private intelligence from England, that the queen could not, in all probability, live above four days longer from the date of that intelligence: and her majesty expired much about the time imagined. But her *designs*, good or bad, were the same; and the contrived measures were to be car-

ried into execution notwithstanding her exit.

This, barring mistakes, if there be any, in the names or titles of persons, &c. is the substance of what I heard that gentleman, of strict honour and veracity, declare to a worthy friend and myself at his house this 24th day of September, 1761.

Mr. S. might, in all likelihood, have made his fortune upon the accession of King George I.; but he declined making any application. He owns his remissness; but it was his choice to forbear. Of this also I am well assured.

Mr. S. was out of England about two years, returning hither about the time of the queen's decease. J. J."

Mr. URBAN,

Sept. 13.

ENCLOSED are several entries from the Parish Register of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate. Yours, &c. E. H.

CHRISTENINGS.

"1591. Robart, sonne of Sir John Wingfield, knight; and the Countess of Kent, the Earle of Essex, and the Earle of Ormond, godfathers, and the Lady Fitzwaters, godmother, bapt. 19 Julie."

"1592. Henry, sonne of Sir Horatio Palavicino, knight; the Countesse of Shrosburie (the younge deputie) for the queen's majestie, being godmother, the lord treasurer and the Earle of Shrosbury godfathers, bapt. Aprill 25."

BURIALS.

"1627. Lady Eliz. Gilford, wife to Sir Henry Gilford, who dyed the 6th day of this month at his house in St. Mary Spittle, beinge the da. of Earle of Woster, and was buried at Benonden in the county of Kent, and caryed away by night. She was of age 8 Aug. Kent."

"1628. Will'm, Earle of Devonshire, his bowels bur. at night in the ch. June 21, —The body of this nobleman was buried at All Saints church by the Peak of Derby."

"1650. Sir Paule Pindar, died the 2d of Auguste, 1650, about 11 or 12 o'clock at night, and was buried the third of Sept. at 7 o'clock at night. A worthe benefactor to the poore."

The following entries relate to the family of Edward Alleyn, the munificent founder of Dulwich college; the first of which contains the account of his baptism.

BAPTISMS.

"1566. Edward Allen, Henry Wood, and Olive Clerk, the 2de Sept."

"1602. George, the sonne of George Alleigne, bapt. the 25 daye of Maye."

"1606. Willyam, sonne of Walter Alleigne, 4 of Maye."

BURIALS,

* Mr. Shalcrosse was accompanied on some part of his travels by Sir Humphrey Brigg, of Thrapstone, and Mr. Berke,

750 Entries of Baptisms and Burials at St. Botolph, Bishopsgate. [Sept.

BURIALS.

"1570: Edward Allein, poete to the queene, bur. the 13 Sept."

"1603. Jane Alleigne, infant, bur. the 1 of June."

"Willyam Alleigne, buried the 15 of June."

"Moses Alleigne, chrisomer, was buried the 9 day of June."

In addition to what Mr. Newcourt has said concerning the rectors of this parish, I find by the Register that Mr. Wm. Hutchinson, rector here 1584—1590, had one son, William, baptized Feb. 19, 1586.

Mr. Arthur Bright, rector, 1590—1600, had a son named Francis, who was baptized on May 30, 1591.

Of Mr. Stephen Goffon, presented to this rectory 1600, I find this entry:

"Feb. 1623, buried Mr. Stephen Goffon, rector of this p'rish for 20 odd yeares past who departed this mortal life about five o'clock on friday in the afternoone beinge the 13th of this moneth and buried in the night in the 17th of february."

I have seen a book, intituled, "Playe, confuted in five several actions by Stephen Goffon, 1580;" but whether the same with our Steph. Goffon I know not.

In 1624, I find

"Richard Worrall Clarke of Low Layton in Essex, brother to the worshipfull Dr. Worrall Rector of this p'rish Church, and Mrs. Abigail Austen the daughter of Mr. Richard Austen of the same p'rish were married on the 16th Day of December by lycense from Sir Henry Martin Kt. Chancellor."

On July 5, 1665, "William Son of John Lake, D.D. Rector of this Parish and Judith his wife," who was himself buried here on Sept. 3, 1689, having resigned the rectory in 1670.

Robert Clarke, rector 1677—1678, was buried together with his wife on Aug. 22, 1678. in the same grave; in illustration of which I find in the British Museum Bibl. Sloan. 1106, mention made of a book intituled

"Bishopsgate's Lamentation for the loss of their late rector Robert Clarke who died Monday the 19th of August (of a fever) 1678, was buried together with his deceased consort who departed the 22d of the same month."

Dr. Zaccheus Isham, rector here from 1688—1701, had two sons and one daughter buried at this church, viz. 1. Thomas buried 1692. 2. Elizabeth, an infant, March 28, 1692—3; in the margin of the entry of which is in Dr. I's own hand,

"Fratrem soror sequitur, quasi cursus æmula; nos utrumque sequamur ad coelos."

3. Francis, buried July 1698, and in the margin thus, "Cantuariz infans suavissimus in cœlum migravit Jun. 2, 1699. Z. Ishram, rector," who was succeeded by Roger Altham, D.D. 1701, whose father, Michael Altham, M. A. and rector of Latton, in Essex, and Eastwick, in Herts, was buried at this church March 30, 1704-5. E. H.

Mr. URBAN,

Sept. 23.

I HAVE been pleasantly engaged during part of the summer in tracing the extent of the antient military road, called the *Watling Street Way*; during my perambulation, I wished to investigate the name of this remarkable road. Pointer affirms, that it was so called from its being formed of *Wattles*; his meaning is obvious, but his explanation neither agreeable to reason or common sense. A respectable friend, well versed in antiquities, informs me, that it was so termed from *Vitellianus*, a Roman general, who presided over the work. The Romans pronounced our *V* as *W*, *Vitellianæ Stratzæ Via*, or *Witellianæ Stratzæ Via* approaches very near to *Watling Street Way*. The idea is ingenious, but I am afraid unfounded; who was *Vitellianus*? We have an account of eleven Roman generals, who at various periods have commanded in Britain*; but *Vitellianus* does not appear to be among the number. Perhaps some of your antiquarian correspondents could throw a light upon this, at present, obscure name.

C. CRAB.

Mr. URBAN,

Sept. 24.

YOUR learned and pious correspondent יב, (p. 642.) has certainly answered the profane *Bibliophilus* well, were *Bib.* a *Christian*, or even a pious *Jew*; but, as I am persuaded that he believes neither the Divine inspiration of the Law, or the Gospel, I think יב would have done better, had he taken Solomon's advice—"Answer a fool (i. e. a profane scoffer) according to his folly."

Some few years ago, I was one afternoon in a large circle of ladies and gentlemen, where the history of Jonas was mentioned; when ——— esq. now a baronet, and M. P. for ———, said with a sneer, "What a devilish great gullet that whale must have had, to gulp him down!" The lady of the Rev. Dr. ———,

* Murphy's Tacitus, vol. iv. p. 388.

one of the party, who had sat silent, laid down her work, and, with a look of ineffable contempt, coolly said, "I dare say, Sir, that, as it was the *fashion* some years ago to visit the British Museum in parties of ten, that you went amongst the multitude; when you must recollect, that in the lower apartments was exhibited the under-jaw of a whale, through which ten persons walked abreast." So saying, she again took up her piece of em-

broidery; several of the company at once saying, "I think Mr.— has got his *quietus*."

Let *Bib.* go to the British Museum, and there contemplate what *some* Being superior to man has done; and quit him, saying, "You, Sir, will one day, perhaps shortly, FEEL what HE can do; for there are no INFIDELS in the region of Spirit—" The Devils believe and tremble." Yours, &c. B. E.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT, 1795.

H. OF LORDS.

February 16.

THEIR Lordships heard several petitions and appeals from the law courts, and the courts of session in Scotland.

In the Commons, the same day, the House in a Committee of Supply, voted 589,683l. 9s. 9d. for the ordinary of the navy for 1795, and 525,840l. towards the buildings, re-buildings, and repairs of ships, &c. in the merchants yards, for 1795. To be reported to-morrow.

H. OF LORDS.

February 17.

Received two or three petitions.

In the Commons, the same day, the resolutions from the Committee of Supply were reported, and agreed to.

H. OF COMMONS.

February 18.

Mr. *Long* presented an account of money issued to Mr. Cotton, out of his Majesty's civil-list revenues, for allowances to American sufferers.

The House, in a Committee of Supply, voted,

For the civil-list establish-	£.	s.	d.
ment of Nova Scotia	4415	0	0
Ditto New Brunswick	7175	0	0
Ditto Island of St. John	1900	0	0
Ditto Cape Breton	1800	0	0
Ditto Newfoundland	1232	10	0
Ditto Bahama islands	550	0	0
Ditto Dominica	600	0	0
Ditto New South Wales	5241	0	0
For defraying the extraor-			
dinary expences of his			
Majesty's Mint from Jan.			
1 to July 27, 1794	5682	2	4
For ditto ditto, from July			
28 to Dec. 31, 1794	1386	2	6
All to be reported on the morrow.			

In a Committee of Supply, Mr. *Rose* stated, that there was an arrear of 43,000l. due to a Mr. Oswald from Government, which had remained unsettled since the Seven years war; he, therefore, proposed, to vote that sum to the representative of Mr. Oswald.

The *Speaker* suggested the propriety of laying the accompts of this transaction before the House before they voted that sum; which Mr. *Rose* expressed himself willing to do.

H. OF LORDS.

February 19.

The Committee appointed to search for precedents, in cases of trial by impeachment, brought up their report; which was received, and ordered to be taken into consideration that day se'n-night.

In the Commons, the same day, Col. *Stanley* presented a petition from the inhabitants of the town of Manchester, signed by 10,800 persons, praying for an immediate peace.

General *Tarleton* presented a petition from the merchants, traders, &c. of the town of Liverpool, praying for an immediate peace. The General advanced some arguments in support of the prayer of the petition; he also stated the reasons which induced him to vote against the present war.

Mr. *Gascoigne* presented the counter-petition from the clergy and merchants of Liverpool.

All were ordered to lie on the table.

Lord *Morpeth* presented a petition from certain persons, who stated, that their names had been affixed to a petition for peace from the freemen of Carlisle without their consent. They therefore prayed that their names should be erased, or the petition, to which they were so annexed, withdrawn.

After

After some conversation, in which Mr. *Wallace*, Mr. *Curwen*, and Mr. *Fox*, bore a part, it was agreed to refer the merits of the said petition to a Committee.

Ordered to report their opinion to the House on the said petition.

H. OF LORDS.

February 20.

Six inclosure bills, and the Worcester-entrance bill, were read the first time.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. *Windham* moved, that a sum of 3,068,000*l.* be granted for the extraordinaries of the army.

Mr. *Huffey* requested to have some particulars of the bills drawn by Brook Watson, esq. laid before the House.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* said, they would be laid before the House in due time.

Major *Maitland* requested the attention of the House to some very extraordinary charges, which appeared to him totally unaccountable. In the first place, the expences charged for the expedition at Toulon were infinitely greater than those for the expedition to the West-Indies. In the one case we had gained Guadaloupe, Martinique, St. Lucie, and part of St. Domingo; in the other we had sustained nothing but loss and defeat. But he wished to have it explained to the House, how it happened that the expedition to Toulon, which was one comparatively so near home, should cost the nation more than that to the West Indies. With regard to the Emigrant corps, he said there was a jealousy prevailing, that the Emigrant corps were put upon a better footing than our own troops. This appeared to him a very extraordinary fact, if true, which he had some reason to believe it was; but he hoped the Secretary at War would give some information to the House on the subject.

Mr. *Windham* said, that there were two distinct bodies of Emigrant corps; one embodied and regulated by the commander in chief, and the other more particularly under the direction of his Majesty's ministers at home. He had been with the army abroad in the course of last year, and he had never heard that either officers or men were on a better footing than British troops, and he could answer positively that there was no distinction to create jealousy at home.

After a short conversation, the resolution was agreed to; as were several others proposed by the *Secretary at War*.
(*To be continued.*)

Mr. URBAN, B. M. Aug. 11.

OBSERVING some enquiries respecting General Washington having been in the English service, I send you some Extracts from "The Journal of Major George Washington, sent by the Honourable Robert Dinwiddie, Esq. his Majesty's Lieutenant-governor and Commander in chief in Virginia, to the Commandant of the French Forces on the Ohio. To which are added, the Governor's Letter, and a Translation of the French Officer's Answer: With a new Map of the Country as far as the Mississippi. Williamsburg, printed: London, re-printed, 1754."

"Advertisement.—As it was thought advisable by his honour the Governor to have the following account of my proceedings to and from the French on Ohio committed to print, I think I can do no less than apologize in some measure for the numberless imperfections in it.

"There intervened but one day between my arrival in Williamsburg and the time for the council's meeting, for me to prepare and transcribe, from the rough minutes I had taken in my travels, this Journal; the writing of which only was sufficient to employ me closely the whole time, consequently admitted no leisure to consult of a new and proper form to offer it in, or to correct or amend the diction of the old; neither was I apprised, nor did in the least conceive, when I wrote this for his honour's perusal, that it ever would be published, or even have more than a cursory reading; till I was informed, at the meeting of the general assembly, that it was already in the press. There is nothing can recommend it to the publick but this. Those things which came under the notice of my own observation I have been explicit and just in the recital of; those which I have gathered from report I have been particularly cautious not to augment, but collected the opinions of the several intelligencers, and selected from the whole the most probable and consistent account.

"G. WASHINGTON."

"The many and repeated complaints I have received of these acts of hostility lay me under the necessity of sending, in the name of the king my master, the bearer hereof, George Washington, esq. one of the adjutants-general of the forces of this dominion, to complain," &c.—Extract from the Governor's Letter to the Commandant of the French Forces on the Ohio.

"Major Washington's Journal.—The 31st of March [1754] received a commission from

from his excellency the governor, dated the 15th, appointing me to be lieutenant-colonel of the regiment of Virginia, of which Joshua Fry, esq. is colonel, with directions to take the troops, then quartered at Alexandria, under my command, and to lead them on to the Ohio, in order to assist Capt. Trent in erecting forts, and defending the possessions of his Majesty against the encroachments and hostilities of the French.

"P. 125. A letter to the half king, &c. signed Washington, or *Comatocarius* *."—
The Mystery revealed. Lond. 1759, p. 117.

A farther account may be seen in Staith Winchester's Oration, and in Stearn's American Oracle. S. A.

Mr. URBAN, Aug. 10.

YOUR correspondent F. C. having anticipated the chief part of what I had to communicate concerning General Cosciusko, I have only to make good the other part of my promise relating to the letters that passed between Generals Washington and Gage respecting the treatment of the American prisoners. Instead, however, of *two* letters, which were all I knew of at the time, I since find there are *three* on the subject, the whole of which I am enabled to present you with. They are the inclosures, No. 2, 3, and 4, referred to by General Washington in his "Official Letters to Congress," vol. I. p. 27. They are copied from the portfolio of the editor of those letters, and, with his permission, sent to you for publication, though intended to make a part of the interesting *Appendix* which he has promised to his readers, and means in due time to publish. After this information, with the declaration and appeal prefixed to his volumes, no reasonable person, I presume, will entertain a doubt of their authenticity.

I would here observe, *en passant*, that, whereas your correspondent F. C. says of General Washington, p. 570, "from this happy life [*of retirement*] he was reluctantly withdrawn in 1775, when he was vested with the supreme command of the American armies," it is certain that he had, previous to his appointment as commander in chief, already quitted his retirement to serve his country in a public character; since, from the Journals of Congress, it appears that he was a member of that body at the time of his nomination, and

* A name he is supposed to have taken from the manner of the Indians.

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had also been a member of the preceding Congress that met at Philadelphia on the 5th of September, 1774, above seven months before the commencement of hostilities at Lexington. SENEX.

Letter from Gen. Washington to Gen. Gage.
Head Quarters, Cambridge,
Aug. 11, 1775.

"I understand that the officers, engaged in the cause of liberty and their country, who by the fortune of war have fallen into your hands, have been thrown indiscriminately into a common jail appropriated for felons; that no consideration has been had for those of the most respectable rank when languishing with wounds and sickness; that some of them have been even amputated in this unworthy situation.

"Let your opinion, Sir, of the principle which actuates them be what it may, *they* suppose they act from the noblest of all principles—a love of freedom and their country. But political opinions, I conceive, are foreign to this point: the obligations, arising from the rights of humanity and the claims of rank, are universally binding and extensive, except in case of retaliation. These, I should have hoped, would have dictated a more tender treatment of those individuals whom chance or war had put in your power; nor can I forbear suggesting its fatal tendency to widen that unhappy breach, which you, and those Ministers under whom you act, have repeatedly declared you wished to see for ever closed.

"My duty now makes it necessary to apprise you that, for the future, I shall regulate my conduct towards those gentlemen who are or may be in our possession, exactly by the rule you shall observe towards those of ours now in your custody.

"If severity and hardship mark the line of your conduct, painful as it may be to me, your prisoners will feel its effects; but, if kindness and humanity are shewn to ours, I shall with pleasure consider those in our hands only as unfortunate, and they shall receive from me that treatment to which the unfortunate are ever entitled.

"I beg to be favoured with an answer as soon as possible; and am, Sir, your very humble servant, GEORGE WASHINGTON.

"His Excellency General Gage."

* * General Gage's Answer, and General Washington's Reply, in our next.

REMARKS on the RELIQUES OF ANCIENT POETRY.

(Concluded from p. 655.)

THE name of *Sabra*, St. George's mistress, p. 235, may have been formed from *Sabæa*; for, the Golden Legend says, that he rescued the daughter of the king of that country. Burton's

Anal.

Anat. of Melanch. p. 523. In the legend of St. George, i. Henry VI. (ap. Rudder, Hist. Gloucestersh. p. 461), from which all the incidents of this ballad may have been taken, it is said that "an orrybul drago' bvsyd' a cyte vt was called Syrene." Busbek, in the first of his curious and entertaining epistles*, mentions a similar legend in Turkey of a hero named Chederles, "quem eundem fuisse cum nostro D. Georgio fabulantur; eademque illi ascribunt quæ huic nostri: nimirum vasti & horrendi draconis cæde servasse expositam virginem," &c. One cannot but smile to see our ancestors so readily metamorphosing a *saint* into a knight-errant, giving him a mistress, adventures, &c. but we must remember that this was precisely in the spirit of chivalry, which placed "*l'amour de Dieu et des dames*" upon the same footing; and where the ladies instructed their pages at the same time in their catechism and in the art of love. See the Mem. sur l'anc. Chev. pre. I. p. 7.

P. 264. Wither was, however undeservedly, the butt for all the wits of his time. In that humorous poem, the *Aud o Davisiana*, in the *Musa Anglicana*, Mr. Codrington is made to say,

Mentiri nescio, librum.

Si miles est, neque otitulis onerare, *Witherum*
Mæonidæ proferre, aut te, Merline, Sibyllis.

This is unfair: a poet might have great merit, and yet sink into nothing when compared with Homer.

P. 280. The story of Valentine and Orson is taken from one of those incidents which probably occurred not unfrequently in former times, and of which some instances have been recorded even in a later period, viz. of boys who have been carried off into the woods, and bred up by wild beasts. The industrious Dr. Grey has collected several examples of this in his note on *Husibras*, part II. cant. I. v. 729; and Dr. Nash has added to the number in his late edition, where he refers to the *Tatler*, No. 103; a citation which I

have not been able to verify. Dr. Connor, in his *Evangelium Medicæ* art. 15, p. 181, and in his History of Poland (as quoted in his article in the Biographia, note E), speaks of a boy, whom he saw, that had been bred up by a she-bear, and was taken in the woods when he was about ten years old. He was of an hideous countenance, and had not either the use of reason or speech; he went upon all four, and had nothing in him like a man excepting his human structure. But, after some time, he became indifferently tame, and began to express his mind with a hoarse and inhuman tone; but, being asked concerning his course of life in the woods, he could not give a much better account of it than we can do of our actions in the cradle. The latest instance that has, I believe, occurred of this kind is that of Peter the wild boy, who was brought over here from Hanover in George the First's time, and of whom an interesting and philosophical account, drawn up by Mr. Burgess of Corpus, is inserted in the last volume of Lord Monboddo's Ancient Metaphysics. Hither are to be referred the fabulous accounts, which seem to be confined to the North, of bears who have carried off women by force, and begotten children upon them, since—*partem veri fabula semper habet*. In the curious history of the ears of Huntingdon, printed by Hearne at the end of Leland's Itinerary, this origin is given to the family of Walcheot, earl of Northumberland, whose grandfather, called Boorn Borleun (i. e. urfi filius†) *auris urfinos habuit*, and was fourth in descent from a white bear. "Saxo Grammaticus hath a story of a bear that loved a woman, kept her in his den a long time, and begat a son of her, out of whose loins proceeded many Northern kings." Burton's Art. of Melanch. part III. § 2. p. 433. He adds: "this is the original source of that common tale of Valentine and Orson. Ælian, Pliny, Peter Gellius, are full of such relations."

* Angerij Gilleii Busbequii Legationis Turcicæ Epistolæ Quatuor, p. 93. Scalger thought highly of this book: "Angertus Busbequius a fait sa legation; c'est un beau livre: il y a de bonnes choses. Il y a bien écrit des Turcs" Scaligerana secunda, p. 55. His only fault, indeed, is being too much bigoted in their favour; as, e. g. where he censures the short dress of Europe, p. 101, and commends slavery, p. 163. His other letters are praised by D'Argonne, in his "Mélanges de Vigneul Morville," vol. I. p. 23, ed. 1695. "Les Lettres de Busbesque à l'Empereur Rodolphe II. sont mieux remplies [sc. que ceux de Bongars] et beaucoup plus utiles."

† Reginaldus, filius urfi, was one of Becket's assassins.

Highest thou Urse, Have thou God's curse,
Is one of the earliest genuine English rhymes upon record.

P. 298. In the life of St. Donatus, by Anastasius, ap. Mabillon, *Museum Italicum*, vol. I. part II. p. 85, mention is made of a fountain so poisonous, that, if any one drank of it, he immediately fell down dead. It was infested, it seems, by a dragon, like that mentioned here, who was miraculously slain by the man of God.

P. 306. On Warncliff lodge, see Gough's *Camden*, vol. III. p. 27.

P. 329. On Dr. Stubbe, see Wood's *Life*, p. 140; *Athen. Oxon.* vol. II. col. 560; *Biograph. Brit.* vol. VII. Suppl. p. 165, note D.

P. 339. "Brooches, rings, and owches." Mr. Tyrwhitt thinks (*Glossar. to Chaucer*, in voc.) that *nowche* is the true word, and that *owche* has been introduced by corruption. The word occurs frequently in a curious inventory of the relicks, books, &c. belonging to Lichfield cathedral, which I have transcribed from the ancient MS. described by me in *Gent. Mag.* vol. LXIII. p. 42, and in which it is uniformly written *nowch*: but, when he proceeds to deliver his opinion that it is merely synonymous with *broche*, he is contradicted by that record; for, therein I read, in a description of St. Chad's shrine, that there was "in lat'e d'c'i feretr' v's' capell' s'ei Nichi' i nowch aur' b'n' ornat' cu' lapidibz p'cos' Et sup' ly *nowch* i *broche* aur'," &c.; wherein they are plainly distinguished,

This initial *n* in some words is equally perplexing upon the supposition of its addition or of its omission. From its being found at the beginning of *nale* (from *ale*, see Tyrwh. in voc.), *nuncle* (from *uncle*, *av-unculus*), *noki* (from *oak*), *newt* (from *ewt*), *nompere* (umpire, from *impar*), &c. one would be inclined to adopt Mr. T's solution (*ubi supra*), and to suppose with him, that it had passed from the end of our common article *an* to the beginning of these respective words, *an uncle*, *an oak*, &c. But when he adds, "perhaps *nadder*, n. S. x. may have been formed in the same manner from *an adder*," I cannot help suspecting that we still want the true solution of this difficulty; for, though "the word in the Teutonick is *adder*, as we write it now," yet *nadr* is a *snake* in Ulphias, and *nadir* signifies *low* in Arabick. Now, it can hardly be supposed that a similar corruption has taken place in these languages, which do not acknowledge an article ending in *n*, notwithstanding that our learned

etymologist concludes, that "the same corruptions have happened in other languages;" nor can I refuse my assent to the conjecture of Mr. Horne-Tooke, who, from the usual low position of the serpentine genus, traces, by the help of our adjective *neither*, a connexion between the Gothic *nadr* and the Arabick *nadir*.

I forgot to note in its proper place, vol. II. p. 178, that the custom of wearing *white* mourning was not confined to this country: Montaigne mentions it, vol. I. p. 496; and Plutarch of the Argives: *αὐτὸν δ' ἄγχι λευκὰ φορεῖσιν ἐν τοῖς πένθεισι*. In Lycurgo, p. 157. This is still, in part, retained by us in the funerals of young persons.

Vol. I. p. 344. Henry Jacob wrote a description of Oakley (i. e. Wokev) hole in English verse. See the article of Dr. Dickinson in the new edition of the *Biographia* by Dr. Kippis, who seems to believe that Jacob was the true author of the *Delphi Phœnicizantes* of Dickinson. But I wonder that he should lend any credit to Wood's idle story on this subject. The other works of D., and his being a learned Orientalist, sufficiently disprove it. The "opinion" which "prevailed," and the assertion of "Dr. Doddridge," are plainly derived from Wood.

Vol. II. p. 96. Mr. Thomas Warton was deceived by "Hardyknute," in his first edition of the *Observations on Spenser*. "I cannot omit this opportunity of expressing regret for the loss of great part of a noble old Scottish poem, intitled, Hardyknute, which exhibits a striking representation of our antient martial manners that prevailed before alterations in government, and the conveniences of civilized life, had introduced the general uniformities of fashion, and established that security which necessarily excludes hazardous attempts and glorious dangers, so suitable to the character and genius of the heroic muse." In the second edition, however, he assigns this poem to its true author; and adds (in which I agree with him), "but I am apt to think that the first stanza is old, and gave the hint for writing the rest."

I have only to add to vol. LXIV. p. 1091, that sugar is alluded to in *Isaiah* xliii. 24: "Thou hast bought me no *sweet cane* with money;" and by Chaucer, *Cant. Tales*, ver. 10928, and elsewhere.

million to the lower but industrious class, without interest, in small sums, of from 20 to 50l. each. The simple interest on one million left seven years in the hands and for the use of Government, at 3 per cent. is 210,000l.; the like interest on four millions lent, for the first year, 120,000l.; total 330,000l.; the latter interest to be set apart for portioning out destitute females, at 50 or 100l. each. At seven years end there would be 1,330,000l. in hand, without reckoning the compound interest, or the interest on the four millions during the six following years, or the probable returns on the five millions first lent, and to be added to the stock or fund. Among other advantages of this plan it was to reduce the poor-rate one-fourth, if not one-third, and the rate of interest one per cent. and raise the value of the estates at least four years in the purchase: but it is feared a scheme like the present is not likely to be taken up by the merely plodding statesman. We, as Reviewers, can only detail the writer's ingenious plan, and wish him success.

164. *Travels, chiefly on Foot, through several Parts of England, in 1782, described in Letters to a Friend, by Charles P. Moritz, a literary Gentleman of Berlin; translated from the German, by a Lady.*

WHETHER the observation applies to the travels of our own countrymen over the Continent we know not; but we cannot say that accounts given by foreigners of this country have, in many instances, entitled them to the praise of correctness. In the present instance, what original information can be expected from the pedestrian ramble of a German clergyman through a small part of the kingdom? Were we to give a true character of it, we should say that it is a dull farrago of blunders, misadventures, common-place observation, and low humour; and we heartily wish the young lady, who with diffidence offers it as her first essay in translation, had chosen a better specimen of German literature, in which so many good books have been written and so rarely translated.

165. *A pedestrian Tour into North Wales, in a Series of Letters. By J. Hucks, B. A.*

WHAT we said, in the preceding article, of a foreign traveller on foot, applies, in the present, to one of our countrymen, who has been running about North Wales to "declare the hidden

beauties of Nature," and to "study the human character under every different attitude it may assume." Of course we cannot expect, nor do we find, more than *general* descriptions and *general* reflections of a young traveller; among the rest, on the poor Welsh clergy, on war, on the cruelties of Roman and monastic superstitions, &c. &c.

166. *An Analysis of Paley's View of the Evidences of Christianity. In Three Parts. Part I. Of the direct historical Evidence of Christianity, and wherein it is distinguished from the Evidence of other Miracles. Part II. Of the auxiliary Evidence of Christianity. Part III. A brief Consideration of some popular Objections.*

THE editor declares he has no other object in this analysis than to obtain a more general discussion of this most important of all questions; and we recommend this judicious summary of the argument to the particular attention of those who are disposed to study the subject.

167. *Observations, in answer to Mr. Thomas Paine's "Age of Reason." By the Rev. William Jackson, now a Prisoner in the New Prison, Dublin, on a Charge of High Treason.*

THIS unfortunate man (see p. 443) will best speak for himself and his design in these observations:

"Like Mr. Paine, I write from the fullness of conviction. My opposition to his tenets is as cordially sincere as his defence of them. I believe in the truth of Revelation, after having read every thing written against it that I could meet with. Mine is not a professional faith; it arises from having searched into the evidence at an adult period, unshackled by any church system, and totally unconnected with profession. This search was prosecuted for my own satisfaction; and, going a different way to work from that of Mr. Paine, I arrived at an opposite conclusion. Every man should do the same; for, to use an expression of Chancellor Bacon, it is a matter that "comes home to every man's bosom." At my early outset in life I came to this country as one of the suite of Lord Bristol, appointed Lord-lieutenant: he engaged himself to do every thing for me I could wish. After waiting some time for his arrival, a change took place in England, and he was superseded; there began and there ended my professional views. From that period to the present I have stood on a different ground. The hand which now holds this pen, and the God who has, on a variety of occasions, directed it, have been my supporters. My life has been

been a concatenation of afflictive circumstances, a disastrous series of contingent woes; loss of property and relatives by fire, singular casualty, and agonizing disease. Nearly a third portion of my existence has been consumed in watching the ceaseless depredations Death was making on those most dear to me. Heavy calamities! As such they staggered my nature, for we are only men, but they did not shake my reliance. I mentally gravitated to the centre of being, and was sustained by Almighty Power in the orbit of life. To have this opportunity of defending what I most solemnly believe to be the revelation of that Almighty Power affords me consolatory pleasure. It is happiness growing out of misfortune; good deduced from evil."

After such an account of himself, shall we be most shocked that his mind could not support itself under the pressure of his calamities, or that it had not energy to persevere in virtuous courses? These observations are rather cursory strictures on the ignorance, negligence, and unfairness, of his adversary, than a close and accurate statement of the grounds and reasons of the Christian faith.

168. *A Word in Season; or, A Call to the Inhabitants of Great Britain to stand prepared for the Consequences of the present War. Written on the Fast-day, Feb. 25, 1795. By John Bicheno, Author of "The Signs of the Times."*

THIS is a sermon from Luke xxi. 36. In illustrating the difficulties attending our Saviour's prophetic discourse, delivered a short time before his crucifixion, Mr. B. considers it as divided into three parts; the first, relating to the destruction of Jerusalem, and dissolution of the Jewish state; the second to the long, grievous captivity of the infatuated Jew; the third, to Christ's coming in the latter days to set up his glorious kingdom. The corruptions, or national sins, which he earnestly presses us to reform are, the slave trade; the *depriving the people of a right to choose their own teachers* (which a thousand instances will shew is the most mischievous of all rights), the system of *church patronage*; the gross prostitution of the Lord's supper; the frequency of false oaths; the *indulgence shewn to robbery*; the *giving and taking of bribes*; and the prosecution of a war *against the rights and liberties of mankind*. Mr. B. may be, and we doubt not is, a very good and well-meaning Christian; but he has studied the prophetic parts of Scripture till he has bewildered himself; and, "from a diligent comparison of the

prophecies with events, has formed a strong persuasion, that the *present war will continue to rage for ABOUT twenty-four years to come.*"

169. *Somerset-House, a Vision. By Joseph Moser, Author of "Timothy Twigg's Reflections on profane and judicial Swearing."*

MR. M. has come before us on several occasions. In the present "attempt," respectfully inscribed to Sir William Chambers, "to recall to his mind some faint traces of a building and of some friends that have *passed away*," after informing us that though some of our brethren "*posit*" in him if "a politician of *some hope*, they have, in other respects, allowed him to be not totally unworthy of the favour of the publick" he goes on to tell his readers that this is by no means *the age of poetry*, therefore he fears they (*i. e.* readers) will be *few*." In this last observation we perfectly agree with him, that his "vision" is so interlarded with the expletives *do, did, doib*, as to have no more poetry than the bellman's verses; and is only a bare recital (by a female figure, in blue and yellow, with a mural crown and an ebony wand, pointing to a terrestrial globe,) of the great personages who occupied this fire, from great Somerset to the Royal Academicians and the tears the students shed on the tomb of ingenious Mosers and after the death of many others, and Saturn's proclamation, "Thus fade the glories of the world," and a general clearance. Mr. M. early in the morning, after a good night, espies a square, which he thought had been planned by Jones, Palladio, or Vitruvius, but which the Genius whispered to his *soul* was designed by the *rich imagination* of Sir William Chambers, who "strength with taste harmonically combin'd,"

"The royal statue in the centre plac'd,
While I beheld, awe struck my wond'ring mind,
As with the solar beam all seem'd to waste,
"And like the baseless fabric of a vision, leave not a wreck behind."

170. *Letters to the Inhabitants of the Town and Lordship of Newry. By Joseph Pollock, Esq.*

MR. P. is a singular instance of moderation, having seen the impropriety of pushing the best measures too far. The Irish Catholics appear to be indebted to him for the first step to the abrogation of their political restrictions; and he is an advocate for reform in the Constitution of the Irish House of Commons; yet, with

with equal integrity and firmness, opposed attempts to carry it to greater lengths, preferring the free Constitution possessed in Great Britain and Ireland to the result of an attempt to make it more free by those who, under the name of Reform, aim at the establishment of a real Democracy.

171. *Letters on Emigration.*

By a Gentleman lately returned from America.

MANY internal circumstances shew these letters to come from the pen of a gentleman who collected his materials in America. They contain much useful admonition to the several classes of men who are disposed to emigrate; and it here appears, that this land of universal promise is the land of general disappointment. As we think his advice may be of great use to many, we shall give it as much efficacy as it can receive from a very condensed abridgement. The first class of emigrants he considers are gentlemen of limited fortunes. After describing the ordinary impositions of captains of vessels upon them, particularly in the badness of provisions, he supposes them landed upon the continent; there the option which presents itself to them is, whether they will purchase in parts which are already fully settled, and where the lands are at a very high price, or in the back country: yet even there the land-jobbers have bought up large tracts of land at four pence or six pence, for which they exact a dollar, by the acre. The society likewise, in which one of this class must pass his life, is of such a kind that he must revolt from the idea of it with disgust: it must also be dedicated to a laborious attention, in order to reap the advantages generally expected. The unwholesome damps of a newly broken-up country will attack his constitution; nor can his family receive an ingenuous education. Enough of these disagreeable consequences will affect the emigrating farmer, to dissuade him from a fatal folly which, if once committed, cannot be recalled: and every vessel which returns from America brings back disappointed manufacturers, who have made the experiment of quitting their native country, at the loss of their little property. The fate of the last class of emigrants, the *redemptioners* (as they are called), is still more deplorable; these agree with the captains of the vessels, in which they are transported, to pay for their passage by servitude in America, for a certain term of years:

this term is sold by him; and, from the severest distress and hardship on ship-board, they are made over to a master, who treats them with more rigour than his Negroes, because he has no interest in their surviving the expiration of his term.—We recommend this tract to the perusal of all those who are ambitious of becoming opulent landholders, or otherwise endeavouring to amend their condition, in North America.

172. *The Oeconomy of Testaments; or, Reflections on the mischievous Consequences generally arising from the usual Dispositions of Property by Will. Written by Mr. John Cranch, of Kingsbridge, in Devonshire, and published with a Preface by William Langworthy, of the Honourable Society of the Inner Temple, and Author of the Attempt to promote the Commercial Interests of Great Britain.*

THE author, a disappointed professor of painting, which science he took up at a late period in life, endeavours here to dissuade men from giving in a will any limited or contingent interest to a legatee or devisee, and from bequeathing any property in trust to the use of another. Whether he has met with a disappointment in this way also, we know not; but his editor supports his objections with arguments not always fairly put, and with injudicious ridicule of trustees or professional men.

173. *A Voyage to New South Wales, with a Description of the Country, the Manners, Customs, Religion, &c. of the Natives in the Vicinity of Botany-bay. By George Barrington, now Superintendent of the Convicts at Paramatta.*

WHETHER this be a genuine work of this celebrated convict or not, it contains nothing that has not been seen before on the subject; and, if it gives a genuine account of Mr. B's reformation, we are glad to find that his distance from his native country has put him beyond the reach of temptation to violate her laws and the laws of society in general.

174. *Letter to William Wilberforce, Esq. M. P. Member of the British Society for the Encouragement of good Servants, and recommended to every Person who keeps a Servant.*

HOW easily benevolent minds are imposed on, innumerable instances may be brought to prove. The letter-writer states several instances of fraudulent behaviour in obtaining false characters; and communicates some useful hints for the better regulation of servants with respect to their wages, dress, and treatment.

ment. A diminution of their number should be the first step to a reform among them, for nine-tenths of them are instruments of luxury and idleness, and as useless to the community at large as the fawning quadrupeds whom they imitate.

175. *A Sermon, preached in the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, before the Lord Mayor, Judges, Aldermen, &c. on Sunday, June 7. 1795, being the first Sunday in Trinity Term. By the Rev. John Wilgrefs, D. D. Chaplain in Ordinary to the Prince of Wales and the Lord Mayor.*

FROM James ii. 10. the preacher inculcates the indispensable necessity of universal obedience to the whole law of God.

176. *A Sermon, preached in the Church of Wye, in Kent, on Monday, March 2, 1795, at the Funeral of John Sawbridge, Esq. of Ollantigh, in the same Parish. By Philip Parsons, M. A. Minister of Wye.*

AN affectionate tribute to the memory of a worthy man, whose character is briefly drawn by the writer to whom we are obliged for a similar sketch in p. 216.

177. *Address to the People of Great Britain, on the Impiety and Irreligion of the French.*

A PLAIN and true detail of the dreadful outrages committed against religion and decency during the reign of that open impiety which the feelings of the people soon after forced their representatives, apparently at least, to retract. We hope it will yet appear that the body of the people in that unfortunate country have some attachment to Christianity, though it is but too certain that those who form their present government are totally without it. The remonstrances to our countrymen, in this pamphlet, are strong and apposite.

178. *A Sermon, preached in St. John's Church, Leeds, on the general Fast-day, February 25, 1795. By Thomas Dunham Whitaker, LL. B.*

THIS writer, comparing the French nation to the Assyrian, against whom Isaiah prophesies, in the text of his discourse, II. x. 24, 25, 26, considers, 1. First, The reasons for considering that nation, in their present circumstances, as a commissioned scourge of God. 2. The probability that they will not be permitted finally to prevail against us; and, 3. Lastly, The mode of conduct which may, by the blessing of God, avert the judgment.

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ments with which we are threatened.— This discourse is forcible, judicious, and well written.

179. *Ode to the Hon. Thomas Pelham Esq. occasioned by his Speech, in the Irish House of Commons, on the Catholic Bill.*

REMARKABLE for nothing, either in respect to poetry or argument.

180. *Ode to the Hero of Finsbury Square, congratulatory on his late Marriage, and illustrative of his Genius as his own Biographer; with Notes referential.*

WIT must be at a low ebb when it chooses such a subject.

"Doubtless some sordid rivals in disguise,
Some envious B-ugl-ey, with malignant shrug,

Telling the folk (although 'tis clear he lies)
That Finsbury's great lord's a great humbug.

"Alas! if I, a meek, defenceless wight,
Should bring a Moorfields phalanx on my back,

Adieu to odes—no longer must I write,
My literary sinecure soon would crack;
And Isaac Herbert, bold as he might be,
Would never publish more for luckless me."

181. *The Mæviad.*

By the Author of *The Biviad*.

THIS satire is levelled at the false poetical taste of the day, and the present wretched state of dramatic poetry in particular.

"I know not," says the writer, "if the stage has been so low since the days of Gaius Gurnon as at this hour. It seems as if all the blockheads in the kingdom had started up and exclaimed, *una voce*, 'Come, let us write for the theatre.' In this there is nothing, perhaps, altogether new: the striking and peculiar novelty of the times seems to be, that ALL they write is received. Of the three parties concerned in this business, the writers and the managers seem the least culpable. If the town will have books, extraordinary pains need not be taken to find them any thing more palatable. But what shall we say of the town itself? The lower orders of the people are so brutified and besotted by the torrential folly of O'Keefe, and Cobbe and Pilon, and I know not who—*Sarai venales*, each worse than the other—that they have lost all relish for simplicity and genuine humour; nay, ignorance itself, unless it be gross and glaring, cannot hope for their most sweet voices." And the higher ranks are so mawkishly mild, that they take, with a placid fimper, whatever comes before them; or, if they now and then experience a slight fit of disgust, have not resolution enough to express it, but sit yawning

yawning and gaping in each other's faces for a little encouragement in their pitiful forbearance.—The society formed at Florence, 1785, to scribble high-flown panegyrics on themselves, and complimentary canzonettas on two or three Italians, who understood too little of the language in which they were written to be disgusted with them, soon obtruded themselves on the public notice in a daily paper called *The World*, set up a short time before by a knot of fantastic coxcombs, in which 'were given the earliest specimens of those unequalled and undue attacks on all private characters, which the town first smiled at for their quaintness, then tolerated them for their absurdity, and now—that other papers, equally wicked and more intelligible, have ventured to imitate it—will have to lament to the last hour of British liberty.' As soon as this paper had delivered the first cargo of poetry from Florence, the fever of writing nonsense turned to a frenzy. I cannot too often repeat, that I quarrel not so much with the nonsense of the day as with the barefaced obtrusion of it on the town. When the *Mæviad* was brought to a conclusion, two years ago, it was laid aside for a more favourable opportunity."

The author apologises for bringing it forward now, when the taste of the town makes him seem to be breaking butterflies on the wheel. But "the obscure and desultory flights, being still the object of envy and admiration with too many, no one can wish another to continue under the infatuation from which himself is happily free, for want of a little additional exertion." In an imitation of Horace, sat. X. b. I. are criticised, and, as the phrase is, completely cut up, the pretensions of modern poets and playwrights—Cruick, Merry, Arno, Edwin, St. John, Greathead, Reuben, Piozzi, Adelaide, Topham, Boswell, T. Vaughan, Tasker, Pratt, Miles, Ellis, Wetton, the Mistresses Robinson, Julia, Cowley, and Merry; nor are even the pages of Sylvanus Urban safe for protecting some of these unfortunate wights.

We cannot but lament the depravity of the times, which is so great, that our numerous public papers are daily spreading with the most notorious political and historical lies, the most flagitious scandal against private characters, and the most indecent advertisements, to which, a few years ago, no consideration would have gained admission.

182. *The Continuance and Constancy of the Friendship of God, as a Covenant God made with his People, considered, in a Sermon preached on Sunday Morning, August 9,*

1795, in the Parish Church of the united Parishes of Saint Andrew by the Wardrobe and St Anne, Blackfriars, upon the Death of their late venerable Rector, William Romaine, M. A. By William Bomley Cadogan, M. A. Rector of St. Luke's, Chelsea, Vicar of St. Giles's, Reading, and Chaplain to Lord Cadogan.

MR C. "pitched upon these words at first, having heard that they were the last articulately spoken by the Reverend, nay, I must deliberately call him the Right Reverend Father in God William Romaine. I have since had reason to doubt this circumstance, but none for doubting that a better illustration of them never was produced than is to be found in the life and death of this justly, generally venerated and lamented man, of whose labours we have large remains in his writings, and I hope we shall have many more." After enlarging on the text, Ps. xlviii. 14, and the happiness of having the Unity in Trinity for our God, Mr C. proceeds to give some account of Mr. R. who died at the age of 81, having been 58 years in orders, and begun his ministry in country villages. He published, in 1741, at the request of the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, a sermon preached before them at St. Paul's, intitled, *No Justification by the Law of Nature*; and in his whole ministry he suffered no interruption by illness till the last year. "It would be impossible to comprise Mr R's life and character in the compass of a sermon; nor shall we ever have so good an account of the best part of his history, his religious experience as a man of God, as is to be found in his *Life, Walk, and Triumph of Faith*, under his own hand. I am authorised to say, that, as soon as authentic documents can be collected and compiled, such an account will be given to the publick as will be, at least, faithful and true; and it is to be hoped they will wait for it with patience, and reject every thing spurious in the meantime."—"As he was steady in the profession of the truth, he was steady in every thing else. He ruled well his own house as a husband, a father, a master. As a friend and companion, he was among the best that I ever knew; plain but polished in his manners, and as cheerful in his behaviour as he was happy in his sentiments. As a scholar, he could converse on any subject, and accommodate himself to any understanding. In his writings there is great plainness of speech, and great purity of dic-

tion.

tion: the unlearned cannot mistake, nor can he learned mend, them. He was a man of science and philosophy, truly so called for he studied Nature with the Bible in his hand, and took his account of the things which are made from Him who made them. He was certainly a proficient in classical learning, and gave no small proof of his acquaintance with the Latin tongue in his elegant preface to his edition of Calaneo's Concordance], in the 34th year of his age. But the errors and vices of the heathens, however ornamented with rhetoric or poetry, were disgusting to a heart purified by faith; he therefore turned from profane to sacred literature; studied the Hebrew tongue as God's language, in which he has been pleased to reveal his will; and he knew it intimately, to the very root and marrow of it; was well acquainted with its genius as containing letter and spirit in every word, representing invisible things by visible objects, presenting the truths of God to the senses of men, and painting the mysteries of the kingdom of heaven in the glowing colours of Nature."—"The Church of England has lost in him one of her brightest ornaments and best friends. He not only revived her doctrines at a time when they were almost forgotten, but he maintained them in her communion and under great disadvantages. It is well-known what befell him at Oxford when he was refused the University pulpit for sermons intitled *The Lord our Righteousness*, which he published, that they might speak for themselves: at St. George's Hanover-square, whence he was removed, after having been morning-preacher for some years, for filling that church with the doctrine which ought always to be preached in it: and at St. Dunstan's in the West, upon being chosen lecturer there; what opposition he met with what persecution he endured. Had he walked by sight and not by faith, he might have yielded to the strong solicitations of some of his friends to leave his church and his country, and embraced the most tempting invitations which were held out to him to go to America; but he was conscientiously attached to the Church of England, and thought it his duty to wait till a door was opened, which afterwards proved to be great and effectual. Before he died, he had a list of above 500 brethren at once, for whom he could pray as fellow-labourers with him self in the word and in doctrine. He constantly

remembered them in his prayers, and set apart one day in the week, which he called his Litany-day, and which, I believe, was generally Friday, when he mentioned every one by name before the shrine of Grace. He lived to see many doors opened to him, which were shut against him, and was placed in a most respectable situation as rector of this parish, in which he has discharged his duty with great fidelity and usefulness." He was taken ill June 6, at a friend's house at Balaam-hill, near Clapham; came to town for advice, and remained till the 26th; went to a friend's at Tottenham for a fortnight; returned and remained in town till July 13, when he returned to Balaam, and died there on the 25th. The rest of the sermon is occupied with his last moments, and an application to the audience, and to follow his example, and raise up men equal to him.

183. *Faith triumphant in Death: a funeral Sermon, occasioned by the Death of the Rev. William Romaine; M. A.; preached in the Parish Church of St. Dunstan in the West, on Sunday Evening, August 9, 1795. By the Rev. William Goode, M. A. late Curate to Mr. Romaine, and Tuesday Evening Lecturer of St. Lawrence Jewry.*

FROM Heb. xi. 13. Mr. G, who had looked up to Mr. R. from his infancy, and was indulged, on this occasion, with the use of the church whereof Mr. R. had been 46 years lecturer, takes occasion to treat of faith in general, and the peculiar advantages of faith in death. After enlarging on this subject, he proceeds to give an account of Mr. R. who was born in September, 1714, at Hartlepool, in the county of Durham (where his mother died, at the age of 88, Feb. 15, 1771); educated, first at Hertford-college, and then at Christ Church, where his progress in literature was noticed by many, who afterwards became the brightest ornaments and dignitaries of our church. One of them, whose natural and acquired talents made him no inferior judge of such attainments (and who is now, if we mistake not, a veteran on the episcopal bench), compares his affecting and engaging elocution to the flowing eloquence of Cicero:

"Nor Tully's eloquence forsake Romaine."

He came to London, expecting to find engagement, but, waiting some time without success, was on the point of quitting it, and had actually sent his trunk on-board a vessel, and was following it, when he was met by a gentleman who,

who, recollecting a family-likeness, asked his name, and procured him the lectureship of St. George's, Botolph-lane: a little after, he obtained the morning-preaching of St. George's, Hanover-square, whence he was driven under the glorious imputation of crowding the church. In November, 1749, he was chosen lecturer of St. Dunstan's in the West, and preached there 46 courses of lectures, not without much opposition, till he was relieved by the voluntary interpolation of the late Bishop of London, who had an early intimacy with, and always continued to express a high respect for, him*. Without soliciting a vote on any occasion, he was chosen rector of St. Anne's, Blackfriars, about August, 1764 but did not commence till March 2, 1766. Mr. G. draws his character, as a man, a scholar, a Christian, a divine, and a preacher. "He was a minister of the Church of England from conviction of its apostolic authority, and firmly attached to its discipline, liturgy, and doctrines; and in early years had resisted the offer of much temporal advantage, and endured much opposition in it, rather than depart from its communion. He bore his last illness with exemplary patience and resignation; and, as he could speak but little, he read occasionally a verse or two out of his Hebrew Psalter, which lay by him. He was in full possession of his mental powers to the last moment; and, near his dissolution, he cried out, "Holy, holy, holy, Lord God Almighty! glory be to thee on high for such peace on earth and goodwill to men!" After this, he continued in prayer and praise, for his lips were seen to move, and his hands were united in a praying posture till his breath was exhausted, and, without a sigh or groan, he fell asleep in Jesus. It is a loss on earth we may reasonably lament. The *King* has lost a faithful subject, a zealous and conscientious advocate; his *Country*, a praying friend and intercessor before God; the *Church of England*, one of its brightest ornaments, most attached to its discipline, liturgy, and doctrines; the *Church of God* at large, a most faithful and successful minister, who exhibited the truths of the Gospel, through a long and laborious life, with peculiar lustre, and under a

* In June, 1755, he was chosen professor of astronomy in Gresham college, on the death of Mr. Machin; but, as he inclined to set up the Mosaic against the Newtonian philosophy, he was soon deserted, and resigned. EDIT.

glorious unction of the Spirit of God." Yet, "though he was a great man, a wise man, a good man, and a man of God, he was A MAN."—Mr. G. concludes his discourse with speaking to the infidel and mockers of the present day, to those who have heard the Gospel from Mr. R's mouth, but in vain; to the weak in faith; to those whom God hath enlivened and comforted by his ministry, and who therefore loved his person, and lament his loss.

We cannot help giving a decided preference to Mr. Goode's composition over Mr. Cadogan's, notwithstanding we think Mr. C. greatly improved since we last had occasion to notice him.

Mr. Romaine married, Feb. 21, 1755, Miss Price; left her a widow, and a son, who, we understand, is in orders, has a doctor's degree, and a curacy in Berks.

In our vol. XXX. p. 246. it appears, that a trial in the Court of King's Bench, between Mr. R. and the parish of St. Dunstan, about the time of preaching Dr. White's lecture, was determined in favour of the latter.

His first great literary undertaking was a new edition of Calasio's Hebrew Concordance. The first and second volumes of the Dictionary and Concordance of F. Marius de Calasio, with great additions and emendations by Mr. R. were published by subscription, April, 1747; the third, 1748; and the fourth and last, 1749. Calasio was a Franciscan friar, professor of Hebrew at Rome in the beginning of the 17th century, and composed an excellent Concordance of the Hebrew Bible, founded on the Concordance of Rabbi Nathan, printed in 4 large volumes folio, at Rome, 1621.

Mr. R's works, enumerated by Mr. Goode, are,

The Divine Legation of Moses demonstrated from his having made express Mention of a future State; Mark xii. 24—27; 1739.

Jephtha's Vow, against the Sacrifice of his Daughter; Judges xi. 30, 31; 1740.

No Justification by the Law of Nature; before the Lord Mayor; Romans ii. 14, 15; 1741.

Future Rewards and Punishments proved to be the Sanctions of the Mosaic Dispensation; same text; 1742. [Qu. before the University of Oxford?]

Self-existence of Christ; John i. 14; 1755.

Alarm to a careless World; Amos iv. 12; 1755.

Practical

Practical Comment on Psalm cvii. in several lectures, 1755.

The Benefit of the Holy Spirit to Man: Ezek. xxxvi. 25-27. A gift sermon by M^r. Hill, 1755.

Parable of the dry Bones; Ezek. xxxvii. 4; 1756.

The sure Foundation; Isaiah xxviii. 16; 1756; before the University of Oxford.

Duty of Watchfulness enforced; Matt. xxv. 13; 1756.

The Lord our Righteousness; Isaiah xlv. 8; 1757.

Two Sermons before the University of Oxford, May 20.

For preventing Frequency of Robbery and Murder; Matt. xv. 19-20; 1757.

On the Death of Mr. James Hervey; Luke ii. 29-30; 1759.

On John viii. 24.

Twelve Discourses on practical Parts of Solomon's Song, 1759.

Twelve Discourses on the Law and the Gospel, 1760.

Funeral of the Rev. Mr. Jones; Psalm cxvi. 15; 1762.

On the Earthquake; 2 Cor. iv. 5; 1764 Sept. 30.

A Comment on the cviith Psalm, 1755; to which an answer was published in the same year, and a letter to him, 1760, and another, 1761.

184. *A short Defence of the Church of England, in answer to those from whom we are separated, and to those who separate from us. Addressed to the Inhabitants of Middleton Cheney, in Northamptonshire. By Ralph Chilton, M. A. Rector of that Parish, and late Fellow of Brazen Nose College, Oxford.*

MR. C. addresses this to those whom it has pleased God to commit to his care, for whose immediate use it was composed; but one or two highly esteemed friends, to whose perusal the MS was submitted, having entertained hopes that a tract of this kind might be of service beyond the limits of a single parish, it is now, in compliance with their wishes, laid before the publick. It is a plain and serious composition, adapted to the capacities of those for whom it was intended; and we heartily wish the writer success in this and every other labour he may be engaged in.

185. *An accurate Account of Lord Macartney's Embassy to China, carefully abridged from the original Work, with Alterations and Corrections by the Editor, who was also an Attendant on the Embassy. Embellished with a striking Likeness of the present Emperor, from*

an original Drawing in the Possession of the Editor.

THE title-page expresses all that is necessary to be said on this subject, which has before been canvassed, p. 318.

186. *An historical Account of the British Regiments employed since the Reigns of Queen Elizabeth and King James I. in the Formation and Defence of the Dutch Republic, particularly of the Scotch Brigade.*

A CONFUSED, inaccurate mass of extraneous matter and national vanity.

187. *The History of the County of Middlesex. By Luke Pope. N^o. IV. V.*

THE memoirs of the Bishops of London are here pursued to the fire of London; we are then presented with an account of the present church of St. Paul, and a comparison of its dimensions with those of St. Peter at Rome. The succession of bishops is interrupted, and we are transported to Fulham, where are set before us the dedication of the church to All Saints, a list of the rectors and the monuments, which last is broken off in the middle. In N^o. IV. we have a plate of St. Bride's steeple; but in N^o. V. no plate.—We shall continue to report the progress of this motley mass.

188. *A Meteorological Register kept at Mansfield Woodhouse in Nottinghamshire, from the Commencement of the Year 1785 to the End of the Year 1794. To which are subjoined, the most probable Indications of Weather, deducible from the Changes in the Barometer; with Two Plates, describing the extraordinary Effects of Lightning, and the Appearance of a singular Meteor. Nottingham, 1795. 8vo.*

AT the request of a very respectable friend, the Right Hon. Frederick Montagu, to whom it is inscribed, this register was published. The effects of the thunder-storm on Mr. Wragge's house at Mansfield, Aug. 21, 1794, about two o'clock P. M. are illustrated by a plate; as is the extraordinary aurora borealis at 8 at night, Oct. 21, 1794 in a very different direction from the ordinary one.—“It appears, by the register of winds, that there has been, in the last 15 years, 1693 days of West and South-west winds, and but 590 of East and North-east winds. The influence of winds over animal and vegetable life is undoubtedly very great; and we feel, with a pleasing sensation, the salubrious West and South-west winds, while the East and North-east bring pestilential disorders and blights. Hence we see the goodness of Providence

Providence in thus giving us so large a portion of those winds which tend to the preservation and comfort of life."

189. *Testament politique de son Excellence le Comte de Mercy-Argenteau, Ambassadeur de sa Majesté Impériale, d'abord à Londres, de 25 Août, 1794.*

M. DE L'ISLE, who has published this work, does it with a view to shew, principally to strangers, the ancient form of government in France and the present revolution. He traces, in the false principles of Locke and Montesquieu on government, the origin of the existing calamities, and of those which threaten Europe; and conceives himself justified by circumstances in attacking their doctrine, and to seek out new principles, which he submits to the judgement of his readers. The subjects treated on are, Public Opinion and Spirit; Peace with the French Republicans; Objections to the Continuance of the War; The Spirit of Party; Origin of Clubs and Popular Societies; Of the Taxes; The People; The Third Estate; The Clergy and Nobility; The States General; A National Assembly; The Assembly of the Notables; The Parliaments; The Constitution; The Government; The Established Religion—of France. The editor's preface, and indeed the whole work, is a vindication of the Count against the charges brought against him by the French Republicans; and the work itself will tend to explain the causes and principal events of the French Revolution. It was published in numbers, of 18. each, ten making the first volume; and a translation will shortly appear. The second volume treats of the Emigration of the French, "the greatest phenomenon of the Revolution:"

60,000 priests, secular and regular;
30,000 nobles, men, women, and childr.
30,000 of all ranks, ages, and sexes;

120,000

forming the three estates the real French nation has emigrated; The Regency of the Kingdom of France; The Sovereignty; Power; Rights of Society; Equality and Liberty; Comparative Examination of the Constitutions of England and France; Of Aristocrats and Democrats; Essay on a Political and Religious Catechism.

Our limits do not permit us to enter into a discussion of these several articles.

190. *Love and Truth; in Two modest and peaceable Letters concerning the Discomposers of the present Times—written from a quiet and conformable Citizen of London to Two busy and factious Shopkeepers in Coventry. A new Edition, with Notes and a Preface, by Thomas Zouch, M. A.*

THE first edition of this curious tract was published in 1680, with the audacious motive of promoting a quiet and peaceable conformity to the Church of England; and its republication undoubtedly merits the approbation of every friend to the Ecclesiastical Establishment.

These Letters, on the authority of Archbishop Sancroft corroborated by strong internal evidences of their genuineness, are ascribed to Isaac Walton, the celebrated biographer and experienced angler. In every page, and almost in every line, may be recognized the language, the loyalty, the philanthropy, which characterize the temper and the pen of that amiable man: the same soundness of judgement, the same nervous sentiments, the same pious simplicity and ingenuous freedom, that adorn his other compositions, are equally displayed in these Letters, which, communicating "*the Truth in Love*," are again introduced to the notice of the publick.

In the first letter the writer states the reasons for his constantly attending the service of the Established Church; and in the second are related two interesting conversations between Dr. Duncan and Father Fulgentio, at Venice; which, with the resumed account and defence of our Liturgy, will particularly attract, and amply recompense, the reader's attention.

The preface and notes in this edition very happily elucidate the passages to which they refer.

The late Dr. Johnson was anxious to see a new edition of Isaac Walton's Lives, which, Mr. Boswell tells us, was one of his most favourite books: and with pleasure we find announced; in an advertisement annexed to this tract, that Mr. Zouch has consigned to the press, and will speedily publish, in one volume quarto, with new-engraved portraits, a new edition of Walton's *Lives of Dr. Donne, Sir Henry Walton, Mr. Richard Hooker, Mr. George Herbert, and Dr. Robert Sanderson*, with notes, and also the life of the biographer himself.

191. *Beloe's Miscellanies.*
(Concluded from p. 630.)

THE third volume of this pleasing work consists of matter still more entertaining than those we have already noticed. It is filled with Oriental apoloques, never before translated into any European language. Most of these are short, and finish with a kind of epigrammatic point, or witticism, which has been, perhaps the cause of writing the whole. But there is one, which commences at the 731 page, and does not finish but with the book: this is the story of Batem the Blacksmith, who is represented as a humourist of a very original kind, whose adventures are admirably calculated not only to display that character in a very entertaining manner, but also to illustrate, in a great variety of points, the national manners of the famous Khaif Haroon a. Rasheed and his subjects. As it would be very unjust to mutilate that story, by giving only a part of it, we have taken a much shorter narrative, but one whose merits will give a lively specimen of the nature of the collection:

"The Sultan and his Vizir;

or, The Sultan who received a Blow.

"A certain prince, who, attended by his vizir, was accustomed to take the rounds of his city, met one evening, at the entrance of a bazar, a person of respectable appearance; the prince politely saluted him. The stranger, who was near the door of his house, returned the salutation, and said, 'I entreat you, and the person who is with you, to enter into my house; be so kind, sir, to accept of a hearty invitation to my supper.' The prince and his vizir entered without hesitation. The stranger behaved to them with great politeness, and shewed them particular attention. A table was plentifully covered, and supper was soon served up; it consisted of five hundred different dishes; the stranger requested his guest to sit and partake of his entertainment. The prince was struck with the splendor and profusion of the table; and observing that there were no persons to be present but himself, his vizir, and their host—"Sir," said the sultan, "you must doubtless have invited other guests?" "No," said the master of the house, "I have invited none." "Why then," said the prince, "this great profusion of victuals? Is this consistent with the appearance of a person like you?" On which the stranger gave the sultan a violent blow with his fist; a blow bitterer than fire. "Sir," said he to the prince, "are you obliged to eat it all? Eat what you please, and leave the rest."

"The sultan whispered his vizir, "We are certainly in the wrong; I, by an im-

"pertinent question, have provoked this man to strike me; but, by Alla! if you do not find some means by which I may properly give him a blow for the one I have received, I will certainly put you to death." "Sir," answered the vizir, "you shall to-morrow night invite him to your apartments; you must give him an entertainment in all respects superior to this, in splendor and magnificence; if he shall presume to make any observation, you may then return the blow you have now received." The sultan accordingly followed the advice of his minister, and invited the stranger. The next night the man entered the sultan's apartments with a countenance and manner somewhat confused and embarrassed; the sultan, however, encouraged him by the politeness and kindness of his behaviour: after a short interval, supper was called for, and the table was covered with a thousand dishes. The sultan sat down, and invited his guest to take his place; he did so, and in a cool and collected manner said, "God's will be done; this is indeed what it ought to be; may God for ever prosper the plenty of your table! here is a profusion of victuals; but profusion is an excellent thing; it delights the eye before it satisfies the stomach." He feasted heartily, and afterwards exclaimed, by way of grace, "Praise be to the omnipotent God of his people!"

"The sultan whispered his vizir, "This will not do; how can I possibly strike a man who expresses himself so wisely? But if you do not find out some just cause for my giving him a blow before we part, I certainly will kill you." "My lord," said the vizir, "when he rises from the table to wash his hands, you shall officiously present yourself to pour out the water for him; if he shall say, *By no means, sir; God forbid that you should thus demean yourself!* indeed this must not be;—to such an impertinent opposition you may certainly give him such a blow as you think proper; saying at the same time, *Pray, sir, am I to be taught by you what I am to do? Do you presume to contradict me?*" The sultan promised to do so; and, when the stranger rose to wash his hands, the prince eagerly pressed forward, laid hold of the vessel, and prepared to pour water on the hands of his guest. "God bless you sir," said the stranger; "I am delighted by your kindness; may God prosper all your undertakings!" After this exclamation, the prince was obliged to pour the water upon the stranger's hands; but, at the same time, it evidently appeared that he was inwardly chagrined and angry.

"Coffee was now introduced, and the prince, again addressing his vizir, said, "I swear by Alla, if you do not speedily find a remedy for my disquietude, I will order you to be put to instant death. Is it not enough that the man has struck me, but that

"that I should also be degraded to the servile office of pouring out water for him to wash?" "Sir," answered the vizir, "he will soon be obliged to take his leave; do you be ready with a bamboo in your hands: call one of your youngest slaves, and, as the stranger passes, exercise your cane severely upon the back of your slave; should he then say, *For God's sake, sir, and for my sake, pardon this poor boy, and do not beat him with such severity*; you may then return the blow, and say, *Is not this my slave, sir? Is not chastisement a necessary part of education? Do you presume to contradict me?*" The sultan again followed the advice of his minister, and was beating the boy when the stranger passed. The stranger, as he went along, exclaimed, "Sir, you do very right; beat him by all means; chastisement is a very necessary part of education: if the young man should expire in consequence, God has certainly decreed it so." Upon this, the vizir impatiently stepped forwards; "For heaven's sake, sir," said he to the stranger, "have some compassion, and intercede for this unfortunate boy; surely you cannot be so hard hearted." Upon this, the stranger gave a blow to the vizir ten times harder than that which he had given to the sultan. "How dare you," said he, "presume to interpose in a matter of this kind? Is not the boy a slave? Is he not kindly educating him?" The sultan burst into a hearty laugh; "Now," said he, "I forgive you both, as my vizir has fared no better than myself."

There will be no difficulty for any person to appreciate these volumes from the passages here given, which are by no means of unrivalled excellence among their companions.

192. *The History and Antiquities of Leicestershire; compiled from the best and most ancient Historians; Inquisitions with Morten, and other valuable Records, in the Tower, Rolls, Exchequer, Duchy, and Augmentation Office; the Registers of the Diocese of Lincoln; the Chartularies and Registers of Religious Houses; the College of Arms; the British Museum; the Libraries of Oxford and Cambridge; and other Public and Private Repositories. Including Mr. Burton's Description of the County; and the later Collections of Mr. Staveley, Mr. Carte, Mr. Peck, and Sir Thomas Cave. By John Nichols, F.S.A. Edinb. & Perth, and Printer to the Society of Antiquaries of London.*

THE Report of Progress which Mr. Nichols some time since has laid before our readers, p. 186, and the handsome compliments of a respectable Correspondent, p. 720, relieve us from a considerable part of the delicacy we should otherwise have felt in reviewing this

extraordinary instance of laborious research and patient perseverance. Confining ourselves, therefore, to a general idea of the contents, we shall, for the present, only set forth some extracts.

"Fully sensible," says Mr. N. "of the magnitude and extent of the task in which I am engaged, this portion of the History of Leicestershire is submitted to public inspection at a much earlier period than was at first intended. When I reflect, however, that some merit might be claimed, if it were only for bringing to light the profound researches of my coadjutors, and am also conscious that, in all cases, endeavours have been used to obtain correctness, and to guard against misrepresentation; I look forward with confidence to some small degree of honest fame.

"The most material of the many reasons which might be assigned for publishing a part only of so large a work is, that the nature of the plan may be more distinctly understood. For this purpose, a complete Hundred is given, as a specimen of the Five which remain; which, it is hoped, will receive considerable improvement, as well from the merits as the defects of that now exhibited; since it must be in the power of gentlemen in every particular district to point out corrections and improvements."

These observations are strengthened (if they needed it) by the opinions of two excellent judges.

Dr. Johnson has remarked, that

"Many leave the labours of half their life to their executors and to chance, because they will not send them abroad unfinished, and are unable to finish them, having prescribed to themselves such a degree of exactness as human diligence can scarcely attain. 'Lloyd,' says Burnet, 'did not lay out his learning with the same diligence as he laid it in.' He was always hesitating and enquiring, raising objections and removing them, and waiting for clearer light and fuller discovery. Baker, after many years passed in biography, left his manuscripts to be buried in a library, because that was imperfect which never could be perfected. Of these learned men, let those who aspire to the same praise imitate the diligence and avoid the scrupulosity."

And Sir Thomas Cave, to whom the present Editor may not inaptly be termed a literary successor, after passing a considerable part of an active life in search of materials for the History now produced, thought it necessary to prepare the following apology:

"Errors in a work of this nature will unavoidably attend the most laborious, exact, and skilful collector of the remains of Antiquity. Much more, therefore, are my endeavours

endeavours subject to such misfortunes, which, I hope, are the more venial, as my zeal to preserve and (to the best of my knowledge) digest a more particular and full account of the situation and circumstance of this county in former ages than has yet appeared, and thereby oblige the curious who are proprietors of lands, or at least bear some filial regard to that county which gave them birth, is the spring that has urged my endeavours. Indulgence will surely be allowed also for many accounts that are given to a compiler, which, though to be ranked under the title of false intelligence, are not discernible from real and true relation, till the weight of the press has given such paragraphs a stamp too heavy to be erased; and to this I may add the contrary disposition of many persons, who, though requested to bestow information, are so incommunicative as not to throw the least mite into these collections. In cases of deficiency, therefore, gentlemen may thank themselves for not informing."

Thus much by way of apology. Let us now see what has actually been done; and here the List of Plates already given, and of those intended for the future parts of the work (the far greater part of which are already engraved), is particularly striking.

In the outset of the work is a respectful Dedication to the King, as "the patron of arts and sciences, and the father of his people;" which comes with the more propriety as it is an actual investigation of the "History of a large portion of his Majesty's extensive Mercian Demesne;" in which the author has chosen to distinguish himself as "A Member of the Corporation of London." To the credit of the present Court, however, we may add, he is not the only member of it who has figured as a Writer.

The Introduction is inscribed to the Rev. Sir Charles Cave, in grateful acknowledgement that a considerable part of the work is formed from the Collections of his respectable Father.

Then follows a complete copy of Domesday, as far as relates to the county of Leicester, printed literally and literally from the original, with an English translation in the opposite column, so disposed that every line may be readily referred to in the original record; and so adapted for general use, that, whilst those who are unacquainted with the original language may read on without interruption, the scholar has an opportunity of judging, by constant inspection, whether the version be correct.

GENT. MAG. September, 1795.

The customs of The Town of Leicester (or City, as it was then called) are not incurious:

"The City of Leicester, in the time of king Edward, paid yearly to the king thirty pounds by tale (every ore of the value of twenty pence), and fifteen sextaries of honey.—When the king marched with his army through the land, twelve burgesses of that borough attended him. If the king went over sea against the enemy, they sent four horses from that borough, as far as London, to carry arms, or such other things as circumstances required.—At this time king William has, for all rents from that city and county, forty-two pounds and ten shillings in weight.—Instead of one hawk he has ten pounds by tale; and, instead of a baggage or sumpter horse, twenty shillings.—Of the mint-masters he has yearly twenty pounds, every ore of the value of twenty pence. Of this twenty pounds Hugo de Grentemaisnil has the third penny.—The king has in Leicester thirty-nine houses.

"The archbishop of York two houses with sac and soc; and they belong to Cherrinton.

"Earl Hugo has ten houses, which belong to Barhou, and six belonging to Cacheworde, and one house belonging to Locteburne.

"The abbey of Coventren has ten houses.

"The abbey of Cruiland has three houses. From all which the king has his geld.

"Hugo de Grentemaisnil has a hundred and ten houses and two churches; besides these, he has in common with the king twenty-four houses in the same borough."

A Dissertation on Domesday is annexed, which contains an infinity of deep research, and much curious matter; but which it would be absurd to say is entirely faultless, or wholly new.

"To the Reader who has not already been much conversant in antiquarian research, these observations will at least have the merit of novelty. By those who have perused the works of my predecessors in this line it will be perceived that the ground-work of the present essay is taken from Mr. Hutchins; and that the later remarks of Dr. Nash, Mr. Rose, Mr. Kelham, Mr. Wyndham, Mr. Warner, &c. have not been neglected. Of such parts as are original, it may be proper to observe, that much of the merit is due to my learned friend the Rev. Richard Gifford:—*Res ardua vetustis novitatem dare, novis auctoritatem, obsoletis nitorem, obscuris lucem, fastiditis gratiam, dubiis fidem, omnibus veram naturam, et naturæ suæ omnia. Itaque etiam non affectis voluisse abunde pulchrum atque magnificum est. Equidem ita sentio, peculiarem in studiis causam eorum esse, qui, difficultatibus victis, utilitatem juvandi præstulerunt gratiæ placendi.*" Plinii Præfatio.

Biographical anecdotes of the several great landholders at the time of the survey are subjoined; with an excellent tabular *conspicuum*, shewing, at one view, the whole number of chief lords, tenants, &c. &c. with the several quantities of arable land, pasture, &c. and the annual value, in the reign both of Edward the Confessor and of the Conqueror, not only for the whole county, but for each particular lordship.

The names of such Leicestershire knights as served king Edward I. in his wars are next given, with a Catalogue of the knights and principal persons about the end of the reign of Edward II.; of knights of the Garter, and lord mayors of London, natives of the county; baronets resident there; and the intended knights of the Royal Oak. The arms of all these are neatly engraved.

Several valuable records follow; among which are the Testa de Nevill, compiled about 1240; the Matriculus of the archdeaconry of Leicester, about 1220; Pope Nicholas's Taxation; the Valor Ecclesiarum, 1534; a state of the archdeaconry in 1564 and in 1650; freeholders list of 1630; several old taxations; lists of knights' fees, fee-farm rents, &c. with some interesting particulars relative to the founders of the religious houses; from which the following letter to Lord Cromwell may serve to place the persons who were employed in that invidious undertaking in a point of view somewhat different from that in which we have been usually accustomed to consider them.

"Right honourable sir, after my humble recommendations; this shall be to advertise you, that I have received your most comfortable letters; for the which, in my right lowly wyse, I render unto you most hearty thanks. Pleaseth it your mastership to be farther advertised, that we have surveyed the house and priory of Broke; the priory of Bradley; the abbey of Olveston; the priory of Kirby-Belers; the priory of Woulstorp; and now be at the abbey of Garadon. And, sir, forasmuch as of late my fellows and I did write unto Mr. Chancellor of the Augmentations in favour of the abbey of St. James, and the nunnery of Catesby in Northamptonshire; which letter he shewed unto the king's highness in the favour of those houses; whereat the king's highness was displeased, as he said to my servant Thomas Harper, saying, that it was like that we had received rewards, which caused us to write as we did; which might put me in fear to write, notwithstanding the sure knowledge, I have had always in your indifference, giveth me boldness to write to you in the fa-

vour of the house of Woulstorp; the governor whereof is a very good husband for the house, and well-beloved of all the inhabitants thereunto adjoining; a right honest man, having eight religious persons, being priests, of right good conversation, and living religiously, having sincere qualities of virtue, as we have not found the like in no place; for, there is no one religious person there, but that he can and doth use either embrothering or writing books with very fair hand, making their own garments, carving, painting, or graffyng; the house without any slander or evil fame, and standing in a waste-ground very solitary, keeping such hospitality, that, except by singular good provision, it could not be maintained with half so much land more as they may spend; such a number of the poor inhabitants nigh thereunto daily relieved, that we have not seen the like, having no more land than they have. God be even my judge, as I do write unto you the truth, and none otherwise to my knowledge, which very pity alone causeth me to write! The premisses whereof considered, in most humble wise I beseech you to be a mean unto the king's majesty for the standing of the said Woulstorp*, whereby his grace shall do a myche gracious and a meritorious act for the relief of his poor subjects there; and ye shall be sure not only to have the continual prayers of those religious persons there, but also the hearty prayer of all the inhabitants within four or five miles about that house. And this, for lack of wytt, I am bold to write unto you in the pleyne of my heart, as unto him that of all living creatures I have most assured and faithful trust in. So knoweth our Lord God; who have you in his most merciful tuition! From Garadon, the xixth day of June. Your bounden bedeman at commandment,

GEORGE GYFFARD."

These are followed by some valuable disquisitions on the Roman roads, the communication of several learned friends; which shall be attended to in our next.

FOREIGN LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

WEIMAR. C. R. Böttiger *Prolusio de Personis scenicis, &c.* An Essay on the Masks antiently used on the Stage, explanatory of a Passage in Terence's *Phormio*, I. iv. 32; by C. Aug. Böttiger. 4to.—Mr. B. endeavours here to explain how a masked performer could represent a change of countenance to the audience; and adds some remarks on the structure of the antient theatres, with other particulars relative to them. At

* "The priory was permitted to continue, by the king's letter patents, dated Jan. 30, 1537; but finally surrendered in 1539."

the end he promises us a specimen of a new edition of Terence, in which the parts that author has borrowed from the Greek will be pointed out, and which will be illustrated by plates taken from antiques.

ROME. *Lettera di Ennio Quirino Visconti, Direttore del Museo Capit. cet. su di un antica Argenteria, &c.* A Letter from E. Q. Visconti, &c. on an antient Set of Plate lately discovered at Rome. 4to.—This letter gives an account of a considerable number of silver vessels, weighing in all 514 ounces and a half, lately discovered in digging into some vaults at the foot of the Esquiline hill. They appear to have appertained to the toilette of a Roman lady in the fourth century. As antiquities they are valuable; and some have inscriptions. The principal piece is a square casket, ornamented with small beautiful relievos, representing the decoration of a bride.

ROME. The third volume of the Description of the Pio-Clementine Museum has been published, containing forty-seven plates of statues, and three explanatory plates of outlines. Some of the statues are unique; and of some Mr. Visconti gives explanations different from those commonly received; though he defends the reputed Senecas against the strictures of Winckelmann.

BERNE. *Voyages chez les Peuples Kal-mouks & les Tartares.* Travels amongst the Calmucs and Tartars. Large 8vo. with maps and plates. 1792.—We have here a curious and interesting collection of the observations of different men of note, in the republick of letters, on men and countries, the uncultivated state of which renders them but the more worthy attention. The extent of the Russian empire, the rudeness of its climate in some parts, and the barbarousness of its people in others, would have been for a long time insuperable obstacles to a thorough examination of it, had not such a man as Peter the Great arisen. He first led the way; and the sovereigns that have succeeded him on the throne have followed his example, in sending men properly qualified to investigate the geography, natural history, manners, and customs, of countries, even the names of many of which, to the generality of Europeans, were unknown. The journals of these travellers contain, of course, a great variety of information; but they form a considerable number of volumes in quarto, rendered expensive by many plates, and yet more by being printed at

a place so remote as Petersburg. Beside this, and their being written in German, the valuable matter they include is mixed with much that is little interesting or important. These considerations have led the editors of the present work to select from them all that deserves notice, and compile a methodical account of the countries to which they relate, in as compendious a manner as the subject will admit, without rendering it dry and unentertaining. Sometimes they give passages at length; at others, merely abridgments, occasionally interspersed with notes; bringing into one place all that relates to one subject, but taking care to distinguish the authors from whom they derive their information. Of the plates too they give only the most necessary.

PARIS. *Lettres écrites de Barcelone à un Zélateur de la Liberté, &c.* Letters written from Barcelona to a Partizan of Liberty travelling in Germany; in which is given an account, 1. of the State of the Frontiers of Spain in 1792; 2. of the Situation of the Emigrants in that Country; with philosophical Remarks on the Manners, Customs, and Opinions, of the Spaniards: by Chantreau, sent on a secret Commission in 1792, by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, to visit the Frontiers of Spain, and learn how the Catalonians were disposed towards our Revolution. 8vo. 2d edit. 1793.—These letters contain much information.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

Φιλογιστωσις (who should have paid the postage) asks, Into what family or families the coheiresses and sisters of James Baron Darcy of Naivan married, and what issue they had, if any there were. The last Lord Darcy, he believes, was son to Judge Jessopp and Mary his wife, who was the heiress of the antient barony of Darcy of Aston.

M. R.'s kind offer is incompatible with the Editor's arrangement; but probably would be acceptable to the excellent Religious Society he mentions.

PHILANDER is totally wrong. The Extracts were on a very different subject.

CASTIGATOR has already, we fear, led us too far in a wildgoose chase.

The shortest answer to QUIDNUNO will be the best. The Eighteenth Century undoubtedly ends, and the Nineteenth begins, at the expiration of the year 1800.

J. C. very properly reminds us that the Latin character of Dr. Johnson, p. 639, by a correspondent, is the character of Homer by Paternulus, book I. ch. 5.

The View of Dr. Plot's Seat is given to the Engraver.

ANCIENTE POETRIE.

EFTSONE, worldlinge, shewe to me
 The ymage of Inconstancye;
 'Tis not woman, 'tis not wynde,
 'Tis nothyng of the lyrynge kynde,
 Nothyng in the sea nor ayre,
 Nothyng soule, ne nothyng fayre;
 I telle thee, in my lowly rhyme,
 'Tis nothyng else but father Tyme;
 Father Tyme appeares to me
 The ymage of Inconstancye.
 Thys momente here, next momente gone,
 Always begynnynge, never donne;
 Brynges us hope and joye to-daye,
 To-morrowe snatches bothe awaye.
 Like an arrowe through the skie,
 Father Time he passethe bye:
 Who can stoppe his eagle-flyghte,
 Dartynge onne the wings of lyghte?
 Counte not, seely man, his hours,
 Rather strewe his path with floweres;
 Floweres which Love to Beauty gyves,
 When in blisse with Youthe he lyves;
 Floweres I no more must hope to see
 Till Tyme shall brynge my Fayre to me.
 Hasten, thou god with arched scythe,
 Hasten with step so quick and blythe,
 That she I love with all her charmes
 May blesse her swayne's impatiente armes!
 Let him but listen to my rhyme,
 And I will shew to father Tyme,
 What he is not, nor e'er can be,
 The embleme of sweete Constancye;
 'Tis a mayde so fayre and trewe
 That Tyme himself mighte stoppe to viewe;
 I will not her name imparte,
 But 'tis she who rules my herte.
 Not the sun, great source of lyghte,
 Not the moon, who shynes by nyghte,
 Not the seasons as they move
 Are more trewe than she I love;
 She I love appeares to me
 The embleme of sweete Constancye.
 Worldlinge, adewe! this is my theme,
 My waking thought, my nightlye dreame.

W. BELOE.

TO THE MEMORY OF
 MISS CATHARINE JERVOISE,
 OF SHALSTONE, BUCKS;
 WHO DIED JUNE 28, 1795, IN THE
 FIFTEENTH YEAR OF HER AGE.

ADIEU, sweet maid! thus early snatch'd
 away [give;
 From all that life with hopeful youth could
 Kind Heaven itself denied a longer stay [live.
 Than just to shew in you how we might
 Though young, thy age in Reason's scale ma-
 ture
 Arriv'd to where but few can farther rise,
 And yet remain'd in conscious virtue pure,
 Without a taint of folly or of vice.
 All that with safety this frail world can grant
 You tasted in domestic peace and love;
 What man on earth could such an angel want?
 What surer pledge of happiness above?

Mr. URBAN,

Aug. 24.

DURING a few hours stay in the beau-
 tiful town of Ludlow, in Shropshire,
 chance threw in my way an historical ac-
 count of the antient castle there, famous for
 its being the palace of the princes of Wales,
 and the court of judicature of the president
 and council of the Welch Marches. I was
 much pleased by a perusal of the work,
 written by a Mr. Hodges, an attorney. If
 you think the following lines, prefixed to
 the work, for their classical elegance, and
 poetical correctness, deserving a place in
 your valuable Repository, by inserting them
 you will oblige

A CONSTANT READER.

LINES, WRITTEN AT MIDNIGHT,
 AMONGST THE RUINS OF
 LUDLOW CASTLE.

HERE, 'midst the spoils august, that hoary
 Time so gay;
 Throws o'er the scene which whilom smil'd
 Whilst here, the Poet tunes his artless rhyme,
 And points with moral truth the Doric lay;
 Lo! to his eyes majestic forms appear,
 The mail-clad warriors of the days of old;
 Heroes who hurl'd with manly force the
 spear,
 Matrons resplendent in their robes of gold;
 "O say what purpose," they with zeal de-
 mand, [walls;
 "Attracts thy steps to these fast mould'ring
 "What gen'rous purpose actuates thy hand,
 "Or to thy pious ear what faintest spirits
 calls?"
 To rescue from oblivion's dreary page,
 Heroes, who rose sublime among their
 peers;
 To sing the chieftains of a martial age,
 To shed o'er Kath'rine's * urn a flood of
 tears.
 For this the Bard, when silence reigns around,
 Quits the soft pillow of inglorious rest;
 And 'midst these tow'rs oft hears the solemn
 sound,
 The martial murm'rings of the brave op-
 press'd.

No more these walls with minstrelsy re-
 sound,
 The gaudy pageants of a distant day;
 But here the bat and mooping owl are found,
 And mould'ring turrets intercept the way.
 "Enough," they cry'd, "thou tread'st on
 classic ground, [of truth;
 "Then paint each portrait with the pen
 "And shew th' admiring world that gaze
 around,
 "Kath'rine the mourning bride, and Ar-
 thur hapless youth.

* Katharine of Arragon married Prince
 Arthur eldest son of Henry VII. and resided
 some time in Ludlow castle.

"Or,

"Or, if from those to days of brighter hue
 "Thy heart shall lead thee to attune the
 praise, [strew,
 "O'er Britain's Prince thy choicest chaplets
 "And consecrate to George's heir * the
 Muse's purest lays."

SUR LES VERTUS DE MA MAITRESSE.

QUAND ma maitresse au monde prit
 naissance,
 Honneur, Vertu, Grace, Sçavoir, Beauté,
 Eurent débat avec la Chasteté,
 Qui plus auroit sur elle de puissance.
 L'une vouloit en avoir jouissance,
 L'autre vouloit l'avoir de son côté :
 Et le débat immortel eut été,
 Sans Jupiter qui fit faire silence :
 " Filles ! " dit-il, " ce ne seroit raison
 " Qu'une vertu tint toute une maison :
 " Pour ce je veux qu'appointement on
 fasse,"
 L'accord fut fait : et, plus soudainement
 Qu'il ne l'eut dit, toutes également
 En son beau corps pour jamais eurent
 place.

A MA MAITRESSE.

AVANT qu'Amour du Chaos ocieux
 Ouvrit le sein qui convoit la lumière
 Avec la terre, avec l'onde première,
 Sans art, sans forme, étoient brouillés les
 ciens.
 Tel mon esprit, à rien industrieux,
 Dedans mon corps, lourde et grosse ma-
 tière,
 Erroit sans forme et sans figure entière,
 Quand l'arc d'Amour le perça par les yeux.
 Amour rendit ma nature parfaite,
 Pure par lui mon essence s'est faite,
 Il m'en donna la vie et le pouvoir,
 Il échauffa tout mon sang de sa flamme,
 Et, m'emportant de son vol, fit mouvoir
 Avec lui mes pensées et mon ame.

SUR LA CRUAUTE' DE MA MAITRESSE.

AMOUR, Amour, que ma maitresse est
 belle ! [neurs,
 Soit que j'admire on ses yeux, mes seig-
 Ou de son front la grace et les honneurs,
 Ou le vermeil de sa levre jumelle.
 Amour, Amour, que ma dame est cruelle !
 Soit qu'un dédain rengrege mes douleurs,
 Soit qu'un dépit fasse naître mes pleurs,
 Soit qu'un refus mes plaies renouvelle.
 Ainsi le miel de sa douce beauté
 Nourrit mon cœur : ainsi sa cruauté
 D'un fiel amer aigrit toute ma vie :
 Ainsi, rempli d'un si divers repas,
 Or je vis, or je ne vis pas,
 Egal au sort des freres d'Oebalie †.

* This castle is the palace of the Prince of
 Wales appendant to his principality.

† Oebalie est une province de Grece, au-
 trement dite Laconie, pays de Castor et
 Pollox.

L'ESPERANCE.

AMOUR me tue, et si je ne veux dire
 Le plaisant mal que ce m'est de mourir
 Tant j'ai grand' peur qu'on veuille secourir
 Le doux tourment pour lequel je soupire,
 Il est bien vrai que ma langueur desire
 Qu'avec le tems je me puisse guérir :
 Mais je ne veux ma dame requérir :
 Pour ma santé, tant me plaît mon martyre.
 Tais-toi, langueur ! Je sens venir le jour,
 Que ma maitresse, après si long séjour,
 Voyant le mal que son orgueil me donne,
 Qu'à la douceur la rigueur sera lieu,
 En imitant la nature de Dieu,
 Qui nous tourmente, et puis—il nous par-
 donne.

Je serai charmé de lire une traduction de
 ces quatres bagatelles, pourvu que vos lec-
 teurs, Monsieur Urbain, les en jugent dignes.

JAQUES DE MOSNIER.

AN EPIGRAM.

De minimis maxima.

EXIGUA crescit de glande altissima
 quercus,
 Et tandem patulis surgit in astra comis;
 Dumque anni pergunt, crescit latissima moles,
 Mox secat æquoreas bellica navis aquas :
 Angliacis hinc fama, salus hinc nascitur oris,
 Et glans est nostri præsidium imperii.

EDVARDUS PEARSON, B. D.

Sid. Suff. Coll. Soc. Cant.

A translation is requested.

CASIMIR, Book III. ODE 22.

TO CÆSAR PAUSILEPIUS.

Ne nimium adolescentiæ fidet.

TRUST not to youthful joys, my friend,
 Youth rolls on rapid, and on restless
 wheels ;
 Swifter it rolls than driving wind,
 'Tis gone ere man its motion feels.
 Beauty, fragile as the glass,
 Years destroy it as they pass,
 And drive away our good ;
 Deceitful charms will melt and run,
 Like wax before the burning sun—
 How vain are youth and beauty in the bud !
 So have I seen the summer rose
 Its blushing honours all disclose,
 At the first dawning light ;
 Warm breezes fann'd its dewy leaves—
 But storms arise, the tempest heaves,
 It droops, it dies at night.

The Sisters never will restore
 The threads of life their hands have drawn ;
 Fate forbids us ever more,
 T' enjoy again life's early dawn.

Thrice happy is the man
 Whose soul's too big to be confin'd
 Within life's narrow span ;
 From custom's yoke he frees his mind,
 Rises, and leaves a changing world behind ;
 While

While tow'rd yon lucid skies,
His country, his abode,
The palace of his God,
Midst shining worlds of light, he lifts his
longing eyes ! U. U.

CASIMIR, BOOK II. ODE 26.

TO THE VIRGIN MOTHER,
*when Poland was afflicted with War, Famine,
and unseasonable Weather.*

MARY, queen of golden skies,
Mælian valleys view from far,
Come, descend, and bring supplies,
Riding in thy cloud-girt car !
With thee bring thy golden boy,
Hasten on resplendent wing,
Bright attendants from the sky,
Health, and Peace, and Plenty, bring ! U. U.

ODE TO LEARNING.

Disce, docendus adhibe.

ROUGH from the mine, the gemmy store,
With ambient dross encrusted o'er,
No vivid spark displays ;
But, polish'd by the hand of art,
Around its corruscations dart,
And feign a living blaze.
Not otherwise the human mind,
Uncultivated, unrefin'd,
Enwapp'd in error seems ;
But when to man's astonish'd gaze
Science her ample page displays,
His mind with knowledge teems.
O Learning, best of mortal treasures,
Thou most refin'd of human pleasures,
I woo thee to my shed !
Thy plastic hand can nourish youth,
" And teach the young ideas" growth ;
Our minds by thee are fed :
Thou canst encharm the livelong night,
And even peevish age delight
Throughout the sickly day ;
Thou shedd'st a lustre on a crown,
Nor dost, when Fates adversely frown,
Refuse thy lenient sway.
The joys of Learning charm the mind
When roving free and unconfin'd
Along the vale or hill ;
They charm in rustic state when laid
Under the hawthorn's grateful shade,
Or by the pebbled rill.
To Science then direct thy view,
Her angel form with zeal pursue,
While circling years shall flow ;
Increase in knowledge as in days,
And always deem it highest praise,
Her mysteries to know.
Short is the date of human life,
A checquer'd scene of varied strife,
The page of Science wide ;
Great skill from long experience flows,
By constant study wisdom grows,
Be Learning then thy pride.

Great Cato, of immortal fame,
That honour of the Roman name,
When now advanc'd in age,
Did not with haughty mien disdain
New springs of Learning to obtain,
But conn'd the Grecian page.

F. C.

UPON A LADY'S PICTURE.

*Certior in vatis carmine, vultus erit :
Castibus hic nullis, nullis delebilis annis
Vivet, Apellæum cum morietur opus.*

MARTIAL.

IN this bright scene, with matchless skill
display'd,
We view the bold effects of light and shade ;
Such living lines the mimic piece compose,
When with Maria's charms the canvas glows ;
Decrepid age shall Murray's art approve,
And gazing here rekindle into love ;
Then to the rip'ning youth rejoic'd shall cry,
This form your great forefathers taught to die ;
The rip'ning youth shall catch the glorious
fire,

At once acquit and emulate his fire.

But yet the beauties of her mind defy
His hand who gave the lightnings to her eye ;
The bashful artist this great task declines,
And to the heav'n-born Muse the work re-
signs ;

O gracious Nymph, upon her labours smile,
Revere her pow'r, and animate her toil !

When Time's rude hand this canvas
shall invade, [lours fade,
When Raphael's and when Titian's co-
The Muse shall fly to her frail Sister's
aid ;

Your virtue shall transmit to later date,
And with you triumph over Age and Fate.

So Greece of old, with pious awe subdu'd,
The works of her divine Apelles view'd ;
When heav'nly forms, by mimic art ex-
press'd,

Religious dread inspir'd in ev'ry breast :
Yet ages long have roll'd since first she
mourn'd

Her mould'ring deities to dust return'd :
The Muse alone this fatal loss supplies,
Still on her poets' heav'n fond Greece relies.
Jove nods tremendous in heroic lays,
And haughty Juno with regret obeys ;
Awfully soft Minerva's charms are seen,
And smiles eternal grace the Paphian queen.
Confess the mighty debt, ye Pow'rs above,
Jove form'd the world, but Homer form'd a
Jove.

F. W.

TO MY COUNTRY.

*O Navis, referent in mare te novi
Fluctus ! O quid agis ?*

BRITAIN ! new commotions rise,
And threat'ning terrors round thee
spread,
While rolling tempests shake the skies,
And tempests gather o'er thy head ;
Though

Though adverse winds, with fury driv'n,
Affail thee with impetuous rage—
Arrest these judgements, gracious Heav'n,
The whirlwind's furious blasts assuage!

Though foreign foes 'gainst her contend,
And base allies desert her cause,
Yet Britain's sacred rights defend,
Her Constitution and her Laws!

Hush'd be the din of bloody war,
Hush'd be the thund'ring cannon's roar,
Recal her legions from afar,
And Peace on silken wings shall soar!

X.

ABSENCE;

A SONNET.

YE ling'ring hours! 'with doubt and
gloom oppress'd, [sight;
With wanted swiftness urge your circling
Ye pensive thoughts, that cloud my anxious
breast,

Yield to the soft pulsations of delight!
Warms not the Sun? and is not Nature gay?
And shall Hope sink beneath the fiend Dis-
may?

Absence! from thee these sad sensations flow,
Absence! from thee the hours their length
acquire; [move slow,
Doubt damps the heart, the wings of Time
When distance veils the object of desire.

Fancy alone the dismal void can fill
- With aught of bliss and chase the shadows
drear; [still,
Ev'n now her pow'rs the pangs of absence
She paints affection's smile—she brings my
Lesbia near.

Oxford.

R.

VERSES ON COWBIT,
IN LATIN AND ENGLISH,
*In Imitation of DRUNKEN BARNABY'S
JOURNEY; written before the South-Holland
Drainage took Place.*

VENI Cowbit stans in aqua,
Parùm terræ restat quaquâ;
Ecce templum culmis stratum,
Flumen atque coronatum
Ulvis, undis et abundans,
Colonorum spem inundans,
Longè latèque nil depictum
Sed vorago et salictum.

Hic est annus vetus festum
Ludum spectans, sed non quæstum;
Circumforanei ritibus tendunt,
Et nugamenta pueris vendunt;
Et improbi vitiant hic iniquè
Agros lini cannabique.

Translation.

POOR Cowbit next uplifts her head,
Ouzing from her wat'ry bed,
And little else appears, indeed,
Except a chapel thatch'd with reed;

And Welland's stream with sedges crown'd,
Where surging waves so much abound,
That oft the farmer's hopes are drown'd;
And all around one nothing sees
But miry bogs and willow trees.

They here an annual feast retain,
For sport intended, not for gain;
Where pedlars flock with various toys,
To vend amongst the girls and boys;
And where (what boots it my dissembling?)
The wicked sometimes go a fumbling.

J. M.

PROLOGUE TO THE OXFORD MERCURY;
*Written by a Friend, in the Character of a
Newspaperman.*

I'M in haste to be known, and proud of
my rank,
But, great as I am, 'tis my wish to be frank,
And though servant to Mercury, high and
renown'd,

With your approbation I hope to be crown'd.
From the Seat of fair Learning and Science
I come*, [the drum;
Not with sound of the trumpet and beat of
For War has engag'd ev'ry engine of sound,
Save the horn, that makes vocal the forest
around; [news,

And the horn shall be sacred to Mercury and
And its blast through the breast peaceful
pleasures diffuse. [but sense,

But of horns there's enough—'tis not noise,
On which to your favour we found our pre-
tence.

Yet how shall we cook t' indulge every taste,
And form for the publick a savoury feast?
With what condiments nice shall we flavor
the dish, [wish?

That each may be pleas'd, and partake of his
Some palates will relish and seek simple fare,
While others require each provocative rare,
The hot Cayenne, and best Indian pickle,
And Vinegar sharp, their senses to tickle.

Give me news, cries Sir Trim, of those
sad dogs the French! [wench.
Amorato sends verses address'd to some
Soft ditties and sonnets Miss Languish ad-
mires;

Blood and thunder, cries Bluff, give me
earthquakes and fires,
Battles, sieges, and storms! may the Muses
be hang'd, [are bang'd.

Let me hear ev'ry week that the Monsieurs
No tidings to Kennel are half so endearing
Asthose of the chace—no musick so cheering;
While Racer regardless views foxes and
states,

And wishes alone for the hist'ry of Plates.
O'er the paper Tom Peevish will pore a
whole day, [away.

Then swear there's no news, and throw it

* The Mercury printing office was for-
merly part of an antient seminary of learn-
ing, called Berkeley-hall,

Paul

Paul Croaker likes bodings of mischief and
ruin, [brewing;
It soothes his old heart to hear horrors are
"We're undone! sure on all sides disaster
appears!"

Are notes that in unison strike on his ears.
Not so Peter Hope—he sees through the
gloom [come;

Fresh blessings in store, and new pleasures to
Sees his country triumphant, and damns all
the whining [lining.

Of old women and fools, whose skulls want a
For politics! politics! Shaver exclaims;
Unlock but the Cabinet, tell him hard names,
Give a wipe at the war, the statesman a
stroke,

And he'll chuckle for joy, and echo the joke.
Throw in murders and robb'ries, terrors and
tumbles, [bles;

Advices my aunt, as she spells on and num-
While Granny requests we would pity her
eyes,

And give her clear types of a moderate size.
Mrs. Savin, to love and to gaiety dead,
Without one fair passion to reign in their
stead,

Indulges in follies, and foibles, and vice,
And loves to detect them, as cats to catch
mice.

To her scandal is honey, and censure is oil,
But ne'er shall her fav'rites our Merc'ry de-
file;

There the friend shall be safe, the foe un-
molested, [tested.

Wit and humour be free, but lampoons de-
What a crowd is advancing! what gab-
ble and noise!

Enough to confound the poor Mercury boys.
One bawls out for one thing, and that for au-
other;

No two can agree—except in a pother.
Hold, hold, my good Sirs! 'Tis our duty
and pleasure [our treasure;

To mind all your claims,—your good will is
For this will we toil in all kinds of weather,
With bag full of news, and heart light as fea-
ther;

For this we'll perform all that mortals can do,
And never will more be required by you.

The King and the Law, Religion and Home,
• We are pledg'd to defend—whatever may
come!

SONNET,

*On meeting with a few faint Memorials of W.
COLE, a once eminent Scholar and Botanist;
who was born and lived at Addisbury, in the
last Century, but in that Place now utterly
forgotten.*

AH! thus it fares with fond aspiring man,
Allur'd by distant views, who, to ex-
plore

The depths of antient and of modern lore,
Lays out too much of life's poor narrow span.

* * * CLERICUS has accidentally been mislaid.

For what avails it, though his bosom heaves
With purest hope, to gain a virtuous fame,
And give to late posterity his name?
Him of his hope stern Fate too oft bereaves.

Yet though by few the glorious meed is won,
His harmless labours have one sure re-
ward,

He gains a treasure justly call'd his own,
And thus enjoys an honest self-regard.

And blest is he indeed who hence can rise
Above th' applause of men, reposing on the
skies.

SONNET,

WRITTEN BY THE BED-SIDE OF AN
INFANT DANGEROUSLY ILL.

*Where your Treasure is, there will your Heart be
also.*

YE gentle Spirits that delight in good,
And minister relief to human woe,
Behold a suppliant, who has long withstood
A host of sorrows, yielding to the foe!

And must I yield! must I to grim Despair
Become a sacrifice while ye are near me!
Soft let your quivering pinions fan the air!
Sigh o'er my soul, and in compassion hear
me!

For I possess of boarded gold no store,
And yet a treasure hug to my fond heart,
Which never wealthiest miser valued more;
And from that treasure must I, must I
part?

Ah! no. Convey'd, though to a world un-
known, [her own
Quick let my struggling soul pursue and find
N. Y.

*In mortem prematuram illustrissimi adolescentis
M. JOHANNIS SKEFFINGTON, armigeri,
quicum occidit nominis SKEFFINGTONIANI de
Skeffington, spes unica et ultima, brutissima
crudelitate et immanitate occisi, anno Dom.
1613, Novemb. 4; Carmina, et progressu ad
dextram et decursu ad terram, semper eadem.*

SKEFFINGTON terris defecit nobile no-
men
Terris præclarum quondam solamen honoris,
Defecit quondam patriæ dulcissima gemma.
Nobile solamen, dulcissima gemma Britannis,
Nomen honoris, gemma Britannis irrep-
randa.

Scripsit Antonius Cadus, lacrymis immetus.

EPIGRAMMA,

in Antiquarium quendam furacem.

FUR es, Cotta, aiunt, atque Antiquarius
idem,
Et dum collaudas prisca, aliena rapis.
Nostra ad sæcla redi, vel priscus in omnibus
esto,

Et tibi sit puro in pectore prisca fides.

INTELLIGENCE OF IMPORTANCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Admiralty Office, Aug. 28. By a letter received from Adm. Duncan, dated on-board his Majesty's ship Venerable, at sea, Aug. 26, 1795, Texel E. N. E. distant 22 leagues, it appears, that on the preceding day the squadron had captured two French National brigs, one named La Suffisante, mounting 14 eight and six pounders, and the other named La Victorieuse, mounting 14 twelve pounders, which were destined to cruise in the North sea. The Admiral speaks in terms of much commendation of the behaviour of Mr. Oswald, acting Lieutenant on-board the Spider lugger, who first came up with and afterwards took possession of one of the brigs. The same advices state that the Dutch fleet had returned into the Texel.

Whitehall, Aug. 29. It is his Majesty's pleasure, that all the officers of the regiments specified in the * margin hereof, who are now in this country on leave of absence, either from his Majesty, or the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, do immediately join their regiments, on pain of being superseded.

* 93^d, 105th, and 111th Foot.

Admiralty Office, September 1.

Extract of a Letter from Rear-Admiral Parker, Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Ships at Jamaica, to Mr. Nepean, dated at Port Royal, Jamaica, the 29th of June, 1795.

The Mosquito had been missing some time; but yesterday I received a letter from the master, dated Providence, the 9th instant, saying, that off Cape Maze (the East end of Cuba) they fell-in with a Republican sloop privateer, called the National Razor, with six guns and forty men, and engaged her from eight o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon, when she struck to his Majesty's colours; and that the next day they retook her prize, a Spanish brig, from the Havannah to Carthagena, laden with flour; that, being disabled, he could not rejoin me at the Mole St. Nicholas, agreeably to orders, but with a free wind made the best of his way to Providence, where he arrived with his prize and recapture in safety. I am sorry to add, that he states that Lieutenant M'Farlane, who commanded the Mosquito, was killed very early in the action.

Extract of a Letter from Rear-Admiral Parker, Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Ships at Jamaica, to Mr. Nepean, dated at the Mole (St. Domingo), the 12th of July, 1795.

I am sorry to observe, that my conjectures respecting the Flying Fish schooner are verified; she was captured on her passage down to Jamaica by two privateers, and carried into Leogane; but the time and circumstances I am yet unacquainted with, not having heard from Lieutenant Seton.

Admiralty Office, September 1.

Extract of a Letter from Captain Alms, of his GENT. MAG. Sept. 1795.

Majesty's Ship Reunion, to Mr. Nepean, dated at Sea, August 23, 1795.

Please to acquaint my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that, in pursuance of orders from Admiral Duncan, I proceeded to sea from the Downs on the 18th instant, with the Isis and Vestal under my command, on a cruise, and on the 12th instant was joined by his Majesty's ship Stag. On the 22^d instant at one P. M. the high land of Jeddah bearing N. E. two ships and a cutter were discovered to windward on the larboard tack, standing in shore; on which the squadron made all sail after them, and I made the signal to prepare for battle. The Stag, having had the advantage by a shift of wind, got up with the sternmost at a quarter past four P. M. when she began the action; and I am happy to add, that at a quarter past five P. M. the ship with which she was engaged struck to her; during which time the remainder of the squadron were firing at, and endeavouring to cut off, the headmost frigate and cutter; but, to my great mortification, I am sorry to say they effected their escape into the harbour of Egeroe, at half past five P. M. The frigate which struck to the Stag is called the Alliance, of 36 guns and 240 men; the other that escaped, the Argo, of the same force, and the Nelly Cutter, of 16 guns. I have thought proper, for their Lordships' information, to send in the Alliance with my dispatches, by Lieutenant William Huggell, of his Majesty's ship under my command, whom I recommend to their favour, who will inform their Lordships with every proceeding of the chase and action; but, as the Alliance struck to the Stag, have put Mr. Patrick Tonyn, her first Lieutenant, to take charge of her, with orders to proceed to the Nore. As the squadron has not received any material damage, I shall continue to execute the orders I received from Admiral Duncan; and I hope it will meet with their Lordships' approbation. Permit me to return my warmest and most sincere acknowledgements for the steady and gallant behaviour of Captain Yorke, of his Majesty's ship Stag, his officers and ship's company; and I likewise very much approve of the conduct of the Isis and Vestal, with the officers and ship's company of his Majesty's ship Reunion, under my command.

A List of killed and Wounded on-board His Majesty's Ships undermentioned, in the action with the Two Dutch Frigates, Aug. 22. 1795.

Reunion—1 killed and 3 wounded. Isis—1 wounded. Stag—4 killed and 13 wounded. Vestal—None killed or wounded.

Adjutant-General's Office, September 5.

It is Field Marshal His Royal Highness the Duke of York's order, that all officers be-

belonging to regiments serving at present abroad, or under orders to embark for Foreign service, who are now absent, whether by reason of holding Staff employments at home, or on any other account (such only excepted as may be employed on the Recruiting service, or be prevented by illness), do proceed to join their respective corps without loss of time; on failure of which they will be reported to his Majesty, and superseded.

By Command of Field-Marshal His Royal Highness the Duke of York,
WM. FAWCETT, Adj. Gen.

Admiralty-Office, Sept. 8.

Extract of a Letter from Sir William Sidney Smith, Knt. Captain of His Majesty's Ship Diamond, to Mr. Nepean, dated off Rock Douvre, the 4th of September, 1795.

I have the satisfaction to acquaint you, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that his Majesty's squadron under my orders has had some success in the three days which have elapsed since the date of my last letter.

The Corvette I was in pursuit of with the Diamond, when I wrote last, secured herself in Brehat. I had, however, the good fortune to fall-in with another, at daylight in the morning of the 2d. Three quarters of an hour's chase brought us within gun-shot of her. She endeavoured to elude our pursuit in the labyrinth of rocks before Treguier; but the attempt proved fatal to her, as she struck on the Roemua, and soon after filled and fell over. We ceased our fire immediately, and sent out boats to save the crew. Her own boats, which were towing her, saved as many as they could carry. We were not fortunate enough to save more than nine. They reckon about twenty perished, besides the Captain, who was washed off the wreck a few minutes before our boats reached them. Her name was L'Assemblée Nationale, of 22 guns, eight-pounders, on the main deck, and 200 men, from Brest bound to St. Maloes. The swell was so great, that she went to pieces very soon; and we were obliged to anchor among the rocks, to avoid a similar fate. Captain Dacres, who had been detached in the Childers, rejoined me this morning. On his return, he fell-in with and captured the Vigilant, French cutter, of six guns, one of the Garde de Côte in the Bay of St. Brieux.

Extract of a Letter from Lieutenant Pearce, of the Marines, to his Grace the Duke of Portland, dated Tepic, New Galicia, 200 leagues to the N. W. of the City of Mexico, April 25, 1795.

I have the honour of acquainting your Grace, that, in obedience to your instructions, I proceeded from Monterrey to Nootka, in company with Brigadier-General Alava, the officer appointed, on the part

of the Court of Spain, for finally terminating the negotiations relative to this port; where, having satisfied myself respecting the state of the country at the time of the arrival of the Spaniards, preparations were immediately made for dismanling the Fort which the Spaniards had erected on an island that guarded the mouth of the harbour, and embarking the ordnance. By the morning of the 28th, all the artillery were embarked, part on-board of his Catholic Majesty's sloop of war, Activo, and part on-board of the San Carlos guard-ship. Brigadier-General Alava and myself then met, agreeably to our respective instructions, on the place where formerly the British buildings stood, where we signed and exchanged the declaration, and counter-declaration, for restoring those lands to his Majesty, as agreed upon by the two courts. After which ceremony, I ordered the British flag to be hoisted, in token of possession; and the General gave directions for the troops to embark.

At the Court at Weymouth, the 15th of September, 1795,

PRESENT,

The KING's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas the countries belonging to the United Provinces have for some time past been, and still continue, in the possession of the armies of France, and under the immediate influence and direction of the persons who exercise the powers of Government in France: and whereas divers injurious proceedings have lately been had in the said United Provinces, in derogation of the honour of his Majesty's crown, and the just rights of his subjects; and ships of war, fitted out from the ports of the said United Provinces, have received orders to take and destroy all British vessels, and some British vessels have been actually so taken; His Majesty, therefore, being determined to take such measures as are necessary for vindicating the honour of his crown, and for procuring reparation and satisfaction, is pleased, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that general reprisals be granted against the ships, goods, and subjects, of the United Provinces, so that as well his Majesty's fleet and ships, as also all other ships and vessels that shall be commissioned by letters, of marque, or general reprisals, or otherwise, by his Majesty's Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of Great Britain, shall, and may lawfully seize all ships, vessels, and goods, belonging to the United Provinces, or their subjects, or others inhabiting within any of the territories of the aforesaid United Provinces, and bring the same to judgement in any of the courts of Admiralty within his Majesty's dominions: and to that end his Majesty's Advocate General, with the Advocate of the Admiralty, are forthwith to prepare the

the draught of a Commission, and present the same to his Majesty at the Board, authorizing the Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral, or any person or persons by them empowered and appointed, to issue forth and grant letters of marque and reprisal to any of his Majesty's subjects or others, whom the said Commissioners shall deem fully qualified in that behalf, for the apprehending, seizing, and taking, the ships, vessels, and goods, belonging to the United Provinces, and their vassals and subjects, or any inhabiting within the countries, territories, or dominions, of the aforesaid United Provinces; and that such powers and clauses be inserted in the said Commission as have been usual, and are according to former precedents. And his Majesty's said Advocate General, with the Advocate of the Admiralty, are also forthwith to prepare the draught of a Commission, and present the same to his Majesty at this board, authorizing the said Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral to will and require the High Court of Admiralty of Great Britain, and the lieutenant and judge of the said Court, his surrogate or surrogates, as also the several Courts of Admiralty within his Majesty's dominions, to take cognizance of, and judicially proceed upon, all and all manner of captures, seizures, prizes, and reprisals of all ships and goods that are, or shall be taken, and to hear and determine the same, and, according to the course of Admiralty, and the laws of nations, to adjudge and condemn all such ships, vessels, and goods, as shall belong to the United Provinces, or their vassals and subjects, or to any others inhabiting within any of the countries, territories, and dominions, of the aforesaid United Provinces; and that such powers and clauses be inserted in the said Commission as have been usual, and are according to former precedents: and they are likewise to prepare, and lay before his Majesty at this board, a draught of such instructions as may be proper to be sent to the Courts of Admiralty in his Majesty's Foreign Governments and Plantations, for their guidance herein; as also another draught of instructions for such ships as shall be commissioned for the purposes aforesaid.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE. PROCLAMATION

BY HIS GILBERT ELLIOT, VICE-ROY OF
CHINA.

IN THE NAME OF THE KING.

The facts that have occurred in some districts, and the errors committed by a part of the inhabitants, seduced by turbulent minds, have induced me to expole to the view of all Corsicans the grievous consequences of such conduct, in order to preserve them from this bad example, to maintain

them in the observance of the laws, and in just obedience to his Majesty's Government. It is well known, that, from certain circumstances and past events, Corsica was reduced to a situation the most dangerous for any nation to experience. It was this situation that moved the magnanimity of his Majesty to afford it assistance; and, with the sovereignty, to accept the task of rendering it happy. It is not necessary to repeat the sacrifices that have been made, and how much English blood has been bravely and generously shed, for the purpose of effecting that undertaking. In the circumstances in which it is incumbent on his Majesty to supply the most considerable expenses, he has not ceased to communicate, with the utmost liberality, in whatever he thought necessary for the defence of the island; the English troops have been employed to protect it; several Corsican battalions raised and maintained by his Majesty's benevolence, and an Arsenal established at Ajaccio; Navigation has been restored, and care has been taken to protect it from the enemy; industry has been compensated by riches, and the means of consumption increased by the station of the fleet and army; the National Credit has been respected by foreigners, and supported by all the political influence of his Majesty's Laws have been framed according to the Constitution of the kingdom; the public authorities regulated and protected; individual liberty preserved inviolable, and every motive for intestine division suppressed; the exercise of the religion of your ancestors has been re-established, and a happy conclusion to the articles presented by the Parliament to his Holiness the Pope may soon be expected; and, in fine, a rapid progress in every point, towards a perfect organization of the system of Government, effected, with the applause and content of the whole nation. But, when we promised ourselves that the moral effects of these changes would have been sufficient for the maintenance of tranquillity and obedience to the laws, and to direct the national activity towards industry and every means of accelerating the general good, it was with much displeasure that, on some parts, we perceived tumults formed, for the purpose of forcing the peaceable and well-behaved subjects to participate in acts of turbulence and licentiousness, viz. to burn the public magazines, to declare and resolve against the payment of the warposts, to search the houses of individuals by an armed force, and threaten the lives of the Citizens, with several other inconveniences, manifested and executed with a spirit of insubordination to the Government, and the dissolution of every good principle of society, characterized by traits unworthy of persons who possess any stimulus of respect for themselves, or attachment to their country. However, it has been found necessary to us, in permitting that these proceedings are held in

abhorrence by the greatest part of the kingdom, and regretted by persons of credit and respectability.—It is incumbent upon the Corsicans to consider the danger of the divisions to which this conduct must infallibly expose their nation: tumults are inevitably connected with vexations and acts of violence; arbitrary sway takes place of the law, and then neither life nor property is any longer secure. Neither should we forget an enraged and neighbouring enemy, who can only be kept at a distance by his Majesty's Arms, your own unanimity, and the energy of the Government.

The pretence, that a people may be governed without taxes, is folly in the extreme: this pretence has been subservient to the designs of the seditions of all nations, but has always been the ruin of those who have been so unhappy as to be deceived by it. Such an error is this ought to have less effect in Corsica than any other place, since the heaviest charges are defrayed by the liberality of the king, and where no duty is imposed without the law, and where the laws are framed by the representatives of the people. It has been our wish to enlighten the majority of the nation, to whom we apply with confidence, in reminding them of the oath taken to his Majesty and the country; and that oath does not promise a bare homage, but a perfect submission and obedience to the laws, and to the orders of the legitimate government, a deviation from which is not permitted to any true and loyal subject of his Majesty, under any pretence whatever.

A benign compassion, which inclines us in favour of those who have been deceived, and the affection we retain for a nation in whose prosperity we are interested, has determined us to prefer admonition to every other measure, which, we flatter ourselves, will be sufficient to persuade the Corsicans to an entire submission to the laws, and obedience to the Government. We pledge ourselves to answer every just demand; but we likewise declare, that we will never adhere to any measure produced by violence against the course of the law; and that we will maintain the constitutional rights of the king and its government, in Corsica, with dignity, and unalterable firmness, as well as the exercise of the prerogative accorded by the Constitution itself. Done at Bastia, Aug. 7, 1795.

Aug. 20. Maria Theresia de Bourbon, daughter of Louis XVI. is still in the Temple. Since the refusal of the Emperor to deliver in exchange for her the French Deputies and Ministers whom he holds in captivity, sending her to the Court of Spain has been talked of. It is even affirmed that the treaty of peace concluded with Spain contains an article to this effect. In the mean time, her situation in the Temple would not be unpleasant, if she could forget her imprisonment and misfortunes. The Committees of Government take particular care

that every thing necessary for her comfort and convenience shall be supplied with the utmost exactness. Drawing, reading, and walking employ all her time. She every day asks leave to see her brother. "As to that poor child," said she, lately, "I wish only that he may fall into good hands, and that they make an honest man of him."—Hence, it appears, that she is still ignorant of his death.

Venice, Aug. 28. There is little news in Italy. The Austrians have not yet pushed forward; and an attack made by the Piedmontese has failed of success; yet it must be observed that their number was but very inconsiderable. The English are still blocking up the port of Genoa; and French privateers infest the East river, and capture every Genoese vessel they meet with. The Austrians intercept all communication with Genoa by land. And thus this Republic experiences all the inconveniences to which the vicinity of great powers exposes small states.

A great number of couriers are constantly arriving at Verona; no less than 40 sometimes reach that place in the course of one week. Louis XVIII. still inhabits the small house which he occupied before the late change of his political situation; he is constantly busy in his cabinet, enjoys the intimacy of a few persons, and frequents neither the playhouse nor any assembly. He sees no Italians, and Frenchmen only on holidays and Sundays. In public he is only styled Count; but in private he receives the title of King, and is addressed—Your Majesty. Lord Macartney resides at Verona in the character of a private gentleman, although the object of his mission is generally understood.

A slight shock of an earthquake was experienced at Lyons on the 29th of August, at three quarters past six in the morning; it was most felt near the Saône. In several country houses the plaster fell from the walls. The sensation it occasioned was like that produced by emptying a sack of corn with violence upon a floor.

Posdam, Sept. 4. A terrible fire has just reduced to ashes the church of St. Nicholas, situated in Palace-square, together with the surrounding houses, toward which the wind directed the flames.—The fire broke out yesterday at four in the afternoon, in the tower, the repair of which was completing, through the negligence of a workman who was melting lead. The flames, fed by a high wind, consumed in the space of an hour, this very lofty tower, the fall of which communicated the fire to the adjacent houses. The atmosphere being inflamed by this immense mass of fire, it became very difficult and hazardous to make any efforts to extinguish the flames. His Majesty directed the operations in person. At eleven at night the fire was still burning, and there remained nothing of the beautiful church except the masonry

sonry and façade.—In consequence of this terrible fire, his Majesty has given an example of a just severity, by breaking the Burgomaster Freytag, as a punishment for the culpable neglect of the police with respect to the fire-engines and the bad arrangements made to stop the progress of the flames. Of the latter his Majesty himself was an eye witness; and it is his intention likewise to make other reforms in the magistracy. His Majesty, with his accustomed generosity, has sent succours to the poor people who were burnt out of the adjoining houses.

There has also been a dreadful fire at Stettin, the capital of Prussia-Pomerania, which has reduced a great number of houses to ashes.

Amsterdam, Sept. 10. The French army, under the command of Gen. Le Fevre, crossed the Rhine at Botherg near Urdingen in the morning of the 6th inst. The passage was effected with the utmost celerity, and with the loss of very few men. Dusseldorf was in possession of the Republican troops in two hours after midnight.

Other French troops afterwards passed the Rhine in different places, to the amount, it is said, of 30,000 men; and the Austrians appear to have retired with the same rapidity with which their enemy advanced.

A private letter is said to have been received, confirming the report of a victory gained by Charette over the Republicans. We state only as circumstances of suspicion, that so important a piece of intelligence should have been so long in receiving some official sanction.

An affair of a very serious nature lately occurred at Tripoli. A banditti being in a state of rebellious insurrection in the country, the Bey or Dey suspected, or pretended to suspect, some of the servants belonging to the English Consul, (Mr. Lucas) of holding a correspondence with the rebels, and accordingly sent a message to him, peremptorily demanding a Jew and a native belonging to his establishment. Mr. Lucas, conceiving the demand incompatible and contrary to the established custom of nations, besides dreading the savage nature of the Mahometan despot, presumed to remonstrate, and at the same time solemnly asserted, to the best of his judgement, the innocence of the parties; but the Bey, instead of attending to his remonstrances, sent a guard, and had the two wretched individuals arrested, and brought before him. The alleged crimes were then read to them, and notwithstanding their positive plea of not guilty, they were both sentenced to immediate execution: the Jew was accordingly burned alive, and the native hanged.

Dispatches have lately been received from the Colony of *Sierra Leone*, dated July 13, which state, that the affairs of the company begin to resume a very favourable aspect. A factory, established in the Rio Pongos, is

likely to become the means of a lucrative trade, when the ravages of the French shall be no more apprehended. The Settlers were in exceeding good health, and in a disposition that promised a continuance of good order. Mr. Watt, a valuable officer, to whose industry the expedition last year into the interior part of Africa was made, died in the month of June last. A violent explosion occurred in the Colony in a short time before these advices came away, by the blowing up of a powder magazine; but no particular damage was done, except the breaking of the windows, and the death of the keeper, a spark from whose pipe is said to have produced the accident.

EAST-INDIA NEWS.

The Sceptre man of war, Capt. Essington, of 64 guns, having arrived at *St. Helena*, for the purpose of conveying home the first India fleet, which had then sailed, and having brought the first news of the French being entirely expelled from Holland, Governor Brooke, with equal promptitude and resolution, determined on making an attempt upon the Cape of Good Hope; and being warmly supported, in his views by Capt. Essington, and by the whole garrison, as also by the commanders and companies of the East India ships, then in the road, who all offered their services as volunteers on the occasion, it was determined that the expedition should be made by Governor Brooke in person, with the Sceptre and some of the company's best sailing ships there; and these should be lightened in order to carry more guns and men; that a body of sea men should be formed from the crews of the ships which should be left behind, to be commanded by Capt. Pryce, of the *Lord-Hawkesbury*; and that 300 of the garrison should also be embarked in the squadron.

Every exertion having been made in getting the ships lightened, in watering the Sceptre, and in embarking the field pieces, stores, and volunteers, the squadron put to sea in five days after the arrival of the Sceptre, having Governor Brooke on-board; but, soon after quitting *St. Helena*, they fell in with the *Arcton* East Indiaman, which brought the governor dispatches from England, as also letters from Admiral Elphinstone, informing the Governor of the admiral's force and his destination; whereupon Governor Brooke returned to *St. Helena*, having first sent the *Orpheus* armed ship to the Cape to cruise for Admiral Elphinstone, to inform the Admiral of the force at *St. Helena*, and to offer it if wanted. At the same time the *Swallow* packet returned from False Bay, and brought news that about twenty sail of Dutch homeward-bound East-India ships were on the point of sailing, under the slender convoy of two frigates; which made Governor Brooke resolve to keep the squadron at sea, in order to intercept

cept them. Accordingly, the Sceptre, with the General Goddard and Manly East Indiamen, and the Swallow packet, remained cruising to windward, while the governor exerted himself in getting the best sailing of the other India ships armed for such a service.

The fifth day of their cruise, the above Squadron took the Julie, very richly laden; which reported that she had parted from her convoy in a gale of wind off the Cape; and on the next day, they chased seven more sail, which the General Goddard, Captain Money, came up within the night, and ran in the midst of them; but though fired upon by several of them, Capt. Money very prudently did not return it, but kept close to them the whole night; and at day-break, the Sceptre and other ships being also got up to them, the whole seven ships struck, and were carried into St. Helena.

When the foreign ship which brought these advices left St. Helena, the Squadron was preparing to go to sea; and there is great reason to believe that, if the remainder of the Dutch fleet has not been intercepted by Admiral E'phinkone, they will fall into the hands of Capt. Essington and his Squadron.

The Dutch prisoners all agree, that the people of the Cape are anxious to see an English Squadron appear among them, and dread the idea of adopting French fraternity, which would level the planters and burghers to an equality with the hottentots, Boischiemer, Caffres, Buggeze, Madagascar, and other slaves, and would cause the rich produce of their farms, with their numerous flocks and herds, to be exchanged for French millinery.

WEST-INDIA NEWS.

Strensbury Estate, in the Parish of Westmoreland, Jamaica, June 23.

"The Bread-fruit-tree on this estate is in full bearing; but, in the first place, I wish to give you some idea of its size; its height in the trunk is upwards of 20 feet, the diameter about ten inches, and the lower branches nearly four feet from the ground. The growth has been very rapid, - for when planted it was not much thicker than a goose-quill, and only 14 inches high. It is now the most luxuriant tree in this parish; there are 25 fruit upon it, some so large as to be about six or seven inches in diameter, and about six weeks old."

Kingston, July 4. The Regulus, of 44 guns, Captain Oaks, is arrived at Portsmouth, from Cape Nicolas Mole, with dispatches for Admiral Parker.

The Hannibal, Capt. Markham; Swiftsure, Capt. Boyle; and Leviathan, Capt. Duckworth, of 74 guns each, had arrived there from England.—They were dispatched in consequence of information received at the Admiralty, that six line-of-battle-ships had been sent by the enemy to Cape Fran-

cois. They had a passage of only thirty-two days; their crews, consisting of 600 men each, are in perfect health, not having a sick man on-board either of them.

Our force at St. Domingo will now consist of three ships of 74 guns, two of 64, a 44, and three frigates, besides sloops and other smaller vessels: we may therefore hope every success from the strength of this Squadron, and the well-known courage and ability of the gallant Admiral who commands it.

A letter from *Jamaica* states, that Admiral Thompson has taken a strong Squadron of French frigates, and a 40 gun ship, which were supposed to be waiting for the Windward-Island fleet. Another Squadron has been taken in America. A most astonishing action has lately taken place in these seas, between a small schooner of 5 guns, and a Republican privateer of sixteen, which lasted from eight in the morning till three in the afternoon, when the Republican struck. Lieutenant McFarlan, who commanded the schooner, was killed the first broadside.

Government has received authentic information of the safe arrival in the West-Indies of the last reinforcement; so that they expect that something more will be the result than merely the security of the conquest made in St. Domingo.

IRELAND.

Dublin, Aug. 26. Among the many legacies left by the late Primate, is one of 10 000 volumes for the library of Armagh, the care of which is committed to the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral of that place. To the same library he has also bequeathed a choice collection of coins, medals, and pictures, of great value.

Dublin, Sept. 10. Last week, a little after day-break, a large water spout was observed, between Hoath and Lamlhay, by a fishing boat's crew, an appearance very unusual in these seas. The boatmen describe its first beginning on the surface of the water, by a bright spot of considerable extent, about twenty or thirty fathoms over. On the spot, immediately afterwards, there was an appearance of a whirlpool, the water rushing round in a spiral direction; the sea, for some distance round, was much agitated, and though it was calm a little before, the wind blew in violent gusts at all points. The whirlpool threw up a high spray, in a perpendicular direction, to a considerable height, and a black cloud over the place descended, with a tapering pointed tail, as if to meet the spray; as soon as both had joined, the cloud seemed to suck up a column of water, of great magnitude, in the form of a sugar-loaf, which was quite transparent, as if hollow within. It moved on the surface of the water to some distance from the place where it first appeared, and by that means broke the connexion with the cloud, and came down with

with a terrible crash, and seemed to have been struck with, or to have discharged at the instant, something like lightning. The sea was for a long time agitated with short broken waves, and the boatmen, much alarmed, hauled up their anchor, and made for Dublin.

Dublin, Sept. 22. There is some reason to suppose that a discovery of importance may shortly be made, in consequence of the following circumstance: A gentleman of respectability bought, within these few days, from a common labourer, on Lord Carysfort's estate in Ireland, some gold; it is as pure as any brought from the Gold Coast of Africa; many other gentlemen, within these three or four days, have bought a good deal; one labourer cleared ten guineas in two days. It was found by accident, by the men who are employed in felling timber on that estate. The description given of it by a gentleman is as follows: "The gold is found in detached masses of various sizes; I weighed one piece, which exceeded half an ounce; and I was informed by a person, on whose authority I could rely, that there have been other pieces, considerably larger, found yesterday. The gold seems perfectly pure, and a great deal of it has been purchased by the neighbouring gentlemen: most of the pieces have been found bedded in quartz, which is surrounded by ferruginous stone, and a soft earth of a similar quality; other pieces are discovered deposited in the bed of the bank, and these pieces are smoothed by rubbing against the pebbles: nevertheless, small particles of quartz are found adhering to most of them. That part of the stream in whose stony banks the gold is discovered, is about seven miles from Rathdrum, and not far from the mountain, where its source is: this mountain, we are credibly informed, abounds in quartz and ferruginous stone; several pieces of Pyrites have been found in this stream."

SCOTLAND.

Glasgow, Sept. 12. On Sunday evening last, about nine o'clock, a post-chaise, in which were Mrs. M'Donald, widow of Colonel M'Donald of Kintochmoudar, Miss Campbell of Airds, and Miss M'Donald, was, owing to the darkness of the night, overturned on the edge of a precipice, on the banks of Lochlomond, between Lu's and Arrochar, and almost shattered to pieces. About 40 feet down the precipice the chaise was fortunately stopped by the stump of a tree, otherwise, from the great depth of the Loch at that place, the most serious consequences might have ensued. From their perilous situation the ladies were soon, however, though not without much difficulty, relieved by some gentlemen who were passing in a phaeton, and who politely conducted them to the Inn at Arrochar. Mrs. M'Donald and Miss Campbell were very se-

verely bruised; Miss M'Donald was hurt but slightly. The postillion, when the accident happened, was sitting on the spring between the fore-wheels of the chaise.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Chelmsford, Aug. 15. Yesterday, about 6 in the afternoon, this town and neighbourhood were threatened by one of the heaviest clouds which has been remembered for some time past, the wind then blowing directly from the S. but in the space of a minute it shifted full W. which being the direct course from which the storm came, and a brisk gale at that instant springing up, it was blown over, and but little rain fell; its appearance was truly awful and alarming, and nothing but a general inundation was expected. A distant thunder was heard, and much mischief, it was feared, had been done by the storm; the following, however, has only come to our knowledge, which was occasioned by the lightning. At *Lyfield*, in this county, the elemental fluid entered a cottage, which was divided into two tenements, occupied by labouring persons, and set them on fire; being rather old, and thatched, they burnt with the utmost rapidity: indeed, so quick did the fire spread, that an old woman, unable, through the smoke and affright to get out, and no one appearing sufficiently daring to attempt her rescue, must have fallen a victim to the flames, had not a servant of Mr. Aquilla Burton, hearing the situation of the poor aged woman, immediately rushed into the house and brought her out, but not till she had been burnt very much. Hopes are, however, entertained of her recovery; the man escaped with only being a little scorched; both the tenements were burnt to the ground, but the furniture of one of them was saved.

Bristol, Aug. 21. As a vessel from Milford, bound for this port, was yesterday coming up our channel, the people saw a small vessel, appearing to have many persons on-board, in great distress, and, before they could give her any assistance, she overset, and every one of the crew and passengers unfortunately perished; the sea running so high, that, although the Milford vessel was but a short distance from her, it was found impossible to send their boat to the relief of the wretched people. And this morning the Brothers, Capt. Burt, sailed from Padstow for Ireland; but, the wind proving contrary, returned in the evening; in coming back, about a league from land, he saw a vessel that had upset; on getting nearer, he found her to be a cutter, about 50 tons burthen, with her masts and sails in the water; he sailed round her thinking to take her in tow, but was prevented, owing to a heavy sea, neither could he tell what or she had a name on her stern or not, but supposed that the crew had all perished.

Aug.

Aug. 22. At *Outbam*, Lord Sherard, son to the Earl of Harborough, was nominated member for Rutland without opposition. Mr. Heathcote, son of the late member, had been named as an opponent, but was not put in nomination. We congratulate the county on their choice; such a testimony of their respect being justly due to the virtues of the Earl of Harborough, who, by his hospitality and public beneficence, renders himself the father of his neighbourhood. There would be little cause to regret the unequal division of Property, were all the noblemen in this kingdom to copy the domestic example of this respectable Peer.

August 20. This evening, between the hours of eight and nine o'clock, Samuel Green, drover and salesman, from Haloughton, in Leicestershire, was robbed of bank-notes and cash, amounting to 408l. between Kitt's End and Dancer's Hill, as he was going from London to North Mimms, by two footpads in smock frocks, and crape over their faces; they cut his leg and horse's shoulder dreadfully with a sharp instrument.

Whitehaven, Sept. 8. The weather during Thursday and Friday was uncommonly warm; on Friday evening a little rain fell; the thermometer at that time being at 74. On Saturday morning, about 8 o'clock, the clouds (whose appearance had long indicated a change) seemed to burst at once, and a deluge of rain followed, such as has seldom been known.—The shower, which began at eight in the morning, did not continue longer than 20 minutes; its most vigorous discharge not more than six minutes; but, in that space, the streets of this town were completely filled with water, which rolled down some of them like a river, and bore every thing before it. Its ebb was, however, as sudden as the flow; for in a short time all was run off, and the heat by twelve o'clock was felt as sensibly as before; but the sky was serene; no thunder was heard, but several strong gusts of wind accompanied the fall. A gentleman travelling between Lowsewater and Branthwaite, about half past eight, was caught in this tempest, in a very exposed situation. From a thick atmosphere, and a small drizzly rain, there was an uncommon gleam of light; in an instant, a black canopy formed over the adjoining mountain; and, whilst he was contemplating the solemn beauty of the phenomenon, instantly, without any drops which generally precede a heavy shower of rain (or at least any that he is sensible of), he was covered with water, as if dashed upon him from a fountain. His horse started and trembled, so as to cause him to dismount, and, by the time he recovered his surprise, he found himself upon a plain and good road, almost up to the knees in a torrent, surrounded by an impenetrable mist. In this situation, he remained for some time

(probably a few minutes), when the violence of the storm ceased, and, with almost as short a prelude as had introduced the tempest, a most delightful calm supplied its place; the clouds were seen flying in every direction, the sun shone, and all was peace.

Friday, Sept. 11. About eleven at night, an alarming fire broke out upon the premises of Mr. Ridley, farmer, at Brampton Grange, near *Gainsborough*, which destroyed 20 loads of wheat, 25 loads of barley, clover-stacks, hay-stacks, a waggon, carts, plows, harrows, barn, stable, &c. The cause of this misfortune was an over-heated hay-stack, and the flames were so rapid, that only one waggon and about ten sheaves of wheat were saved. The sufferer's loss is estimated at near 500l.

Brighton, Sept. 13. An unfortunate accident occurred yesterday, about a mile on this side of Lewes, to one of the heavy coaches coming from town. A horse had been put into the coach that was restive, and the coachman had neglected to tie him properly up. In coming down a declivity at a tolerable pace, the restive horse ran on the side of the road, and lying down, the other horses fell over him, and, from its velocity, the coach was upset. There were six inside passengers and an infant; the latter providentially escaped any apparent injury, but a young lady had her face most dreadfully hurt, and an elderly gentleman had his shoulder dislocated, and his forehead laid open. The other inside passengers escaped with slight cuts and bruises. In defiance of Mr. Gamon's salutary act, there were upwards of twelve persons on the outside of the coach, most of whom, being thrown upon a stony bank, received very material injury—one woman had her back broke.

Sept. 13. The north pinnacle of the parish-church of *Tisbury*, Wilts, was struck off by lightning, and the whole building very much shaken.

Sept. 22, 23, 24. *Enfield Races* occupied these three days with little sport. A person who entrusted his horse to another to hold, on the latter's demanding something for his trouble, gave him no other answer than by a cut on the wrist with a large knife, for which he was apprehended. A whiskey was overturned; and on the last day the stand took fire (owing, as supposed, to some sparks dropping out of a pipe among the shavings under it), and was with difficulty extinguished. On the day before the races, a lady was robbed close to her own house at Southgate, at four o'clock in the afternoon; and the day after them a higgler was stopped on his way to Epping by three footpads, who took away his money. For these evils, which only affect a few individuals, government provides no remedy; and our representatives and magistrates do not suppress, but sanction them, by assisting at matches

matches made by the lowest black legs, and supported only by a few publicans.

Pontfurneth, Sept. 27. Yesterday the most noble the Marquis of Buckingham gave a dinner of Old English cheer, roast beef, plumb pudding, and strong beer, to the whole of the regiment of Buckinghamshire Militia, under the Marquis's command. The dinner was served in a very orderly manner, at the camp on the South Sea Common, and superintended by the officers. It was given on the Anniversary of the regiment being made Royal. Many loyal toasts in good strong ale were drunk, and the even ended with merriment and rejoicings, without the smallest confusion, or disorderly behaviour. A vast concourse of people assembled on the common, to see the soldier enjoy his treat, and were gratified to see satisfaction painted on every countenance.

Our *Herefordshire* correspondent informs us, that "Mr. Wyat endeavoured very much to lengthen the choir at Hereford cathedral, as he has done at Lichfield: had he succeeded it would have been all seeing and no bearing. The scaffolding at the former church is taken down from the tower which looks rather handsomer. At each corner are two small pinnacles, and some time or other it will have one lofty one; when this is added, it will have a much better effect: as it is, the present ones are quite insignificant. The lowering the roof gives an elevation to the great tower proportionate to its bulk. It is altogether a rich building. The North transept roof has been lowered within this month, and the new covering of lead is now laying on; and when this is done, the present chapter will do no more to the outside for some time; but what is going to be done very shortly within must violate every rule of propriety, and of respect for the skill and taste of our forefathers. There is a parish church of St. John Baptist annexed to the cathedral. When the tower fell, the parochial service was removed into the choir, where it has been performed ever since. Some of the chapter object to this, and the parishioners in reply say, that, "as they have used the materials of the late church, they must provide them another." At last, after a ridiculous squabble, instead of making some neat seats in the new nave where it was before, it is now concluded that the fine North transept, which has more curious and valuable monuments than any other, is to be all taken up with the new church, so that it is to be feared they will be all lost to the sight of the curious: among many others, those of bishop Westphaling, dean Aquablanc, John Philips the poet, and Shrine of St. Thomas, Cantalupe; and this last act of folly and want of taste in the chapter deserves to be recorded.

The music meeting commenced Monday, Sept. 16; and, considering the times, has

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been well attended, and much company was expected on the third or concluding day. The cathedral was ready to receive the company, and appeared very neat. We have had a most glorious harvest, and I have with pleasure in my walks looked round and contemplated the bounty of Providence."

The Duke of Norfolk is now modernizing the interior parts of the ancient Castle of *Arundel* for his future summer residence. He is erecting two immense galleries, the whole length of the castle, in opposite directions; likewise converting other parts into a spacious study, magnificent drawing-rooms, eating-rooms, &c. there is already a complete kitchen. The immense gate-way, portcullis, drawbridges, and turrets rising through the trees, afford at present all the external grandeur that antiquity can display; while the improvements now making within will give this castle those additional comforts, which modern refinement certainly requires!

The newly discovered iron works of Yorkshire turn out so immense, that two centuries, it is supposed, will not exhaust them. The estate was purchased for less than 40,000*l.* and it would now bring 200,000*l.* One part of the design of the four proprietors is to establish a foundry larger than Europe at present has seen.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

SUNDAY SCHOOL SOCIETY, *instituted 1785.*
AT a General Meeting of the Society for the Support and Encouragement of Sunday School, held at the Paul's-head Tavern, Cateaton-street, London, on Wednesday the 8th of July 1795,
THOMAS BODDINGTON, Esq. V. P. in the Chair,

The Committee reported, "That, from the commencement of the Institution, the Society have distributed 91,915 Spelling-books, 24,232 Testaments, and 5,360 Bibles, which have been applied for the use of 1012 schools, containing about 65,000 scholars; and that, since the last general meeting, the Society's assistance had been extended to the establishment of several new schools."

The Committee farther reported, "that a legacy of 200*l.* Bank Stock had been bequeathed to the Society by John Jackson, late of the parish of St. Pancras, in the county of Middlesex, Esq."

"That this Society has been instrumental, either directly, or remotely, of affording the means of instruction to 65,000 persons, chiefly children, who probably, without its aid, had remained ignorant and uninstructed, is surely a reflection that must awaken the most pleasing sensations in every bosom, that rejoices in the happiness of its fellow-men! for, by the benevolent exertions

tions of the friends of this Institution, children, apparently doomed to ignorance and vice, have had the blessings of Divine Revelation opened to their view; and many, there is reason to believe, have been successfully taught, that "Wisdom's ways are ways of pleasantness, and her paths, paths of peace."

The Committee farther observed, "that, notwithstanding these happy effects, they are sensible that there are multitudes, in almost every part of the kingdom, that yet remain ignorant and untaught, respecting the duty they owe to their Creator, to their fellow-creatures, and to themselves; and were the question now asked,—what shall we do to promote their happiness? the answer would be, institute and encourage Sunday Schools amongst them: these will not fail, under the Divine blessing, to teach, that "fear of the Lord, which is the beginning of wisdom," and steadily inculcate the duties of sobriety, industry, temperance, and subordination, as well as a due regard to, and observance of, the Christian sabbath, being persuaded that these important truths, duly improved, will have a powerful tendency to stem the abounding torrent of vice and prophaneness which so generally prevails, and have a benign influence on the present and future happiness of mankind."

"Actuated by these considerations, the Committee look forward with confidence to the friends of this Institution for a continuance of their approbation; that, encouraged and supported by their benevolence, they may still be enabled to offer aid and assistance to those persons, in every part of the kingdom, who are desirous of establishing schools upon the plan of the Society. Institutions like this claim the regard of the friends of mankind."

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Tuesday, Sept. 15.

The Parliament, which stood prorogued to Thursday, Oct. 1, is farther prorogued, by proclamation, to Thursday, Oct. 29, then to be held for the dispatch of divers weighty and important affairs.

Thursday, Sept. 17.

This afternoon, a fire broke out in the West end of St. Paul's church, Covent-Garden, said to have been occasioned by the neglect of the plumbers; the whole interior part of the building, the organ, with the clock, and the vestry-room, were destroyed, and several adjoining houses damaged. This church, which was built by that great architect Inigo Jones, was erected in the year 1647, as a chapel of ease to St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, at the expence of 4,500*l.* paid by Francis Earl of Bedford, for the convenience of his tenants; and afterwards by act of parliament was, in 1660, made parochial. Lord Orford was informed by the late Speaker Onflow, that when the

earl engaged Jones about it, he told him he wanted a chapel not much better than a barn. Well then, replied the architect, you shall have the handsomest barn in England. Lord Orford, however, objects to the design, as wanting both dignity and beauty. Others, however, think it was remarkable for majestic simplicity; and the gates on each side were very elegant, and suitable to the structure. In the front was a plain, but noble portico, of the Tuscan order, executed in the most masterly manner; the columns massy, and the intercolumniation large, which had an air of noble simplicity. The building, though as plain as possible, was happily proportioned; the walls were brick, covered with plaster, and the corners stone; the roof flat, and, though of great extent, supported by the walls alone, without columns. The pavement, stone; the windows of the Tuscan form, like the portico; and the altar-piece adorned with eight fluted columns of the Corinthian order, painted in imitation of porphyry. This beautiful building was repaired in 1688; and again, about six years since, when it was cased with stone, at an expence of 11,000*l.* The roof was entirely of wood, and considered as a most inimitable piece of architecture. It had formerly been insured at the Westminster Fire-Office for 10,000*l.* but the insurance has been out about a year, without being renewed; the loss, therefore, falls on the parish. The walls, as far as can be judged from their appearance on the outside, have received little damage. This relique of one of our first architects may therefore, perhaps, be restored without any deviation from their original plan. The church contained several monuments; amongst which was one to Sir Peter Lely, 168*c.*; others to William Stokeham, M. D. 1698, Sir John Barber, &c.—It was with the greatest difficulty that the neighbouring houses, at the corner of King-street, could be preserved. One of them, indeed, did take fire; but the exertions of the firemen speedily extinguished the flame. There was a great scarcity of water when the fire first broke out; but as soon as a supply was procured, it was employed to the best advantage. It is singular, that on the very day on which this accident happened, an account should be received of a similar conflagration at Potsdam, produced by the same cause (see p. 780).

Monday, Sept. 21.

Yesterday advice was received at the East India House of the safe arrival of the company's ships the Lord Hawkesbury, Essex, Busbridge, and Duke of Buccleugh, in the river Shannon, in Ireland; as also of six of the captured Dutch East Indianmen. Another of the prizes, besides the *Hughly*, has been burnt at sea. It is said they were both burnt by order of the Commadore, it being deemed

deemed impossible, from their leaky state, for them to complete their voyage.

Tuesday, Sept. 22.

A melancholy accident occurred this day in Chatham-place, near Blackfriars Bridge. A carman, who was driving a cart laden with molasses, unthinkingly whipped his horses just at the instant as three women were crossing the highway; by which means they were knocked down, and the cart going over them, one woman was killed on the spot, and the other two so much bruised, that they were taken to St. Bartholomew's hospital without hopes of recovery.

Wednesday, Sept. 23.

The apartments in the House of Lords have been prepared, by order of the Lord Chancellor, for the reception of the Commissioners, who are to meet on Thursday to prorogue the parliament.

Friday, Sept. 25.

This afternoon, a French vessel arrived at Dover from Calais, with two Commissioners from the National Convention, M. M. Louis Monneron and Etienne François Seenvert; whose ostensible object is to facilitate the exchange of prisoners.

Saturday, Sept. 26.

For the purpose of expediting the sailing of the West India expedition, an Admiralty Board is now held at Portsmouth, which is formed by Earl Spencer, Lord Hugh Seymour, and Mr. Pybus, who all left town on Thursday evening. The West India Squadron with the troops will probably sail in a very few days.

Tuesday, Sept. 29.

This day a Common Hall was holden at Guildhall, for the election of a Chief Magistrate of the City of London for the year ensuing; when, after a complimentary preface from Sir John William Rose, the Recorder, illustrating the business of the day, the several Aldermen eligible were nominated in the following rotation: Brook Watson, esq; Wm. Curtis, esq; Sir Benjamin Hammet; Wm. Newman, esq; George Mackenzie Macaulay, esq; J. W. Anderson, esq; Harvey Christian Combe, esq; Sir Richard Carr Glyn; and Sir John Eamer.

Mr. Watson, in a neat speech, informed the Livery, that whatever might be the wishes or intentions of his friends, he was already so engaged in their service, that it would be improper at present for them to elect him, or for him to accept the office. This address was well received.

On the show of hands, a decided majority appeared first for Mr. Curtis, and then for Mr. Combe; who being both, according to usage, returned to the Court of Aldermen for election, the choice fell on Mr. Curtis, who, being invested with the gold chain as Lord Mayor Elect, with much energy expressed his gratitude; congratulated the Hall that, in the return of the day, nothing

had occurred which bore the appearance of Party; and manfully declared himself a friend to our present happy Constitution; that he was early taught to fear God, and honour the King; that his ears should be deaf, and his eyes blind, but to the even-balance of Justice; that he would devote his whole time to the important office of Chief Magistrate; and that his doors should at all times be equally open to Rich and Poor, to Whig or Tory. He concluded with deprecating the principles which would lead to anarchy and confusion; and, assured as he was of the firm assistance of his brethren on the Bench, implored the concurrence of his fellow citizens at large in the support of good order and the public weal of the City; on which depended the prosperity of the Metropolis, and that of the kingdom at large. He paid some well-timed compliments to the present worthy Lord Mayor, whose zeal for the public service and activity in business he deservedly commended. Mr. Curtis once more thanked the Livery at large for the high honour they had conferred on him; and would have proceeded farther, had not the overflowings of gratitude, one of the finest feelings of the human heart, restrained his utterance. He broke off, therefore, abruptly, with assuring the Hall, that in every public situation in which he had been by their favour placed, he was not conscious of ever having deviated from the strictest and most impartial integrity; and that they should ever find him their faithful servant.—The loud acclamations of many thousands were the best echo to this animated speech.

Mr. Combe next politely thanked the Livery for the flattering mark he had just received of their esteem; the more valuable to him, as it shewed their sense of the public conduct of a man but little known to them, and that little only by "his opposition to an abominable war."

Thanks were then unanimously voted to the late Sheriffs, for their excellent conduct during the arduous office they had just quitted, and particularly for their endeavours to alleviate the distresses of the poor, and for having actually effected a reform in the goal of Newgate, which enabled the unfortunate prisoner, by his labour, to be useful to society, and beneficial to himself.

Sir John Eamer, in a reply, adverted particularly to that reform, which, by the aid of the Court of Aldermen, had been carried into full execution; and hinted, that he should be grateful to the Livery if on any future occasion they should think his services of use to them.

Sir Robert Burnett, in returning his acknowledgments, declared that he had entered on the office with the greatest diffidence; that, warmly supported as he had been, and politely countenanced, by every branch of the Corporation, he had been enabled,

enabled, inexperienced as he was in city business, to perform the important duties of a Sheriff of London; and that, having nothing to ask or to expect, he should now return to private life, with infinitely more comfort to himself, and satisfaction to his family, from having experienced the high honour of finding that his humble services had been favourably accepted by the unanimous voice of so large and respectable a body of his fellow citizens.

The singular modesty of this speech, delivered with great respect, intermingled with some embarrassment, met with, as it deserved, an universal plaudit.

Mr. Sheriff Liptrap's carriage is a magnificent state chariot; the pannels beautifully striped with gold, relieved with yellow, with a rich frieze border, in basso-relievo; the City Arms and Supporters displayed in the centre of the carriage; the wheels blue and gold, the hammer-cloth scarlet, richly trimmed with gold fringe and lace, embroidered in the centre with the crest, and rays of gold. Mr. Glode's is also a magnificent state carriage. The horses bright bays; his liveries also blue and gold.

On Sunday the French Commissioners were at Dover, waiting for ministerial permission to come to London. We understand that a passport has been granted, in consequence of which they are expected to arrive in town in the course of this day. Government had been prepared for their reception by a gentleman from Dunkirk, who came to England last week, to apprise our ministers of their appointment. All the cabinet ministers now absent from town, will return either this day or to-morrow, in order to assist at a grand council, which will be held at Lord Grenville's office in Downing-street, on Thursday next. The question of their mission to this country will then, probably, come under discussion. M. Serouvert acts as secretary. The French could not have sent a person more likely to be well received by our ministry than M. Monneron, who bears a very respectable character. He was formerly one of the Directors of the French East India Company.

The Paris Journals received yesterday up to the 25th, contain the important intelligence of the division of the French army under Gen. Pichegru having crossed that river, and taken Mannheim without firing a shot. The French are to hold the place only until a general peace, when all the magazines, artillery and stores, are to be restored to the Elector. This amicable disposition, shewn by one of the leading Co-estates of the German Empire towards the French, seems to indicate that a peace between Germany and France is at no great distance.

Another important fact stated in the French papers is, the information announced

to the Convention, that the majority of the Primary Assemblies had accepted the new Constitution, in consequence of which, the decrees for establishing the Constitution as the fundamental law of the Republic has been passed in the Convention with loud applause. The Electoral Assemblies are to meet on the 7th of next month, for the election of the members of the new legislature, and are to separate on the 21st. They are to conform in the strictest manner to the decrees for the re-election of the two-thirds of the present Convention. The new legislature is to meet on the 23d of October.

The Hon. Temple Luttrell has been released from his confinement in Paris.

News is this day received from Bristol, of the arrival of the Windward Island fleet in the British Channel; the particulars which have come to hand are, the Warner from King Road has come to town; he has sent the Captain of the West Indian, just arrived from Tortola, who informs him, that the fleet are all arrived; that he left the following ships of Lundy: the Hermit, from St. Kitts, Union Island, from St. Vincents; Nevis and the Rachael, from Nevis; the Europa, from Antigua. "As it blows fresh," (says the Letter-writer) I suppose the London fleet will with difficulty make Falmouth. I should rather think some of them will bear away for Milford Haven."

Wednesday, Sept. 30.

The lovers of antiquity, it is said, have been gratified with an account of the discovery of the once celebrated Temple of Jupiter Ammon in the midst of the sands of the Libyan deserts. An ingenious Antiquary, of the name of Brown, by extreme perseverance, has discovered the remains of this temple; and it is expected that particular accounts of it will soon arrive. All that is known of it at present is, that it stands on an Oasis, or island, surrounded by immense sands instead of water; that the spring on which it was said originally to have been built, still exists, and is the source of the vegetation which distinguishes the spot, on which it was found, from the vast barren desert.

As many of our brave countrymen will probably soon go to the West Indies, we are induced to give the following hints relative to the preservation of health, from a physician of the first eminence, who for many years practised in that country. Avoid fruit, particularly pine-apples. Guard against the dews, which are very heavy half an hour before and after sun-set. If a little ill, take an emetic of ipecacuanha, and after its operation a dose of Glauber or Rochelle salts; then take bark in tolerable quantities. We would recommend to those who are going there to take with them a quantity of ipecacuanha, bark, salts, and James's powders; but the latter should not be used without the advice of a physician.

Vol. LXIV. p. 86c. Charles Selwin, esq. of Down-hall, Essex, bequeathed by his will the following sums of money to different public charities; viz. to the Marine Society; the Magdalen and Foundling Hospitals, 100l. each: to St. Luke's, St. George's, the Small Pox, and Middlesex Hospitals; the Asylum; the Westminster General Dispensary; the Society for the Relief of Persons imprisoned for Small Debts; the Philanthropic Society; and the Parishes of St. Mary-la-Bonne and Hatfield Broad Oak *, 100l. each: to the Humane Society, and to the Charity for delivering poor Married Women at their own Habitations, 50l. each.

Vol. LXV. p. 701. The son of Mr. Romaine) who is D. D. and resident at Reading, and is preparing for the press a complete edition of his father's works) has, since our last, to lament, in common with all who knew the worth of Mr. Roberts, the death of his wife's father as well as of his own. See our Obituary of Sept. 21, p. 797.

Ibid. col. 1, *dele* lines 56, 57.

P. 703. Gen. Vaughan was the second and youngest son of Wilmot the third Viscount Lisburne, of Cross-wood, in Cardiganshire, by Elizabeth eldest daughter of Thomas Watson, esq. of Berwick upon Tweed, whose only brother, the late Thomas W. esq. represented that borough in five parliaments, from 1739 to his death in 1766. In 1741 he was appointed commissary-general of the Danish and Hessian forces, and of the English troops then to go abroad, having been deputy-commissary of the marines. Gen. V. was a brave and gallant officer. On his first landing, at the head of his regiment, near New York, in the American war, the rifle-guns cut off the queue of his hair, and shot him through the thigh.—He died suddenly, of a bowel complaint frequent in such climates, from which a surmise had arisen that he had been poisoned by his cook.

P. 704, for "Prince Alexander," read "The Archduke Alexander Leopold." He was born Aug. 14, 1772.

Ibid. Mr. T. F. Hill published "Observations on the Politicks of France, and their Progress since the last Summer, made in a Journey from Spain to Paris, during the Autumn of 1791" (see vol. LXII. p. 361); and was brother to the late wife of Is. Walker, esq.

P. 706, read "July 29. At a seat of the Marquis of Lansdown, Lymington, Hants, aged 46, Dr. Adair Crawford, one of the physicians to St. Thomas's Hospital, professor of chemistry at Woolwich, and F. R. S.; and author of the justly-celebrated "Experiments and Observations on Animal Heat;"—a man

* The sum of 100l. bequeathed to each of these two parishes is directed to be distributed among such of the poor inhabitants, not receiving alms, as their respective ministers and churchwardens shall think proper.

who possessed a heart replete with goodness and benevolence, and a mind ardent in the pursuit of science. All who knew him must lament that aught should perturb his philosophic placidity, and shorten a life devoted to usefulness and discoveries."

BIRTHS.

July **I**N Switzerland, the Lady of Sir John 26. Ingilby, bart. a daughter.

Aug. 24. At Sugnall-hall, co. Stafford, the Lady of Thomas Plumer, esq. a son.

26. At Edinburgh, Lady Charlotte Hope, a son.

Lately, at the seat of Edward Burrow, esq. at Bromley, the Lady of Rochfort Grange, esq. a son and heir.

At his house in Russell-place, the Lady of Charles Bishop, esq. a daughter.

Mrs. Edwards, wife of Mr. Geo. E. Silver-smith, Holborn-bars, a daughter.

Sept. 10. In Albion-place, Ramsgate, the Lady of James Daniell, jun. esq. a daughter.

12. At Charlton, Kent, the Lady of Capt. Martin Lindsay, of the Cirencester East India ship, a son.

13. The Lady of Mr. Ralph Ellis, of Basinghall-street, a son and heir.

16. At Shawford-house, Hants, the Lady of T. Clerk, esq. a son.

21. In the Cloisters at Windsor, the Lady of the Rev. Dr. Majendie, canon of Windsor, a son and a daughter.

23. At his house at Saxby, co. Leicester, the Lady of the Rev. Dr. Myddleton, a son.

MARRIAGES.

May **A**T Blackanton, Mr. John Laskey, 13. attorney at law, to Miss Maria-Susannah-Charlotte Dickinson, daughter of Richard D. esq. of the Tower of London.

July 28. At Abbeville, co. Roscommon, in Ireland, Vauban Waldron, esq. only son of Francis W. esq. of Ashton, in the same county, to Miss Waldron.

Aug. 24. By special licence, at Hargham, co. Norfolk, Thomas Beevor, esq. son of Sir Thomas B. bart. to Miss Hale, only daughter of Hugh H. esq.

27. At Merton, Surrey, William Dawson, esq. of Wakefield, co. York, to Miss Lee, of Canon-hill, Surrey.

At St. Margaret's, Westminster, Captain Wm. Rutherford, of the royal navy, to Miss Richardson, of Queen-street, eldest daughter of the late Sir George R. bart.

At Bristol, Mr. Henry Salisbury, of Duckington-mill, co. Oxford, to Miss Mary Edoe, of Farringdon, Berks.

29. At Hampton, Middlesex, Mr. Thomas Tindell, of Mortimer-street, to Miss Walker, eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas W. of Hampton-wick.

At Bromley, Middlesex, Mr. John Bond, son of John B. esq. of Hendon, to Miss Anne Milward, daughter of the late John M. esq. of Bromley.

At Streatley, co. Bedford, Mr. Edw. Ash, to Miss Bishop, both of Brompton.

At Hillingdon, Middlesex, Burrell Neale, esq. to Miss Fryer, both of Uxbridge.

30. Rev. Mr. Wilkinon, of Chelsea, to Miss Gardner, of Ranelagh-street, Pimlico.

31. Rev. Mr. Hoare, eldest son of the Rev. Dean H. of Limerick, in Ireland, to Miss R. Newenham, youngest daughter of Sir Edward N. one of the representatives for the county of Dublin.

Lately, in Ireland, Wm. Harvey, esq. of the county of Wexford, to Miss Dorothy Crosbie, daug. of the Hon. and Rev. Dean C.

Also in Ireland, the Hon. Robert Leeson, younger son of the late Earl of Milltown, to Miss Grace Head, of Derry, co. Tipperary.

At Mary-la-Bonne church, Samuel Elliot, esq. to Mrs. Horne, widow of Gen. H. of the East Indies.

John Freer, esq. of Guildford-place, near the Foundling hospital, to Miss Briggs, only daughter of the late John B. esq. of Islington.

At Burnham, Essex, Mr. Hawkins, merchant, to Mrs. Eve, widow of the late Mr. Elias E. On this occasion 50l. was distributed among the poor in bread, &c.

After 17 years courtship, Philip Glover, esq. of Duke-street, Portland-place, to Mrs. Rebecca Shoulters.

At Clonmel, in Ireland, Lieut. Warburton, of the Royal Irish Artillery, to Miss Pick, daughter of Vestian P. esq.

J. Amesbury, esq. to Mrs. Bathe, both of Box, co. Wilts.

At Ipswich, Mr. John Rutter, jun. nephew of Mr. R. of Aldermanbury, to Miss Louisa Sewell, of Boycot-hall, Halsted, Essex.

Lieut. Wm. Bolton, of the royal navy, to Miss Marsh, only daughter of Sir Charles M. of Reading.

At Colwich, co. Stafford, Rev. W. Bird, B. A. of Edmund-hall, Oxford, to Miss Collyer, of Colwich.

Rev. Edward Chaplin, to Miss M. C. Theodorick, daughter of Mr. T. surgeon, of Edgefield, co. Norfolk.

Rev. Arthur Colley, of Belcarrig, co. Wexford, Ireland, to Miss Pentland, daug. of John P. esq. of Hollymount, co. Dublin.

Mr. William Henry Gibson, of Lombard-street, notary-public, to Miss Felicia-Harriet Smith, of Watford, Herts.

Mr. George Wilkins, printer, Derby, to Miss Porter, of Little Eaton.

Mr. Whitworth, grazier, of Burton-Lazars, near Melton-Mowbray, co. Leicester, to Miss Stretton.

Sept. 1. Mr. Charles Knyvett, of Stratone-street, Piccadilly, to Miss Laney, of the Isle of Wight.

At Laytonstone, Essex, John Jones Holman, esq. to Miss E. Davidson, of that place.

Jarrett Dashwood, esq. to Miss Dorothy Todd, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Samuel T. of Norwich.

2. At Calais, Mr. James White, of Paris,

to Miss Eliz. Payne, only daughter of Mr. Richard P. of Sevenoaks, Kent.

3. At Pancras, William Monnery, esq. of Southwark, to Miss Bayliss, of Highgate.

At the Quakers' meeting in Westminster, Joseph Osgood Freame, esq. of Bath, to Miss Sparshall, of Dawlish, Devon.

4. At Leith, Mr. Thomas Barker, merchant, to Miss Jane Comb, both of that place.

5. John Bunn, esq. of the Inner Temple, to Miss Cates, of Stockwell, Surrey.

At Fulham, Middlesex, Alexander-Ramsay Robinson, esq. of Kensington, to Miss Lucy Lewis, eldest daughter of Robert L. esq. of Northend, near Hammer-smith.

At Montrose, Charles Scott, esq. of Criggie, to Miss Catherine Smith, daughter of Alexander S. esq. of Balmakilly.

7. At Walworth, Surrey, Lionel Sanze, of Liverpool, merchant, to Miss Sarah Parker, only surviving daughter of the late Mr. George P. of Liverpool, with a fortune of 14,000l.

8. Mr. Kirkman Finlay, merchant in Glasgow, to Miss Janet Struthers, daughter of the late Mr. John S. brewer, of that city.

Mr. Matthew Perston, merchant in Glasgow, to Miss Elizabeth Reid, daug. of the late Mr. John R. wood-merchant, of that city.

9. Sir John-Riggs Miller, bart. to Lady Davenport.

10. Honoratus-Leigh Thomas, esq. of Pall-mall, to Miss Cruickshank, eldest daughter of William C. esq. of Leicester-square.

Mr. John Thresher, of the Hay-Market, mercer, nephew of Richard T. esq. of the Strand, to Miss Butterfield, niece of J. F. B. esq. of Bentley, Hants.

At Bathwick, Rev. Mr. Eddy, of Toddington, co. Gloucester, to Miss Allen, niece to the late Lady Tracey.

12. At Stanmore, Middlesex, Thomas Parker, esq. of Astle, in Cheshire, to Miss D. Cholmondeley, youngest daughter of the late Thomas C. esq. of Vale-Royal, Cheshire.

At Liverpool, Mr. H. L. Bennet, to Mrs. Overton, widow of Captain O.

14. Mr. James Tait, merchant, in Paisley, to Miss Jane Dickson, daughter of Mr. Wm. D. teacher in Glasgow.

15. At Liverpool, Mr. John Duggers, merchant, to Mrs. Simmons.

16. Sampson Lloyd, jun. esq. of Birmingham, to Miss Harman, daughter of John H. esq. of Frederick's-place.

17. Mr. Boulthée, of Basinghall-street, to Miss Appleyard, of New Ormond-street.

19. At Sidmouth, Arnold Langley, esq. of Lincoln's inn, to Miss Ormsby, eldest daughter of the late Edward O. esq. of Henley, co. Oxford.

21. At Morchard-Bishop, co. Devon, Rev. Mr. Gould, son of Dr. G. of Truro, co. Cornwall, to Miss Jane Nutcombe, daughter of the Rev. Nutcombe N. chancellor of St. Peter's cathedral, Exeter.

At Leake, near Boston, co. Lincoln, Mr. Edward

Edward Jefferay, farmer and grazier, to Miss Mary Fountain, both of that place.

Rev. Mr. Brooke, to Miss Bailes, both of Newark.

23. At Liverpool, Mr. Gosnell, of Preston, to Miss Longworth, sister to the late James L. esq. of Ormskirk.

24. At Kingston, Thomas Ayliffe, esq. of Surbiton-lodge, co. Surrey, to Miss Hill, only daughter of the Rev. Dr. H. late rector of Therpe-Malfor, co. Northampton, and prebendary of Wolverhampton, and niece to the King's Antient Serjeant.

Rev. Rice Hughes, late of Bradwell, Essex, to Miss Mary Hamilton, of Yeates's-court, Carey-street.

By special licence, at Sandwell, co. Stafford, Charles Duncombe, eldest son of Charles Slingsby D. esq. of Duncombe-park, co. York, and M. P. for the borough of Shaftesbury, to Lady Charlotte Legge, only daughter of the Earl of Dartmouth.

24. At Thenford, the seat of Mr. Wodhull, co. Northampton, Edward Wigley, esq. M. P. for the city of Worcester, and Recorder of Leicester, to Miss Anna-Maria Meysey, only daughter and heiress of the late Charles Watkins M. esq. of Shakenhurst in Boyton, co. Worcester, where the family have been settled from the time of Edward I.

25. By special licence, at Ham-house, Surrey, by the Bishop of Dromore, the Rev. Herbert Croft, of Orchard-street, to Miss Lewis, sister of Henry Greswold Lewis, esq. of Malvern, co. Warwick, and to the Lady of Wilbraham Tollemache, brother to the Earl of Dysart.

Mr. Sharpe, of King-street, Golden-square, to Miss Rogers, of Newington-green.

26. At Ipswich, Mr. W. H. Meyer, of Throgmorton-street, to Miss Edith Bleadon, of Clapham-common.

At Hammer-smith, Mr. A. Marin, son of the late A. M. esq. of Exeter, to Miss Margaret Javoux, of Rathbone-place.

* * * ANGLICANUS came too late.

DEATHS.

1794. **A**T Madras, in the East Indies, Dec. 24. Mrs. Olympia Campbell, wife of Major Alexander C. of the 74th regiment of foot. This amiable lady was so affected at the fate of her brother, the gallant Capt. Morshead, who fell in the West Indies, that she survived the shock of the tidings but a short time.

1795. Jan. 29. At the same place, Mrs. Elizabeth Emilia Capper, daughter of Col. Charles Fraser, in the service of the East India Company.

March . . . In Jamaica, of the yellow fever, Mr. Duncan M'Calman, son of Dr. M'C. of May, in Scotland.

May . . . At Kingston, Jamaica, Henry-Andrew Francken, esq. one of the assistant-judges of the Court of Common Pleas for Port Royal, and master of the revels for the

island.—Also, Bryan Meney, esq. surgeon to prisoners of war, in which capacity he arrived only the preceding packet.

29. At Port-au-Prince, in the island of St. Domingo, Lieut.-col. Foot, of the 22d regiment, son of Lundy F. esq. of Dublin.

June . . . In Spanish-town, Jamaica, William M'Leroth, esq. captain in the 16th regiment of foot.—Also, William B. Ellis, esq. attorney at law, and one of the representatives in assembly for the parish of Portland.

2. At Clarendon, in Jamaica, Mr. James Brace, planter.

At Kingston, Jamaica, Mr. Alexander M'Gown, merchant, son of Bailie Alexander M'G. in Rothsay, Bute.

28. At Spanish-town, Jamaica, much esteemed, Thomas Harrison Griffith, esq.

30. At Tobago, of a fever, Alexander Fairlie Cunningham, esq. second son of Sir Wm. C. bart. of Robertland.

July . . . Mrs. Peele, widow of — P. esq. formerly a surgeon, of Maidstone, Kent, who had been very successful in inoculation when that laudable practice became more general 25 years ago.

At Cape Nicholas Mole, St. Domingo, Major Glyn, the only son of Sir George G. bart. of Ewell, Surrey, who was the eldest son, by the first marriage, of Sir Richard G. bart. of London (so created Sept. 29, 1759, and was originally an eminent oilman at the corner of Hatton-street, Holborn). His mother, who was a daughter of — Lewis, esq. died five years ago.

10. At Naples, Evan Edmund H. P. Murray, esq. eldest son of Lieut.-colonel A. Murray, of George-street, Edinburgh.

27. At seven o'clock in the morning, Mr. F. Walpole, who kept the Red Lion at the foot of Westminster bridge. He was a short necked florid man, about the age of 43; had been up an hour, and was speaking to some customers at the door, when, without any previous warning, he dropped down dead at their feet. He was, perhaps, less a drinker than many of his occupation are obliged to be; was industrious, and died much lamented.

Aug. 2. At Turin, aged 10 months, Princess Maria-Adelaide, infant daughter of the Duke of Austria.

6. At Königsberg, in Prussia, in her 64th year, Mrs. Barkley, widow of the late David B. esq. merchant, of the said place.

9. At Twickenham, in her 78th year, Mrs. Hannah Stapleton, a maiden lady.

11. On-board the Princess Royal packet, on his passage from Jamaica, Captain John Elliott, second son of the late Sir Francis E. bart. of St. bbs.

15. In his 29th year, Prince Charles-George of Hesse-Darmstadt.

After a lingering endurance of gloomy imprisonment in the Fleet prison, Dr. King, late of Wandsworth; in whom a sweet amiability of temper, calm serenity of mind, and

and an exemplary patience to an afflicting destiny, were virtues eminently united. He lived and died in cordial harmony with all his fellow-sufferers, through whom sincere respect dispersed the emotions of tenderest sensibility when his remains were taken from the prison to the grave.

In silent earth his miseries repose, [spair;
And fiends no more triumphant mock de-
From us to Heaven's high chancery he goes,
Where Virtue meets him with her ten-
derest care.

Think not, grim Malice, thou hast won the
day; [dart;
Anspicious Fate protects him from thy
O'er his remains she spreads a glorious ray,
And leaves thy conscience to its poignant
smart.

Say, meagre Spite, what aim'd thy deadly
hate?

Dost thou rejoice in mortals' swift decline?
What reapest thou by his untimely fate,
When Mercy cries, Ah! shame is ever
thine?

While Goodness on the tomb inscribes his
worth,

This doleful lesson, cruel plaintiffs, learn:
A wife now grieves her dearest loss on earth,
Through you a victim to the lonely urn.

17. At Megginch castle, in Scotland,
Lady Susan Drummond.

In the prime of life, William Bland, gent.
of Wheeler gate, Nottingham. The cause of
his death is attributed to his taking a copious
draught of water upon some cider when he
was warm, which brought on an immediate
inflammation in his bowels that baffled the
utmost skill of his physicians.

At Bingham, aged 44, Mrs. Wright, wife
of Mr. Wm. W. a reputable farmer.

18. At Abbey, in Scotland, Mrs. Sarah
A. air, spouse of the Rev. Mr. Lermont, mi-
nister of Glenluce.

At Invereshie, in Scotland, in his 89th
year, George M'Pherson, esq.

At Inverness, Miss Jane Frazer, daughter
of the late Wm. F. esq. of Bught.

At Stratford upon Avon, Mrs. Wells;
whose death was occasioned by a sudden
shock on receiving intelligence of the death
of her son, a brigade-major in the East India
Company's service, who died in November
last, in consequence of the wounds he re-
ceived in the late engagement at Rampore.

20. Robert Pigot, esq. of Peplow-hall,
co. Salop.

21. Joseph Francis-Anthonv, Count of
Auerberg, and Prince-bishop of Passau;
born Jan. 31, 1734; chosen prince-bishop
May 19, 1782.

At her house in Hill-street, Edinburgh,
Mrs. Isabella Campbell, spouse of David C.
esq. of Cromly.

Miss Jean Ramsay, daughter of the late
Andrew R. late provost of Glasgow.

At Metherringham, near Lincoln, aged 80,
regretted by all who knew him, the Rev.
Robert Bell.

At his house at Millhill, co. Middlesex,
aged 67, Michael Collinson, esq. who (like
his father, Peter C. esq. long an eminent
member of the Royal Society,) was distin-
guished for his knowledge in natural his-
tory, and the attention he gave to botanical
subjects in particular. From his generally
well-informed mind and polished manners,
his company was much esteemed by persons
of the first eminence; and to his more inti-
mate connexions he was endeared by his
benevolence and liberality. His enjoyment
of the latter part of his life was much inter-
rupted, and, towards the close of it, almost
subverted, by a series of painful disorders,
which he sustained with exemplary patience,
resignation, and fortitude. His remains were
deposited at Sproughton, in Suffolk, near the
family seat, called The Chantry, which,
with his estate, descends to his only son,
Charles Streynsham Collinson, esq. who has
been long resident in India.—Mr. C. assisted
the late Dr. Fothergill in the account pub-
lished of his father, the late Peter C. See a
note prefixed to that account in the edition
of Dr. Fothergill's works, published by the
late John Elliot, M. D. 8vo. London, 1781.

22. At Brightelmstone, the only daugh-
ter of Sir George Douglas.

At Edinburgh, Miss Clephane, eldest dau.
of the late George C. esq. of Carlisle.

Aged 86, Mr. Lucas Andrew, of Lincoln,
schoolmaster.

23. Aged 68, Mr. Samuel Brooksby, many
years alderman of Nottingham. He served
the office of mayor in 1772 and 1785.

At Barton, co. Lincoln, Jn. Purver, esq.

Rev. Charles Crewe, rector of Barthomley
and Warmingham, co. Lancaster.

Mrs. Anne Innes, spouse to the Rev. Mr.
Ewing, one of the ministers of Lady Glenor-
chy's chapel in Edinburgh.

In his 78th year, Mr. John Goose, 65
years parish-clerk of Swaffham, co. Nor-
folk, and the king of all parish-clerks in his
time. He was celebrated for being a good
psalm-singer and ringer, but much more so
as a jolly companion.

24. At Brechin, in Scotland, in her 83d
year, Mrs. Isabel Doig, relict of Homer
Grierson, esq. of Ballownie.

At Guildford, Surrey, aged near 70, Jere-
miah Morrell, esq.

At Billingborough, co. Lincoln, Miss Char-
lotte Toller, daughter of the late Rev. Brown-
low T. of that place.

Aged 51, Mrs. Hewson, of Swaby, near
Alford, co. Lincoln, wife of Mr. H. farmer.

At his house at Muswell-hill, near High-
gate, co. Middlesex, in his 68th year, the
reverend and learned Samuel Stennett, D.D.
near 50 years minister to a respectable con-
gregation of Baptists meeting in Little Wild-
street, London, part of the time as assistant

to his father, the Rev. Joseph S. D.D. whom he succeeded as pastor in 1758. He likewise, being an observer of the Jewish sabbath, preached every Saturday to a small congregation in Cripplegate. He has left one son, a Protestant Dissenter of the same persuasion, who is expected to succeed him in the same meeting-house.

At Coldrinick, his seat, in Cornwall, Darrell Trelawney, esq.

Mr. Philip Mallett, many years an eminent wine-merchant in the city of London. His death was attended with circumstances peculiarly melancholy. While riding in a chaise between Marlborough and Devizes, with Mrs. M. and his daughter, the horse took fright, and Mr. M. in endeavouring to stop it, was thrown out, and fractured his skull; the horse ran almost two miles before he was stopped. The ladies were unhurt; but Mr. M. languished a very few hours only, and never spoke after the accident. He had acquired great property in business, which he was about to have resigned to his son when this unhappy accident happened. Mr. M. purchased some of the late Mr. Dawes's property at Highbury, on which he had erected some houses and a chapel, wherein was to be read a liturgy after a form of his own composing; but it is doubtful whether this speculation answered. He published "A Narrative of the Circumstances relative to the Excise Wine Bill, lately passed into a Law; interspersed with curious Observations on the Impolicy of its Principles, and the great Hardships and Injustice which must arise to many Individuals from its Operation. Together with Extracts from a Correspondence with Mr. Pitt and Mr. Fox. By Philip Mallett, of London, Merchant. 1795." 8vo.

Dropped down and instantly expired, whilst attending the funeral of a relation, Mr. Charles Ozen, of Upper Langford, co. Somerset.

Of a decline, Mr. Thomas Whittaker, jun. of Coggeshall.

26. Suddenly, of the gout in his stomach, John Gibson, esq. one of the aldermen of Colchester, and in the commission of the peace for that borough.

At Tixall, Mr. Ichinor, one of the people called Quakers, and a respectable farmer of that place.

27. At her house in Portugal-street, in an advanced age, Lady Lyttelton, second wife and relict of George Lord L. and daughter of Field-marshal Sir Robert Rich, bart. and sister of the last Baronet, whose title, at his death, was extinct. His only daughter and heir married the Rev. Charles Bostock, D.D. who has assumed the name of Rich, and was created a baronet in 1791.

. At Wick, near Worcester, Wm. Wiltshire, esq. formerly of Bath.

At Dee castle, in her 86th year, Jean

Grant, relict of Peter Fleming, esq. late of Auchantoul, and daughter of the late Mr. Laurence Grant, of Galway.

28. Aged 71, the Rev. Mr. Naish, rector of St. Helen's, in Bishopsgate-street.

At his house in Downing-street, Westminster, aged about 80, Mr. Wm. Graves, many years surgeon to the British Lying-in Hospital in Brownlow-street, Long Acre.

In Sloane-street, Chelsea, aged 79, Mrs. Mary Harris, relict of the late Thomas H. esq. of Chelsea.

At Wexford, in Ireland, the Rev. Archdeacon Boyd.

30. At Beestow, near Nottingham, James Whitford, esq. of Dunduff, son of Sir John W. of Whitford, bart.

At Brixthelm-stone, James Jackson, esq. of Bedford-square, formerly of Size-lane.

31. At Droitwich, co. Worcester, aged 93, Mrs. Margery Hale, relict of Mr. James H. but first married to Mr. Wm. Phipps. She was the youngest and only surviving of 16 children of Job Watts, of Inchbarrow, and Mary, daughter of Francis Knight, esq. of Stoke-Prior.

At Bath, Mrs. Charlotte Wicker, relict of John W. esq. of Horsham, co. Sussex.

Aged 69, André Danican, a native of Drieux, near Paris, who had the *sobriquet* or nick-name of Philidor given him by the King of France, after an Italian musician of that name. He was not more noted as the first chess-player, than for his musical compositions. He published his "Analyse du jeu des Echecs" in 12mo. Lond. 1749. It contains several games, with notes explaining the reason of the moves. On this account it is the most useful of all chess books for the practical part of this noble game. Among his many musical compositions in this country was the Carmen Seculare of Horace, a work much admired, performed in 1779 at Freemasons'-hall. Also an Ode to Harmony by Congreve, set many years before, which, it is said, the great Handel approved.—For the last two months he was kept alive merely by art, and the kind attentions of an old and worthy friend. To the last moment of his existence he enjoyed, though near 70 years of age, a strong retentive memory, which long rendered him remarkable in the circle of his acquaintance in this capital. Mr. P. was a member of the Chess Club near 30 years; and was a man of those meek qualities that rendered him not less esteemed as a companion than admired for his extraordinary skill in the difficult game of chess, for which he was pre-eminently distinguished. It is not two months since he played two games blindfold at the same time, against two excellent chess-players, and was declared the victor. He was, besides, an admirable musician, and a capital composer. What seemed most to have shook the poor old man's constitution, and to have precipitated his

was supported by six of the neighbouring clergy, four of whom had been his pupils, or members of his Millington-hall.

6. In his 80th year, Thomas Plettow, esq. of Watlington, co. Norfolk.

7. At his house in Adam-street, Edinburgh, Pelham Maitland, esq.

Thomas Morley, son of Mr. M. of the King's Arms at Wickwar, co. Gloucester; gathering plumbs, he fell off the tree upon his head, which caused his death the next day.

8. Charles Wilkinson, esq. merchant, in Amsterdam.

At his house in Dean's-yard, Westminster, Mr. Pickard, one of the coroners for the county.

After a long illness, Mrs. Walkey, wife of Mr. W. apothecary, and daughter of Mr. Alderman Elliott, of Exeter.

At Drboenhofst, after three days illness, Lieut. William Crawford, of the Queen's Dragoon-guards, brother to the British Envoy at the Court of Copenhagen, and to Colonel Crawford, military charge d'affaires with his Serene Highness of Condé. Lieut. Crawford had been only three months on the Continent, and, though very young, exhibited unequivocal specimens of excellent hope. His remains were interred with due honours, the whole regiment attending, and all the officers of the third brigade, to which he belonged.

9. At his house in Upper Seymour-street, John Vaughan, esq. late a merchant of the city of Bristol.

10. Mr. Charles Barron, wine-merchant, of Ware, Herts.

In St. John's-place, Margate, Peter Roughledge, esq. of London.

At Weymouth, Mr. John Leder, musician, of Bath.

At his seat, Killarney, in Ireland, Lord Viscount Kenmare.

11. At Middlepart, in Ayrshire, Walter Hamilton, esq. formerly surgeon of the 19th regiment of foot, and apothecary to his Majesty's hospitals in Portugal.

At New Ruis, co. Wexford, in Ireland, in an advanced age, Charles Tottenham, sen. esq. M.P. for the borough of Pethard, father of C. Tottenham, esq. M.P. for New Ross, and uncle to the Earl of Ely.

At Hemmingford Abbots, co. Huntingdon, after an illness of only a few days, aged 70, Mr. John Archdeacon, printer to the University of Cambridge, to which office he succeeded in 1766, on the resignation of the late Alderman Bentham.

This day the body of John Monk Campbell, esq. Lord Lion of Scotland, a place for life of 300l. per annum, and a gentleman of great respectability, who resided in Clarence-place, Bristol, was found at the bottom of the river Avon, mangled and lacerated in so dreadful a manner as to render it a most shocking spectacle. This unfortunate gentleman excelled, in an emi-

nent degree, in the art of drawing, and had left his house about ten o'clock in the morning of the 8th instant, with a design, it is believed, of taking off some of the beautiful views of the river Avon and St. Vincent's rocks, near the Hotwells. In attempting this, from some dangerous part of the rocks, it is supposed, either that the ground gave way, or his feet slipped, when falling down from the dangerous precipice, the violent convulsions he received proved fatal to him.

12. At Stirling, in Scotland, Niel Campbell, esq.

At Halloughton, co. Leicester, in her 78th year, after a lingering illness, which she bore with pious resignation, Mrs. Anne Owley, wife of John O. esq. to whom she was dutiful and affectionate. Her children, and the rest of her relatives, experienced from her, fondness and indulgence, and her friends, kindness and sincerity. These, with other Christian qualities, made her much esteemed and respected whilst living, and at her death equally regretted and lamented. Her remains were interred in the free chapel of St. Giles, in Blithon, near Halloughton, of which donative the said John Owley, esq. is patron.

At Mountcharles, in Ayrshire, Capt. Robt. Gardner, late in the service of the East India Company.

13. John Debonnaire, esq. of Bromley, co. Middlesex.

After a short illness, Alexander Lord Macdonald.

At Wilford, co. Nottingham, after a long and painful illness, Mrs. Dinwale, wife of the Rev. Owen D. rector of that place.

14. At Cletham, Herts, aged 90, Mrs. Dent, one of the oldest inhabitants of that town.

Of an inflammation in his bowels, Charles Pole, esq. of Southgate. He was possessed of 300,000l. half of which he has left between his four sisters; one married, 1788, to W. O. Shaw, esq. of Youngsbury, Herts; another to Mr. Vannotten (nephew of Mr. V. an eminent Dutch merchant), who took the name of Pole, and was created a baronet 1791; a third, 1791, to Capt. Manley, of the royal navy; and a fourth single. All these ladies had 10,000l. from their father, and are to have only the interest of their brother's legacies. To his first-cousin, the Rev. Mr. Blundell, 50l. per annum, to cease when he gets a living worth 100l. per annum; to his housekeeper, 100l. per annum; and several other legacies of inconsiderable amount.

Mrs. W. Wingrove, late mistress of the Pump rooms, Bath. As she was walking out in the fields, in company with Mrs. Rhipps, of Westbury, in perfect health and cheerfulness, she suddenly complained of indisposition, and expired in a minute.

Anne, wife of the Rev. James Eyton, vicar of Stanton-by-Dale, co. Derby, chaplain to the General Hospital near Nottingham, and

and formerly fellow of St. Peter's college, Cambridge.

14. At his house at New-croft, Deptford, after a short illness, Mr. Thomas Holcombe, brewer, of Southwark.

15. At Barking, co. Essex, Mr. Edward Bonas, farmer.

At Greenwich, in her 80th year, Mrs. Halcrow, relict of the late Robert H. esq. of Mark-lane.

At East Bourne, Suffex, whither she went for the benefit of the sea-air, Miss Frances Wier, of Bloomsbury-place.

At Sunbury, co. Middlesex, Mrs. Elizabeth Barkley, wife of Wm. B. esq. of that place.

16. After a long and painful illness, aged 79, Mr. Yatman, of Percy-street.

Rev. Thomas Delben, rector of Ipsley, co. Warwick.

At East-place, Lambeth, in her 56th year, Mrs. Dell, wife of Joseph D. esq. one of the senior aldermen of Lincoln, and only daughter of the late John Becke, esq. receiver-general for the parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln.

17. At Little-Hampton, co. Suffex, Mrs. Dynn, wife of Mr. F. of East-street, Red Lion-square.

After a few days illness, Mr. John Stevens, of Vauxhall-walk.

18. Mr. James Luce, a respectable gentleman farther, of Woodland, in the parish of St. Budeaux, co. Devon. Returning from the review on Roborough-down, he fell from his horse in an apoplectic fit, and instantly expired.

Raving, in consequence of the bite of a mad dog, — Webb, a butler in the service of Mrs. Parker, of Cureden, near Chorley, co. Lancaster. He was bit in July, in his hand and leg; the wounds never healed perfectly; but the symptoms of hydrophobia did not take place till within four days of his death, or thereabouts. He was sensible, at intervals, on the 16th; but the convulsions were then so frequent as once in an hour. He refused water when offered him, and made unusual noises in his convulsive exertions; but his physician says that the sounds which he uttered did not resemble barking.

19. This day Mr. Kenyon, hemp-merchant, of Thomas-street, London, was discovered very much bruised, and nearly dead, on the road between Wantage and Abingdon. We are sorry to say he is since dead. On the 22d an inquisition was taken before Henry Knapp, esq. on view of the body; verdict, Accidental Death.

In her 14th year, Miss Fryon, daughter of George T. esq. of Harringworth, co. Northampton.

In Trumpington-street, Cambridge, Mr. H. Argent, an eminent organ-builder.

20. Dropped-down dead in her shop, while serving a customer, Mrs. Paytey, an elderly woman, of Little Coxwell, Berks.

In Newington-place, Mrs. Court, wife of

Mr. C. secretary to the Corporation of the Trinity-house.

21. At his house in Charter-house-square, in his 75th year, Tho. Roberts, esq. (see p. 789).

Well stricken in years, Mr. Seth Smith, a wealthy farmer, of Market Deeping, co. Lincoln.

At Kirkby-Malzar, co. York, Master Francis Gale, the second son of Henry G. esq. of Scruton, near Northallerton, in the county of York, aged 10 years; and, on the 23d instant, at Chelsea, in the county of Middlesex, Master Henry Gale, eldest son of the said Henry G. esq. aged 14 years. What renders this twofold catastrophe more awefully striking is, that on Monday morning, the 14th, both these young gentlemen were in a state of perfect health; that, at the wide distance of above 200 miles from each other, without any interview or communication for near three months preceding, both of them were, on the Tuesday, affected with a similar numbness in their limbs, followed by fever, delirium, and a continual series of convulsions; which neither the skill of medicine, nor the utmost efforts of friendly assiduity, could subdue.—To vicious, gay, and thoughtless minds all this may be of no avail; they will not endure the pain to think, nor incline to relish reflection, until personal evils force it upon them by personal sensation: but to the serious, the contemplative, and sympathetic heart, such visitations from Heaven as these, upon two very amiable youths, the only sons of the family, upon their tender parents, and upon the native feelings of common humanity, must surely stamp that almost indelible impression, which, as language cannot paint, nothing but religious fortitude, upon true Christian principles, can soften or remove. Happy for survivors, if, on the perusal of this narrative, they can usefully echo to their own breasts the sentiment of our pathetic Bard, and say,

“For as they sickened, and for as they died!”

22. In his 81st year, Mr. Walker, of Oxford, gardener, father of Mr. Samuel W. yeoman-beadle of law in that university.

Mr. John Gold, of the university of Oxford, hair-dresser. He suddenly dropped down dead, while walking with a friend, on the road to Botley, near Oxford.

Aged about 21, much lamented, Miss Charlotte Lee, youngest daughter of Edw. Lee, esq. of Pinhoe, near Exeter.

25. Of a fever, Mr. Hudson, fishmonger in Honey-lane-market

Mr. Purdon, master of the Bull, at Billcross, Enfield, in which he had acquired near 2000l.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

July FRANCIS HOPKINS, esq. of Athboy-lodge, co. Meath, and Sir John Meredyth, knt. of Carlandstown, co. Meath, created baronets of the kingdom of Ireland.

11. Da-

11. Daniel Hailles, esq. appointed envoy-extraordinary to the Court of Stockholm; Lord Robert Stephen Fitzgerald, envoy-extraordinary to the Court of Copenhagen; and William Wjckham, esq. minister-plenipotentiary to the Swiss Cantons.

15. Major Thomas Saumarez, knighted.

17. George Marquis Townshend, general of his Majesty's forces, appointed governor of the royal hospital at Chelsea, *vice* Howard, resigned.

Field-marshal Sir George Howard, K. B. appointed governor and captain of the Isle of Jersey and Gourey, *alms* Montorgueil and Elizabeth, *vice* Conway, dec.

18. Lieut.-gen. the Hon. Wm. Harcourt, appointed governor of Hull, *vice* Townshend, resigned.

Major general Edmund Stevens, appointed governor of the garrison of Fort William, in North Britain, *vice* Harcourt.

Lieut.-col the Hon. George John Ludlow, appointed lieutenant-governor of the town and garrison of Berwick, *vice* Stevens.

Apothecary John Horne, appointed surgeon to the garrison in the island of Grenada, *vice* M'Donald.

John M'Donald, garrison surgeon of Grenada, appointed inspector of the hospitals for the forces in the West Indies, *vice* Mallet.

Surgeon William Franklin, from the 15th foot, appointed apothecary to the said forces, *vice* Horne.

29. Field-marshal Sir George Howard, sworn of the privy-council.

30. Thomas Jackson, esq. appointed secretary of legation at the Court of Turin.

Aug. 15. The Earl of Elgin, appointed envoy-extraordinary and minister-plenipotentiary to the Court of Berlin, *vice* Lord Henry Spencer, dec.

22. Charles Goldard, esq. appointed consul-general at Naples.

26. William Parsons, Mus. D. master and conductor of his Majesty's band of musick at St. James's, knighted at Dublin castle, by the Lord lieutenant of Ireland.

Sept. 19. William-Henry Cavendish Bentinck, esq. (commonly called Marquis of Tichfield) and his wife Henrietta (late Henrietta Scott) daughter of the late Lieut.-gen. John Scott, and their issue, permitted to assume and take the surname, and bear the arms of Scott, in addition to those of Bentinck.

CIVIL PROMOTION.

EDWARD CHESSELDEN, esq. of Somerby, appointed receiver-general of the taxes for the county of Leicester; and

Samuel Smith, esq. of Nottingham, and Mr. Mansfield, of Leicester, joint deputy-receivers of the same.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV George Greaves, Swakestone R. near Deby.

Rev. John Price, Rowharrow R. co. Somerset.

Rev. Matthew Mapletost, B. D. Aller R. co. Somerset.

Rev. Richard Kendall, M. A. Norton R. co. Suffolk.

Rev. Thomas Herring, M. A. Bungay Trinity V. co. Suffolk, *vice* Oldham, dec.

Rev. Edward Houlditch, M. A. Stratton curacy, co. Oxford.

Rev. John Williams, M. A. South Stoke V. co. Oxford.

Rev. Phineas Pett, B. D. Wentnour R. co. Salop; and Chilbolton R. Hants, *vice* Barnard, resigned.

Rev. Thomas Bentham, M. A. Wood Norton and Swanton Newars R. co. Norfolk.

Rev. Samuel Smith, M. A. Daventry curacy, co. Northampton.

Rev. Nathaniel Moore, LL. D. Winterbourne R. co. Dorset.

Rev. William Flamank, D. D. fellow of Trinity-college, Oxford, Oddington upon Otmore R. co. Oxford.

Rev. Jeremiah Lowe, B. A. Great Saxham R. co. Suffolk.

Rev. T. F. Middleton, B. A. Tanfor R. co. Northampton, *vice* Porter, resigned.

Rev. J. B. Spooner, Blyborough R. co. Lincoln.

Rev. John Preston, of Askam, Hutton-Wannedey, otherwise Marston R. co. York, *vice* Messenger, dec.

Rev. Melmoth Skynner, Tangmere R. co. Sussex.

Rev. Dornig Rasbotham, M. A. fellow of Christ's college, Manchester, St. Paul's perpetual curacy, *vice* Ethelstone, dec.

Rev. Mr. Glasspoole, of New-college, Oxford, Newton Longville R. Bucks.

Rev. Edw. Kynaston, M. A. Risby and Fornham St. Genevieve R. co. Suffolk.

Rev. H. Lloyd, fellow of Trinity-college, and master of Lynn-school, elected Hebrew Professor in the university of Cambridge, *vice* Dr. Porter, bishop of Kiliala, resigned.

Rev. George Jepson, M. A. prebendary of Lincoln, Hainton V. co. Lincoln; and Rev. Wm. Gray, M. A. senior vicar of the said church, St. Mary Magdalen R. in the bail of Lincoln, *vice* Jepson, resigned.

Rev. Tho. Deacle, Uphill R. co. Somerset.

BILL of MORTALITY, from Aug. 25, to Sept. 22, 1795.

Christened.	Buried.
Males 669	Males 684
Females 599	Females 598
Whereof have died under two years old 510	

Peck Loaf 3s. 10d.

BIRTHS	2 and 5	128	50 and 60	68
	5 and 10	45	60 and 70	70
	10 and 20	46	70 and 80	51
	20 and 30	59	80 and 90	21
	30 and 40	84	90 and 100	4
	40 and 50	106	100	

AVERAGE

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending September 19, 1795.

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlesex	85	39	1	31	11	26	8	14	10	
Surry	85	8	41	6	36	0	27	7	45	0
Hertford	75	11	38	10	38	0	29	7	49	1
Bedford	75	4	39	6	00	0	24	7	45	9
Huntingd.	71	8	31	11	00	0	22	0	29	0
Northam.	76	4	45	6	33	0	25	0	58	0
Rutland	85	0	17	0	45	0	22	0	00	0
Leicester	79	6	0	0	38	1	23	5	57	6
Notting.	78	8	45	0	42	10	24	6	47	9
Derby	86	0	0	0	00	0	25	0	51	8
Stafford	69	8	00	0	41	8	24	0	47	1
Salop	72	6	00	0	43	1	26	4	00	0
Hereford	65	0	48	10	38	0	13	2	54	4
Worcest.	67	11	43	7	35	8	28	10	51	0
Warwick	74	0	00	0	29	6	25	2	53	3
Wilts	77	4	52	0	38	0	31	4	58	0
Berks	80	7	45	4	38	0	27	6	50	3
Oxford	81	8	0	1	22	0	24	10	41	10
Bucks	76	8	00	0	38	3	28	3	46	0
Montgom.	73	6	49	8	00	0	19	1	00	0
Brecon	78	4	64	0	48	0	27	0	00	0
Radnor	78	3	00	0	37	0	28	8	00	0

Average of England and Wales, per quarter.

75 1/46 9/37 9/24 5/48 1

Average of Scotland, per quarter.

80 2/27 2/30 6.23 7/32 3

OAT MEAL, per Bolt of 140lbs. Averdupois, 45s. 9d.

AVERAGE PRICE, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
Districts	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1	81	4	39	9	14	11	25	6	12	1
2	67	0	38	10	35	7	22	6	12	0
3	66	8	46	9	37	5	25	0	43	1
4	70	7	44	6	37	0	23	4	14	7
5	83	9	48	0	35	5	23	10	48	0
6	83	2	63	0	36	6	22	8	43	1
7	72	4	46	9	37	10	24	11	45	0
8	69	11	52	6	39	1	21	7	48	1

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Essex	70	0	37	6	37	0	24	9	42	0
Kent	75	6	38	0	36	11	27	1	40	4
Suffex	73	9	00	0	00	0	21	6	00	0
Sufflk	63	11	38	3	35	7	23	4	42	0
Cambrid.	76	0	40	0	00	0	20	4	00	0
Norfolk	66	8	00	0	27	5	25	0	00	0
Lincoln	74	5	00	0	37	0	21	8	00	0
York	73	0	51	8	0	6	24	10	19	1
Durham	86	0	43	0	40	1	24	3	00	0
Northum.	81	0	48	0	34	3	23	7	43	0
Cumbarl.	80	5	60	6	34	4	21	1	0	0
Westmor.	86	9	68	0	43	2	25	0	00	0
Lancaster	75	4	00	0	35	0	25	3	45	0
Chester	95	4	00	0	40	9	24	3	00	0
Flint	60	1	00	0	51	2	25	7	00	0
Denbigh	70	11	00	0	39	5	22	5	00	0
Anglesea	00	0	00	0	40	0	00	0	00	0
Carnarv.	56	8	44	0	34	0	19	0	00	0
Merioneth	83	4	61	0	40	2	20	0	00	0
Cardigan	62	5	47	4	35	0	00	0	00	0
Pembroke	63	6	00	0	32	8	00	0	00	0
Carmarth.	72	0	00	0	40	0	00	0	00	0
Glamorg.	71	2	00	0	54	0	22	4	00	0
Gloucest.	76	7	00	0	31	8	31	1	53	0
Somerfet	80	2	00	0	37	4	00	0	00	0
Monm.	74	1	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
Devon	85	4	00	0	34	4	20	4	00	0
Cornwall	62	7	00	0	33	6	18	4	00	0
Dorset	88	1	00	0	00	0	25	2	48	0
Hants	79	2	00	0	38	0	28	9	48	4

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

Aug. HAY-MARKET.

31. Zorinski—New Hay at the Old Market—

—Prisoner at Large. [—Peeping Tom.

Sept. 1. Love and Money—Ways and Means

2. The Three and the Deuce—The Deaf Lover

3. Ditto—A Quarter of an Hour before

Dinner—The Mayor of Garrat.

4. The Three and the Deuce—The Agree-

able Surprise.

5. Half an Hour after Supper—The Three

and the Deuce—The Dead Alive.

7. Love and Money—Zorinski—New Hay

at the Old Market.

8. All in Good Humour—The Three and

the Deuce—The Agreeable Surprise.

9. The Three and the Deuce—The Pri-

soner at Large.

10. All in Good Humour—The Three and

the Deuce—Gretna Green.

11. Love and Money—Ditto—New Hay at

the Old Market.

12. Ditto—Ditto—My Grandmother.

14. Ditto—Ditto—New Hay at the Old

15. Ditto—Ditto—Ditto. [Market

Sept. COVENT-GARDEN.

14. Macbeth—The Farmer. [Iley Abbey.

16. Rose and Colin—The Dramatist—NE-

18. The Bank Note—The Poor Soldier.

21. Romeo and Juliet—Cymon.

23. The Castle of Andalusia—The Irishman

in London.

25. The Chapter of Accidents—The Deserter.

28. King Lear—Rosina.

30. Wild Oats—The Rump.

Sept. NEW DRURY-LANE.

17. First Love—No Song No Supper.

19. Isabella—The Prize.

22. The Wheel of Fortune—My Grandmother

24. The Gamester—The Adopted Child

26. The School for Scandal—The Children

in the Wood.

29. Macbeth—No Song No Supper.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN SEPTEMBER, 1795.

	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. reduc.	3 per Ct. Confds.	4 per Ct. Confds.	5 per Ct. Ann.	Long Ann.	Short 1778-9	India Stock.	India Bonds. 6 pr.	S. Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	New Navy. 2 dif.	Excheq Bills. 3 pr.	3 per Ct. Scrip.	4 per Ct. Scrip.	L. Ann. ditto.	Omn. Ann.	Eng. Ex. Tickets.	Irish Ex. Tickets.
28	167½	68½	67½ a ½	84	98½	19½	9	198½	7				2	4					14 4 0	6 14 0
27	168½	69	67½ a ½	84½	99½	19½	9						1½							6 14 0
29	Sunday		67½ a ½	84½	99½	19½	9	199	8	73			1½	6						
30	Sunday		67½ a ½	84½	99½	19½	9						1½							
31	169	69½	67½ a ½	84½	99½	19½	9	199	9				1½	6						
1	169	69½	67½ a ½	84½	99½	19½	9	199½	9				1½	7						
2	169	69½	67½ a ½	84½	99½	19½	9	198½	10				1½	10						
3	169	69½	67½ a ½	84½	99½	19½	9						1½	11						
4	169½		67½ a ½	85	100	19½	9	199½	9			68½	2½	10						
5	Sunday		67½ a ½	85	100½	19½	9						2½							
6	Sunday		67½ a ½	85½	100½	19½	9	199½	10				2½	11						
7	170		68½ a ½	85½	100½	19½	9						2½	11						
8	170		68½ a ½	85½	100½	19½	9	199½	10				2½	10						
9	170		68½ a ½	85½	100½	19½	9	200½	9				2½	12						
10	170		68½ a ½	85½	100½	19½	9	199½	10				2½	10						
11	170½		68½ a ½	85½	100½	19½	9						2½	12						
12	171½		68½ a ½	85½	100½	19½	9	200½	10				2½	10						
13	Sunday		68½ a ½	85½	100½	19½	9	199½	10				2½	11						
14	171½		68½ a ½	85½	100½	19½	9	203½	10				2½	10						
15	170½		68½ a ½	85½	101½	19½	9	201½	9				1½	10						
16	169½		69½ a ½	86	101½	19½	9	200½	12				1½	12						
17	169½		69½ a ½	86	101½	19½	9						1½	11						
18	170		69½ a ½	86½	100½	19½	9						1½	13						
19	170		68½ a ½	85½	101½	19½	9						2	13						
20	Sunday		68½ a ½	86	101½	19½	9						2	14						
21	170		68½ a ½	86	101½	19½	9						2	13						
22	169½		68½ a ½	86	101½	19½	9						2½	13						
23	169½		68½ a ½	86	101½	19½	9						2½	10						
24	169½		68½ a ½	85½	101	19½	9						2½	8						
25	170½		68½ a ½	86	101½	19½	9						2½	7						
26	170½		69½ a ½	86	101½	19½	9						2							

N. B. In the 3 per Cent. Confds. the highest and lowest Price of each Day is given : in the other Stocks the highest Price only.

THOMAS WALKIE, Stock Broker, No. 71, St Paul's Church-yard.

The Gentleman's Magazine;

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Lloyd's Evening
St. James's Chron.
London Chron.
London Evening
The Sun—Star
Whitehall Even.
London Packet
English Chron.
Courier—Ev. Ma.
Middlesex Journ.
Hue and Cry.
Daily Advertiser
Times—Briton
Morning Chron.
Gazetteer, Ledger
Herald—Oracle
M. Post—Telegr.
Morning Advert.
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Bath 2, Bristol 4
Birmingham 2
Blackburn
Bucks—Bury
CAMBRIDGE 2
Canterbury 2
Chelmsford
Chester, Coventry

Lanc. and
Doncaster 2
Dorset, Exeter
Gloucester
Hereford, Hull
Ipswich
IRELAND
Leeds 2
LIVERPOOL 2
Lewes
Liverpool 3
Maidstone
Manchester 2
Newcastle 3
Northampton 2
Norwich 2
Nottingham
OXFORD 2
Reading
Salisbury
SCOTLAND
Sunderland 2
Sherborne 2
Shrewsbury 2
Stamford 2
Winchester
Whitehaven
Worcester
YORK 3

OCTOBER, 1795.

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Embellished with Perspective Views of ECKINGTON CHURCH, in DERBYSHIRE;
HEREFORD HOUSE, in ESSEX; and WALBROOK HOUSE, in LONDON; with
ARMORIAL BEARINGS from ECKINGTON, CLOTH FARK, &c. &c.

by SYLVANUS URBAN, &c.

Printed by JOHN NICHOLS, at Cicero's Head, Red-Lion Passage, Fleet-street,
where all Letters to the Editor are desired to be addressed, POST-PAYD. 1795.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for October, 1795.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.						Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer;							
D. of Month.	3 o'clock.	Morn.	Noon.	11 o'clock.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Oct. 1795.	D. of Month.	3 o'clock.	Morn.	Noon.	11 o'clock.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Oct. 1795.
Sept.	0	0	0	0			Oct.	0	0	0	0		
27	50	61	52	30, 22	fair		11	47	57	55	29, 54		
28	48	66	51	, 22	fair		12	54	60	54	, 71		[lights at ni.
29	52	67	60	29, 94	showery		13	58	65	56	, 80		windy, thu. and
30	63	68	55	30,	fair		14	58	63	56	, 54		fair
O. 1	51	66	56	, 16	cloudy		15	57	60	52	, 80		cloudy
2	58	67	54	, 04	fair		16	54	61	56	, 77		fair
3	53	62	51	, 14	cloudy		17	55	61	55	, 77		cloudy
4	56	60	50	29, 80	rain		18	54	65	58	, 76		fair
5	52	63	50	, 86	fair		19	60	65	57	, 69		fair
6	49	57	46	30, 00	—		20	55	62	55	, 58		cloudy
7	43	58	51	, 21	fine		21	52	58	47	, 29		showery
8	52	55	53	29, 73	rain		22	45	55	51	, 26		fair
9	51	57	46	, 40	—		23	56	62	51	, 23		high wind, fair
10	45	58	51	, 26	showery		24	54	60	50	, 45		fine
11	48	59	49	, 20	—		25	50	58	46	, 50		fine

W. CARY, Optician, No. 182, near Norfolk-Street, Strand.

Day	Wind.	Barom.	Thermom. 1. N. 2. E. 3. S. 4. W.	Hygrom. feet in.	State of Weather in August, 1795.
1	SE moderate	30, 26		1.3	fair
2	SE moderate	29, 86		1.0	fair
3	SE calm	61		1.0	fair
4	SE moderate	50		1.2	black clouds
5	SW moderate	46		1.8	heavy shower
6	S brisk	70		2.2	fair day, slight showers at night
7	SW moderate	94		1.3	rain P.M. fair P.M.
8	SW moderate	88		1.0	rain at night
9	S calm	95		1.9	rain
10	S calm	30, 12		2.1	fair
11	NW calm	10		1.1	fair
12	calm	23		1.3	fair
13	SW calm	13		1.2	fair
14	calm	40		1.8	fair
15	SE gentle	44		2.0	fair
16	SE moderate	20		1.2	fair
17	SE brisk	64		1.3	fair
18	SE brisk	64		1.3	fair
19	SSE moderate	29, 72		1.7	gloomy, a very little rain
20	SE calm	84		1.8	extremely sultry
21	SE brisk	30, 06		2.1	fair
22	SE calm	29, 94		1.2	fair
23	W calm	30, 1		1.4	fair
24	SW gentle	10		1.5	gloomy
25	SW moderate	3		1.2	fair
26	NW moderate	0 64 64 51 58 57		1.2	little rain in the morning, clears up
27	E moderate	20 60 60 51 65 60		1.7	fair
28	SE moderate	8 57 57 67 54 54		1.8	fair
29	SE moderate	29, 67 58 53 60 57 52		1.5	gloomy but fair
30	SE moderate	70 63 60 72 66 60		1.9	heavy shower P.M.

1. After a very sultry day, thermometer (six o'clock in the evening) 70; Northern aspect, out of doors, 65; —. Springs begin to fail. Great quantities of corn hoarded. Fine harvest weather; the breeze just sufficient to heal the grain.—3. Thermometer, three o'clock P.M. 74½ within doors, 75½ out of doors, Northern aspect.—5. Speckled or mackerel sky in a variety of fanciful shapes. The horizon at sunset very grand.—7. Thunder and lightning in the evening, and a pleasant shower of rain. Autumnal tints very apparent. After the rain a cloudless sky.—10. Red-robin sings. The wind round the compass.—

petty animosities which keep wise and good men asunder, he gradually acquired a greater portion of candour and moderation than any man I ever met with. I speak this greatly to his honour; and I am not afraid of being contradicted by those who knew him best.

It was this candid spirit which particularly endeared him to his friends. He harboured no resentments, and avoided all occasions of controversy, where controversy can be of no avail, which may be truly said of those religious or political disputes which arise in company. In his principles, nevertheless, he was firm, and no man maintained them with more courage, when rudely attacked; but it was not in his temper to be severe. I have often seen him peruse the attacks of some enemies with a good humour that must have mortified them greatly, could they have witnessed it. When they were absurd, illiberal, and unfounded, he laughed at and forgot them; but, when they merited notice, and appeared to arise from misconception, he never failed to answer them in the most respectful manner. One of the last acts of his literary life appeared in this Magazine for last month, in answer to certain remarks on his *Life of Captain Cook*. That character is wise and good, which is callous to an illiberal, and yet not indifferent to a just censure.

Dr. Kippis was one of the earliest writers in the *Monthly Review*, and conducted it for a certain number of years with only one or two assistants. He communicated this to me at our last meeting. I could not prevail on him to name the years, nor the principal articles. He probably considered that distance of time does not lessen the force of a confidential transaction. But this employment, it may readily be supposed, contributed greatly to increase his knowledge of books. It was this which rendered him of all men the fittest for improving the new edition of Dr. Doddridge's *Lectures*, published last year. The additions he has made render that work invaluable to theological and philosophical students. Indeed, I know not where we have so useful an Index to all subjects connected with these sciences.

Of his works I shall not give a list, as I take for granted that will be done in your Obituary. The purpose of this letter is to add my poor testimony to the

merit of a man, whom I have known for some years, with a considerable degree of intimacy, and in whose company I have spent some of the most cheerful and instructive hours: I say *cheerful*, for, no man was more cheerful in company than Dr. Kippis. He had a strong taste for ridicule, and enjoyed lively and pleasant sallies. He related a story with considerable humour, and seemed particularly to love the relaxation of harmless mirth.

In his friendships he was steady and useful. His friendship, indeed, was truly affectionate. I once saw him shed tears of joy, on a friend of his having escaped an impending misfortune. He had a tender heart, and meek temper. His nearest relatives can confirm this from the sorrowful memory of his whole life.

The most important work in which he was concerned was the new edition of the *Biographia Britannica*. How he has conducted this work has often been canvassed, and sometimes with a degree of severity. I shall not at present enter into the controversy. My private opinion is entirely in favour of the candour which he displays throughout the whole; but it is difficult to be thought impartial at a time when men's tempers have been sharpened by a concurrence of unfortunate causes. As far, however, as Dr. Kippis was concerned, I know not where to find a man of equal knowledge, and equal candour, and in all respects so eminently qualified to superintend such a work.

Being a Dissenter, he fell under the suspicion in which the whole of that body have lately been involved, of being disaffected to the Constitution. Alas! they little knew him who asserted this. Upon this subject I have heard his opinions so often, that I am able to speak with the most satisfactory confidence. He was always a friend to Liberty, but not that wild theory attempted to be carried into practice in a neighbouring country. He wished to reform the abuses which have crept into the administration of affairs in this country; but, in its *constitution* he saw every thing necessary to promote and preserve rational liberty. He was a member of the Revolution and Constitutional Societies; but he relinquished both when he found them inclined to adopt Republican principles. I was present at the last time he visited the former of these Societies. He told me

he

he thought they were going too far, and would be the cause of much mischief, and he should decline continuing a member, which I believe he did from that time.

His writings have been so long before the world, that a sufficient judgement must have been formed of them. He cannot, I think, be ranked among men of genius, or original invention; yet the utility of his works entitle them to the praise of genius. His style was without animation, yet clear, perspicuous, manly, and always suited to the subject. In his younger days he was a Poet; but I believe nothing of that kind remains, except a few Hymns and versions of Psalms. His talents were solid rather than brilliant; but, what I should mention as his chief attribute is the coolness and acuteness of his judgement. Investigation was long his study, and he readily discerned the strong and the weak parts of an argument. By no means disputatious himself, he entered into the disputes of other men, which candour and moderation led him to accommodate and often to terminate.

He is now gone to receive the reward of a long, pious, and an useful life. Literature has lost a tried and valuable advocate. Those who lived most in intimacy with him now find a blank in their societies which it will be difficult to fill up; but they have yet the superior consolation, that he has been happily relieved from the pain and anguish of imbecile old age, and from the troubles and sorrows of a convulsed world, and that he is now enjoying that happiness which knows no abatement, and shall have no end.

I am afraid, Mr. Urban, I have trespassed on your patience; but I could not well say less on a subject, in which I have felt myself interested by every sentiment of esteem and respect for one of the most agreeable and instructive friends ever man had. You will, no doubt, receive many communications of this nature, from those who knew him longer than myself. I wish not to interfere with the opinions of others. What I have expressed, I conceive to be the truth; yet I cannot deny, that while I am conscious I am affording some pleasure to his friends, my principal object in this testimony was to gratify the respect which I personally feel for my departed friend.

Yours, &c.

A. C.

* * * *To the foregoing letter we add another tribute to the Doctor's memory, from the St. James's Chronicle.*

"It is no easy task to do justice to the memory of this excellent man. Friendship, which generally over-colours characters, will be accused here of exhibiting but a faint portrait. His acquirements, as a scholar, were extensive, and his virtues were equal to his acquirements. He has been long considered as the literary ornament of the Dissenters, and perhaps he has not left behind him, in that body, his equal for classical erudition. Few men read more, or better arranged and employed the fruit of their studies. So often had he traversed the fields of Science, that every path was familiar to him, and learned points appeared to him as common-place topics. Though his knowledge was profound, it was without stiffness or pedantry; though the well was deep, the water came up without effort, and pleasantly diffused itself to those who desired to drink of it. Whether he lectured or conversed, he insinuated rather than obtruded; instruction and knowledge came recommended with the smile of friendship. His talents, united with the meekness with which he displayed them, and the virtuous uses to which he applied them, procured him the esteem of many of the most respectable members of the Establishment, who saw in Dr. Kippis a Dissenter, but no Sectary; a man who thought for himself, and avowed his opinions, but who spoke what he deemed the truth *in love*, and was contented to let her win her way by her own energies. As a writer he is sufficiently known, and by his works *vivit, vivetque semper*. In the line of his profession, as a minister of religion, his object was never "to parade it in the eye of the vulgar with the beggarly account of a little learning, tinsel'd over with a few words that glitter, but convey little light and less warmth; but to be plain, serious, and practical. He never led his hearers among the thorns and briers of controversial divinity, but into the pleasant and peaceful paths of piety and virtue. Those who loved good sense and rational Christianity admired Dr. Kippis as a preacher. But he was more known to the world as a classic scholar and philologist, profound historian, and judicious critic. By his death the republic of letters has sustained no inconsiderable loss. Yet more tears are due to the memory of his virtues than his talents. In amiableness of mind, and suavity of manners, where shall we find his equal? His learning never made him vain, and he was without avarice, pride, or any of those vices, which too frequently degrade the priesthood. To the innocence he added the cheerfulness of the Christian. To know him was to esteem him; to enjoy his friendship was to love him. He who offers this tribute

tribute to departed worth, is conscious that much more might be said; but, though unable to produce a finished picture, his gratitude and respect for Dr. Kippis have urged him to attempt an outline. Grief finds some relief in praise; and surely it may be allowed those, who have enjoyed the friendship of such a man as Dr. Kippis, to mingle encomiums with their tears; for, doing justice to his fame is a stimulus to virtue.

Surbiton Farm.

C. L. M.

Mr. URBAN, O^B. 21.

I AM not a little surprized to see a Latin epigram in your last Magazine with the signature of *Edwardus Pearson, B. D. S^{ist}. Suff. Coll. Soc. Cant.* requesting a translation; and you will be not less so, to be told that this epigram was written near 70 years ago by *Mr. Lewis Duncombe*, just before he went to the University. You may see the epigram in the second volume of *Duncombe's Letters**, together with a translation of it, introduced with these words, in a letter to *Mr. William Duncombe*, uncle to the writer of the epigram.

"I am mightily taken with your nephew's verses, and would translate them, if I thought I could do justice to them. Accept of these, though I am sensible they do not hit off the true turn of epigram;

'From a small acorn see the oak arise
Supremely tall, and tow'ring in the skies!
Queen of the groves her stately head she rears,
Her bulk increasing with increasing years;
Now moves in pomp majestic o'er the deep,
While in her womb Britannia's thunders sleep;

With fame and conquest graces Albion's shore,
(before.)

And guards the island where she grew

I hope, sir, you will accept of this, as it is written extempore. I know the last couplet has something of a turn, but not the same with the original.

Yours, &c. CHRISTOPHER PITT.

Pimperm, July 6, 1728."

I remain, Mr. Urban, one of your
Oldest Occasional Correspondents.

Mr. URBAN, O^B. 22.

IT is a matter of much concern and surprize to me, that a county, which contains so many valuable materials for an historiographer as that of Oxford, should so long have been without one, especially as there are many gentlemen competent to it in that university; to whom, as being resident there in the vacations, it could but prove an agreeable and instructive amusement. Col-

* This answers W. T's question.

lections have without doubt been made of several places; and, whilst I was gathering Church Notes there a summer or two ago, I found several persons had been employing themselves in the same manner, who could scarcely withhold their assistance if required of them. Mine are only of a few parishes; but, should any gentleman have it in contemplation to give us an history of that county, they are very much at his service. The monumental inscriptions are at least correct, and may save him some trouble. The contribution for plates would no doubt be liberal where there are so many of the nobility and gentlemen of antient families resident, and would render it a very splendid work. Among these we may reckon Blenheim, Henrichrop, Rycot, Ditchley, Blandford, Tame, Sherburn castle, Stanton Harcourt, Nuneham, Broughton castle, Adderbury, Wroxton abbey, Sarfden, and many others, which, in point of architecture and situation, are no where surpassed; and whose owners would be proud of such an opportunity of exhibiting their various beauties to the notice of those many who may have no other opportunity of contemplating them.

The churches of Witney, Dorchester, Bloxham, Adderbury, Bampton, and Chipping-Norton, are large and stately structures; and would not only be highly ornamental to such a work, and a proof of the piety and taste of our forefathers in this part of the kingdom, but, if drawings could be procured from any of your correspondents, would form a valuable appendage to your own justly celebrated Miscellany.

Yours, &c.

X. Y. Z. &c.

Mr. URBAN, O^B. 23.

IF your ingenious correspondent Jurenis will have the goodness to peruse the Remarks on the Natural History of the Camel, p. 576, he will find a note* annexed to the passage which he has quoted, and from which it ought not to have been so far separated. He will also find (what he appears to have overlooked) very satisfactory reasons for believing that, although the

* "Twelve hours is, perhaps, too short a time when the reservoir of water already noticed is recollected, which possibly might not have occurred to Dr. Harrington when this work was written; but this does not affect the validity of his arguments upon this subject."

camel may not be "so formed as to imbibe more of the moisture of the air than any other animal in proportion to its bulk," the reservoir of water, which it is known and acknowledged to contain in its stomach, is by no means sufficient to maintain its general moisture and all its fluid evacuations. He will there also find good reasons for believing that this absorption or attraction of water, by a decomposition of the atmosphere, is not peculiar to any living creature, but a general law of the animal œconomy, and a part of the doctrine of respiration not yet so generally known as it ought to be. But, if those reasons should not appear quite so satisfactory to him as they do to me, I will recommend the following circumstance to his attention; for which see the *Medical Spectator*, No. XV.:

"It is upon this theory of the atmosphere that we are enabled to solve one of the greatest difficulties in the natural history of man. As the human body varies in size, so it also differs in weight; and the same person, without any apparent cause, is found to be heavier at one time than another. If, after partaking of a plentiful repast, the person should find himself heavier, it would appear in no respect extraordinary; but the fact is, the body is very often found heavier some hours after eating than immediately succeeding it. If a person, fatigued with the toils of the day, eats a hearty supper, and is weighed on going to bed; after a sound sleep, if he is again weighed, he will be found considerably heavier than before; whence this adventitious weight is derived is not easy to be conceived; the body, during the whole night, rather perspiring than imbibing any fluid, and rather *losing* than *gaining* moisture*.

"During a refreshing sleep (continues the *Medical Spectator*) of eight hours, 480 gallons of atmospherical air will pass through the lungs of a moderate-sized man, the weight of which will amount at least to half a pound; part of its fire will enter into combination with the chyle, forming red globules, to be afterwards broken down and de-compounded for the purpose of animal heat, or to be laid up in the form of fat in the cellular membrane, according to the temporary exigencies of the system. And, if the body happen to be in a state for imbibing moisture, we may also allow a considerable part of the water, which is separated from the air by the lungs, to be absorbed by them; nor can any good reason be assigned why some part of the fixed air, which in general is left behind, may not be also im-

bibed. The remainder is returned into the atmosphere, in the form of respired air, which is of course well known to be considerably diminished both in weight, bulk, and elasticity."

"And here (he continues) I suppose every medical reader will naturally anticipate the solution of another difficulty, which must have presented itself in contemplating the rapid accumulation of water in those dropsical patients who have most rigidly abstained from drinking every kind of fluid. The atmosphere, indeed, is the source to which every enquirer hath looked for a solution of this phenomenon; but, till the true nature of the air was discovered, the manner of its combination, and the particular ingredients of which it consists, no satisfactory idea could be formed how it was possible for that fluid, *viz.* air, in its purest and driest state, to contribute to this accumulation, which, I trust, it is now unnecessary to point out."

If your correspondent will pay due attention to all these circumstances, he may perhaps discover that the modern received opinions respecting respiration and the first principles of animal life are very erroneous, and that the true theory has been completely developed by Dr. Harrington. But if, on the contrary, he should discover any thing fallacious in his theory also, which the author of the *Medical Spectator* hath so warmly adopted, he will have a fine opportunity of shewing his ingenuity by controverting its principles; that author having not only declared, in the *Medical Spectator Extraordinary* †, that he will kindly receive every candid attempt towards its refutation; that he "will either demonstrate the futility, or acknowledge the force, of every argument and every experiment that may be produced in opposition to it;" but actually offering a gold medal, value ten guineas, or medical books to that amount, to the author of the best paper on the subject of atmospherical air, successfully controverting the Harringtonian theory of the atmosphere. ***

Mr. URBAN,

Oct. 24.

HAVING passed most of this summer in the neighbourhood of Pevensey-castle, Sussex, I spent many hours within the walls of that Roman

† Addressed to the chemical philosophers of Great Britain, on the truth and importance of the Harringtonian theory of the atmosphere, in which Dr. Harrington's claim to the discovery, that water is one of the constituent parts of air, is considered.

* See Martin's *Dict. of Natural History*, art. *Man*; see also *Buffon*.

and Norman ruin. In the course of general enquiry, I was struck with the name of *Wartling Hill*, a village about three miles from Pevensey-castle. As some Antiquaries have placed *Anderida* within a few miles of the above-mentioned village, I take this opportunity of mentioning the peculiarity of the name, hoping that a more able antiquarian correspondent will give his opinion whether from these circumstances it may not be fair to conjecture that *Wartling*, applied as a name to Street, was derived from this at present obscure spot.

Yours, &c. ΦΛΟΞ.

Mr. URBAN,

Oct. 25.

THE substance of the contents of Mr. Jones's MS. about Mr. Shalcrosse may very probably be true, and, as he very modestly "bars mistakes," I would by all means tread lightly upon the ashes of the dead, but must say, that there seem to me to be several mistakes in that paper. The gentleman "who declared the substance of it in 1761" I believe to have been *John*, son of *Thomas* Shalcrosse, of Digswell, esq.; for, if Mr. Thomas had been then alive, he would have been, as appears from the paper, 98 years of age. I think I have heard that there was some affinity or consanguinity between that family and Sir Isaac Newton; but many a long year has passed away since I was intimate with some of his relations, who are now all "numbered with the dead," and "I only am left alone to tell" their story. There was a Mr. John Clarke, once partner with Pickering, the grocer in St. James's Street, who was related to the family of Shalcrosse; but I apprehend he is also gone to "that land, from whose bourne no traveller returns." The earl of Selkirk was, I believe, brother to the duke of Hamilton; but it will require more knowledge of genealogy to make out the earl of Dundonald their brother also. The earl of Clarendon, envoy to the court of Hanover, was, if I mistake not, first cousin to the queen, *her uncle's son*. Sir Winwood Most should probably be read *Mowat*, and Sir Humphrey Brigge, Briggess; mistakes easily made by Mr. Jones, who caught the sound of names unknown to him. I always understood the *last* Mr. Shalcrosse to be a very shy and reserved man, and so far answering to the character Mr. J. gives of the Mr. Shalcrosse in his narration.

Yours, &c.

E.

Mr. URBAN,

Oct. 26.

NEVER having received emolument under the government of Warren Hastings, I trust I speak with force and propriety in offering my tribute.

I was in Calcutta when Mr. Hastings left it, and can safely say there was a general gloom over natives as well as Europeans. A father had left us.

You know, Mr. Urban, I am a Rambler. I therefore take the liberty of mentioning an excursion I once took to Calcutta, purposely to sound the natives relative to Mr. Hastings. I procured a paunchway, the humblest of boats that croud the river Hughley; I left white faces for some days, and ordered the boatmen to stop at the villages where they were holding markets. I contrived to purchase trifles at different stalls; and when I had a good number of men about me, threw as much good-nature into my countenance as I could.

My first questions generally went upon the pleasure it gave me to witness such plenty, and particularly congratulating them on seeing so many potatoes for sale. I then remarked what security and happiness they enjoyed under lord Cornwallis, which was agreed to by a respectable Salam to his name. Turning the thought suddenly—*But how did you like Mr. Hastings?* My memory must never forget the joy that beamed on their faces; and many of them saluted to the ground, saying, *he was good above all*.—"What can I say more?"

A RAMBLER.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

An ingenious Correspondent being at present employed in making collections for "The History and Antiquities of St. Leonard Shoreditch and Norton-Falgate;" any communications on that subject will be thankfully accepted, either through the medium of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, or by a private letter to its Editor.

R. O. (whom we thank for his private letter) asks, "What time the late Abbé *McGeoghegan*, author of an History of Ireland, in French, died, and where? is there a monumental inscription over him? was he born in Ireland, or of Irish parents in France? and did he write or print any other works? From the number of learned Emigrants now in England, it is hoped, this may be easily answered.

Μνημόσυλον is under consideration.

The Cottage near Halesowen shall certainly be soon engraved.

Dr. Plot's seat in our next; with Gen. Washington's Letters; ORDINIS MAJORIS; J. P.; T. P.; A LAYMAN; &c. &c.

Mr.

time Magazine (Oct 1957) p. 809

Fig 4

Fig 3

Fig 1

Shannon & Co.

Mr. URBAN, O^B. 1.
TRADITION points out *Hereford House*, of which you have a view in *plate I. fig. 1.*, to have been the residence of the Earl of Essex, beheaded in Queen Elizabeth's reign. It afterwards became the property of Devereux, viscount Hereford, whose family till within these few years resided there. It then became the property of R. Moxon, esq. who was formerly steward to the family; and is now (alas! for human grandeur) converted into a poor-house for the parish of Woodford. It has nothing particularly interesting, inside or out, to recommend it to the Antiquary, except its being the residence of that unfortunate nobleman, whose name stands so conspicuous in History. In the neighbourhood is Herts, the seat of Jervoise Clarke Jervoise, esq. formerly a favourite hunting retreat of King James I.; and Queen Elizabeth's lodge, said to have been her hunting lodge, now the property of — Heatheote, esq. in which was a small but valuable collection of pictures.

WALLBROOK HOUSE (*see plate I. fig. 2.*), after experiencing the common fate at the general conflagration of London in 1666, was the next year re-built by Sir Henry Pollenfen, some time chief justice of the Court of Common Pleas in the reign of King Charles the Second*, on part of its former site, but back farther from the street. It stands on lofty brick arches of exquisite workmanship and great antiquity; so it may with some reason be supposed to have formerly belonged to a religious house dedicated to St. Stephen, especially as the old family vault was, according to the situation of the former building, directly under the dwelling-house, though it now projects some way into the court before under a large archway, now lately opened and converted into a cellar, at the bottom of which is a large stone leading down to the burying-place, which is also arched, and, when struck with the foot, sounds like an empty cask; whence we suppose that the bodies are, by length of time, quite consumed, leaving an almost total vacuum. It is said that, before the church of St. Stephen (to which it adjoins) was re-built, there was, near this

place, on the side of the wall, a stone with this inscription on it:

Who lies here? who dost e ken?
 The family of Pollexfen;
 Who, bee they living, or bee they dead,
 Like theirre own house over theirre head,
 That, whenever theirre Saviour comme,
 They allwaies may bee found at homme.

When the church of St. Stephen was re-built in 1673, John Pollexfen, esq. the then owner of this house, gave the parish a spot of land to make the building uniform; as a consideration for which, the parish built him a new vault under the church near the communion-table, and re-built him his pew. And, that the partiality of the family for resting within their own domain should be in some measure gratified, there is a large Gothic arched door-way into it from the cellar, though there is another way into it by a flight of steps descending from the South aisle of the church; but, from the carelessness of the workmen who new-floored the church, every trace of an inscription is removed, though here the last of the family are buried. There were many of the family who lived in the old house before the fire of London, as no less than four, Sir Hugh de Pollexten, Sir Peter, Sir William, and Sir Henry. They were a very ancient, numerous, and respectable family, though now quite extinct, and flourished for many years in three different branches in Devonshire, viz. at Wembury, which was the oldest, and that to whom this house belonged, at Kitley, near Plympton, since come by marriage into the family of John Bastard, esq. the present member for the county of Devon, who has assumed the name; and at Muddicombe, which branch also ended in a daughter, who married Henry Limbrey, esq. and died without issue*. On the inside of the house there is nothing very remarkable but the mouldings, and a beautiful carved stair-case, the statues

* He is not in any list of law-officers that we have seen. Wood, however, mentions Mr. Henry P. (Fasti, II. 110). EDIT.

GENT. MAG. O^Bserv^r, 1795.

been so fortunate as to find it in any of these counties. Only Risdon mentions Pollexfen, alias Pollen, in a list of gent^l of the county settled at Kitley, which place we cannot find in any *Index Villaris*. Mr. Polwhele has only yet given a view of the house. EDIT.

that the abutments of the surrounding buildings deprive us of the pleasure of contemplating at one view a most correct and elegant front of the Corinthian order, which would do honour to the first architect of the present day. In short, it is now so hemmed in on every side as to be fit only for the purposes of trade, for which it is, both from situation and size, peculiarly adapted. We understand it passed by marriage into the family of Prideaux, of Padstow, in Cornwall; to some branch of which family it now belongs.

Fig. 3. is an arch under a house in Leadenhall-street, nearly opposite Leadenhall-market, part of the remains of the old church formerly on that spot. See vol. XXXVI. p. 56.

Fig. 4. Gules, a chevron between three crosses botoné Or, are the arms of *Robert Rich*, Earl of *Warwick* and *Holland*, between the windows on the first floor, in front of a woollen-draper's in Cloth-fair, in the parish of St. Bartholomew the Great, West Smithfield, said to have been the residence of that nobleman; and they are similar to the arms, &c. on the piers of the gates of Holland house, Kensington. In one of the rooms of the first-floor are the royal arms, before the Union with Scotland, on painted glass.

Fig. 5. Az. an escocheon between four lozenges Arg. impaling, Arg. three lions in pale within a border Az. is on painted glass in a window of Sir Walter Raleigh's house, now the Pied Bull, Islington, supposed to have been the arms of one of his naval companions, as it is ornamented with the *tobacco-plant*, *sea horses*, a *parrot*, and other emblems of their expeditions. For an account of the house, see vol. LXI. p. 17. T. P.

—————
LIFE OF LINNÆUS, FROM MEMOIRS
OF HIM BY STOLVER, LATELY
PUBLISHED.

LINNÆ was the son of a peasant-born village-pastor, who brought up a family in the narrow condition attending that station in the North of Europe. The fondness of young Linnæ for plants, which shewed itself at so early an age as to appear almost instinctive, may readily be derived from the father's taste for horticulture, and for the collection of wild flowers from the woods and fields around his little mansion. The youth was destined for the Church; but, an impatience of con-

finement to studies which he did not relish, and the insuperable attachment to Flora which possessed his mind, frustrated the intentions of his parents. When, in displeasure and despair, they were about to bind him apprentice to a shoemaker, he was rescued by a physician of the neighbouring town, named Rothmann; who, discovering in him the latent fire of genius, took him into his house as a pupil, and probably as an useful domestick, initiated him in medicine, and decided his fate by putting into his hand *Tournefort's Elements of Botany*.

In the 21st year of Linnæ's age he went to the university of Lund. In this place he had the good fortune to ingratiate himself with Stobæus, professor of physick and botany, who took him gratuitously into his family, and gave him access to his museum and library. As he was of a social convivial turn, and was known to sit up late at night, the professor suspected that his vigils passed in cards or romps with the servants. He therefore came suddenly into the young man's apartment at a late hour; when, instead of amusements of that kind, he found him intrenched amid the works of Tournefort, Bauhin, Cæsalpinus, and other great botanists. This discovery, as might be supposed, rendered him a greater favourite with the Professor than before.

The university of Upsal, however, the chief seat of the Swedish Muses, was the great object of his longing; and, notwithstanding the pecuniary difficulties which stood in his way, he accomplished his journey thither in the next year. The medical professors there at that period (1728) were Olaus Rudbeck, jun. and Roberg, both old men, and little inclined to improvement;—but Olaus Celsius, the professor of divinity, was the best botanist in Sweden, and zealous for the science. He was absent for some time after the arrival of Linnæ; and the poor youth, unknown and unpatronized, fell into a lamentable state of indigence. He was glad to accept of a meal, and to wear the cast cloaths of his fellow-students; nay, he even was forced to patch their old shoes with cards and the bark of trees, in order to be able to make his botanical excursions. The mind which possesses energy and resolution enough to rise above such difficulties as these is of the very first class, and may claim praise to which those who are nurtured in the

the lap of ease and prosperity can never establish an equal right. On the return of Celsus, fortune proved more favourable: Linné made himself known to him, engaged his esteem, and obtained free board and lodging in his house; which he in some measure repaid by his services in assisting the Professor in composing his *Hierobotanicon*.

About this time, Vaillant's *Sermo de Structura Florum* falling into the hands of Linné, afforded him the first notions of those sexual distinctions of flowers, which afterward became the groundwork of his celebrated *system*. He pursued the subject with many additional observations, and drew up a manuscript treatise on the sexes of plants. This attempt came to the knowledge of Professor Rudbeck, and gave him such an opinion of the writer, that he took him into his house, and appointed him his assistant lecturer, in 1730, when Linné had completed his 23d year.

On his appointment by the Swedish Academy of Sciences to make a journey of discovery in Lapland, such was the poverty of Sweden, that the sum devoted to this purpose amounted only to 7l. 10s. sterling! He undertook this long and most uncomfortable expedition with all the ardour of an enthusiast; and, during the course of it (from May to the end of October), underwent dangers and difficulties which, accustomed as he was to hardships, exercised all his patience and resolution:—but he returned rich in many undescribed objects of Nature, and in observations on the country and its inhabitants. His diary kept on this tour remains in MS. but the botanical matter was published in two parts of a *Florula Laponica*, inserted in the Swedish Transactions. The plants in this Catalogue were arranged according to his newly-projected sexual system.

Having now acquired some celebrity, he began, in the year 1733, to give lectures on botany, chemistry, and mineralogy, at Upsal; which were well received. The spirit of envy and rivalry, however, instigated Professor Rosen to enforce a statute of the university, which excluded every one, who had not taken his degrees, from the office of a public lecturer. Linné was provoked to shew his resentment in a very unwarrantable manner. He drew his sword on Rosen as he came out of the senate-house, and was with difficulty prevented from running him through the body; nay, he

for some time continued to meditate a bloody revenge, and would probably have executed it, had he not, as he himself related, been diverted from the design by the impression which his mind received one night on waking from a horrid dream. From this anecdote, an idea may be formed of the fiery and resentful temper which, through life, too much characterized the hero of this narrative.

A journey to Dalecarlia with some young nobles, his pupils, was the occasion of his tarrying at the mining town of Fahlun, where he established a kind of college of mineralogy under the auspices of the governor of the province. Here he became acquainted with the daughter of Moræus, a man of eminence, and physician to the province, and with difficulty obtained the father's consent to marry her in three years, if she should remain single till that period. His great object now was to gain a doctor's degree, and to settle in the practice of physick. By the help of his intended bride, he was equipped for a journey to Hardenwyk in Holland, where he meant to graduate.

The travels of Linné to foreign countries form an interesting part of his life. He took his course by Hamburgh to Hardenwyk; at which university he obtained the degree of doctor of physick. For his academical exercise, he defended a new hypothesis concerning the causes of intermitting fevers; one of the principal of which he asserted to be the use of water impregnated with argillaceous particles. His thesis bears the date of June 24, 1735, when he was in his 28th year. Leyden was the next place which he visited; where his great object was to obtain an introduction to Boerhaave. This was no easy matter, as that celebrated man set too high a value on his time to be liberal of it in conferences with strangers:—but the Prospectus of his *Systema Naturæ*, which Linné printed for the first time at Leyden, and presented to Boerhaave, obtained for him the honour which he solicited. The great man appointed an interview at his villa; which succeeded so well for Linné, that the old Professor advised him to give up all thoughts of returning home, and to seek his fortune in Holland. Linné pleaded his disability on account of indigence, and mentioned his design of leaving Leyden the very next day. We are not told that Boerhaave (one of the richest men

in his country) made any effort to detain him. He gave him, however, a letter to Burmann, botanical professor at Amsterdam, which secured him a good reception there; and Burmann conceived so high an opinion of the Swede, that he took him into his house for the purpose of obtaining his help in his description of the plants of Ceylon. Boerhaave farther served Linné very essentially by recommending him to George Clifford, the rich burgomaster and great collector, of Amsterdam, as his house-physician and botanist. Clifford, accordingly, made an exchange with Burmann of a copy of Sloane's History of Jamaica against the Naturalist; and he took Linné home with him to Hartecamp, his villa, and at once raised him to a state of affluence scarcely conceivable by a poor Swede, for he had an appointment of a ~~dup~~ at a day exclusively of board.

The residence in a paradise fraught with treasures from all parts of the globe, together with books, learned company, and good living, must have made Linné the happiest of mortals. He studied, wrote, and extended his fame and principles. An agreeable variation of his employments was a journey to England in 1736, at Clifford's expence, for the purpose of enriching his garden. Sir Hans Sloane was at that time at the head of Natural History in this country; but a warm recommendation of Linné to him from Boerhaave procured him only a cold and common reception. Linné visited Miller at the Chelsea garden, and, after some unpromising attempts, succeeded in inspiring that botanist with a favourable opinion of him. A man of superior knowledge, Dillenius, at Oxford, received him at first with jealousy and dislike, but at last treated him with civility. The botanical garden at Oxford seems to have been what best answered the expectations of the great Swedish botanist in England; and he returned to Hartecamp enriched with many natural treasures, and furnished with new connexions, which proved of subsequent utility to him.

Linné now proceeded with renewed spirit and confidence in his great plan of botanical reform; and he gave to the world his first edition of the *Genera Plantarum* in the beginning of 1737. In this, the *sexual system* was displayed in its complete state; and he arranged, according to the same method, the

Hortus Cliffortianus and the *Flora Laponica*, which both appeared in that year. The reputation which he gained by these works did not prevent his becoming a prey to melancholy; the true cause of which was a longing after his own country, and for the sight of his intended bride. Having resided a while in Leyden with Van Royen, whom he aided in forming a new system of botany, he visited Paris, where he met with a polite reception, and was admitted a corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences. France, however, was not yet prepared for exchanging the system of her own Tournefort and Vaillant for that of the Swede. From this country he took his departure by sea for Sweden, where he arrived in September, 1738.

It was only in occasional criticisms and reviews of the works of Linné that Haller publicly appeared as his opponent; and he was more habitually his friend, correspondent, and admirer. Their friendship, however, was interrupted, and at length terminated, by jealousies and bickerings; in which the pride and petulance of Linné seem fully as much to blame as the more stately self-consequence of Haller. Professor Heister was a more bitter and much less respectable antagonist; and he spirited up one of his pupils, Siegesbeck, to fall on Linné in a manner that only exposed his own ignorance and presumption. It was a temporary triumph for Heister, that, after unsuccessfully attacking the sexual system, he could adduce a small publication of John Henry Burkhard, a German physician, dated 1702, in which a hint is given of the possibility of forming an arrangement of plants according to the differences of their parts of generation:—but Linné could prove that he never saw this obscure performance; and, if he had, it could have detracted little from his merit, that another had *slightly suggested* a plan which he had *brought to execution*. Many respectable names, however, appear as opponents of the new system; among whom may be mentioned Klein, Crantz, Alston, Camper, Pontedera, Spalanzani, Adanson, and the illustrious Buffon. In his own country, Linné had a declared and acrimonious adversary in the great mineralogist Wallerius. In order to refute the aspersions of this philosopher, he printed a small anonymous work, intitled, *Orbis eruditi Judicium de Car. Linnæi M. D. scriptis*, in which he drew
a sketch

a sketch of his life and writings, and published all the testimonies in his favour given by men of eminence in various parts of Europe; the substance of which is transcribed in Stoever's Life of him. This was a dignified, though perhaps an ostentatious, mode of silencing attacks; more to his honour, however, than the method which he is here said to have taken in order to mark his sense of gratitude and of resentment toward foreign botanists—which was, by affixing the names of his friends on beautiful and valuable plants, and those of his enemies on the ugly and noxious. Here was a display of that littleness of mind which mixed itself with his great qualities; and the temptation, thus to abuse the assumed botanical privilege of naming new plants after persons, justifies, in our opinion, Haller's objections against that common practice.

His botanical honours had not done much in preparing the way to medical practice; and his prospects at first were so little encouraging, that, had not a letter from Haller come to hand in reasonable time, in which that eminent person proposed in the most friendly manner to resign to him his own professorship of botany at Gottingen, Sweden would probably have lost the honour and advantage of Linné's future residence. Some fortunate cases, however, brought him into notice; and a lucky prescription for a cough became so fashionable as to give him an introduction at Court. Count Tessin declared himself the patron of Linné, and obtained for him the post of physician to the admiralty. This success also gained him the hand of his bride, after a probation of five years.

The death of Olaus Rudbeck at Upsal made a vacancy in the botanical chair at that university; and Linné's great wish was to succeed to this post. His first application was unsuccessful; and Rosen, his old antagonist, was the person elected. This disappointment was softened by the choice which the Swedish diet made of Linné to take a tour, accompanied by subordinate Naturalists, through some of the least known provinces of the kingdom, in order to promote useful knowledge and improvement. On his return from this agreeable and reputable mission, another professorship at Upsal, that of physick and anatomy, became vacant; and, it being conferred on him, he removed thither with his family in September, 1741, and assumed his public functions.

Soon afterward, Rosen and he, reflecting that they were each in the wrong place, made an amicable exchange of professorships with universal consent; and, from the beginning of 1742, Linné occupied that station, which he rendered so honourable to himself, and so useful to the university. His first care was to re-establish and improve the botanical garden, which had fallen into lamentable decay. He was in fact the new creator of it; and, by his interest and assiduity, it became one of the most celebrated of the public repositories of plants. Since his death, however, it has been much improved; and a particular account of its antient and present state is given in the text and notes of this work. A cabinet of natural curiosities was likewise formed at Upsal by Linné, aided by the patriotic munificence of Count Gyllemborg, chancellor of the university.

Linné was now thoroughly engaged in his academical functions. Besides botany, he lectured on Natural History in general, the *Materia Medica*, dietetics, and the distinction of diseases; and students flocked to hear him. He was employed in two more exploratory tours in his own country; to West Gothland in 1746, and to Schonen in 1749; and he published a complete *Flora and Fauna of Sweden*. Honours, both foreign and domestic, accumulated on him; of which one of the most singular and flattering was that of having a medal struck with his effigy at the expence of four Swedish nobles. He obtained the title of *Archiatre* (dean of the college of physicians); and thus his father, who had destined him for a shoe-maker, saw his son raised to honours and dignities famous throughout Europe, and in possession of an immortal name!

He arranged and described the cabinet of Count Tessin, and various royal museums. He made an important discovery respecting the *tænia*, proving that it partakes of the nature of the polype, and that each joint is a separate animal. He found out the art of making pearls; but, though it is certain that he imagined he had made this discovery, and that great public expectations were raised from it, yet it does not appear that his project ever was brought to practice. Various new observations respecting the physiology of plants resulted from his farther enquiries; particularly that plants undergo a nocturnal change analagous to sleep in animals.

In 1751, he published a view of his whole system, together with those of the principal botanists who preceded him, in a work intitled *Philosophia Botanica*, which displayed his ingenuity and talent for method and arrangement in the most striking manner.

His capital work, the *Species Plantarum*, first appeared in 1753, and exhibited such a catalogue of vegetables as the world had not before seen. Besides the vast number of new species from all quarters of the globe which it contained, it presented his most useful invention of *trivial names*, by which the language of botany obtained an unspeakable advantage in point of facility and distinctness. His reputation was daily more and more extended through foreign countries, bringing him continual accessions of curiosities for the botanical garden and museum, and procuring to him the most honourable invitations from the distant capitals of Madrid and Petersburg; both which he declined in favour of his native land. Indeed, he had reason to be satisfied with the respect paid to him at home; for, the new order of the Polar Star was conferred on him in 1753; and, in 1757, he received a patent by which he was raised to the rank of the hereditary nobility of the kingdom.

The services which Linné rendered to zoology and mineralogy were certainly considerable, though he was much less a legislator in those branches of Natural History than in botany. In mineralogy, particularly, the aid of chemistry has produced discoveries which have thrown the Linnean classification far behind. The last labours of Linné in botany were the supplements published in 1767 and 1771, and the accounts of single plants transmitted to him after 1774. During the whole course of this latter period of his life, he was receiving numerous testimonies of respect from learned and academical bodies, which now acquired more honour than they could confer by the association of such a name to their lists of members. In 1763, he had the satisfaction of obtaining the appointment of his son as assistant to him in the botanical chair, with the promise of his succeeding to it when it should become vacant. His wife's fortune, and the emoluments of his professorship, made him comparatively a rich man; and he was enabled to indulge himself in the purchase of a villa near Upsal, which be-

came his usual summer retreat during the last fifteen years of his life. His correspondences were greater than any other learned man of the North; and a list of 150 persons, of various countries, is given by Schroeder, with whom he held an epistolary commerce. It is to be lamented that the enviable circumstances of his life did not accompany him to the last scene. His mind and body both lingered under a gradual decline. In 1774 the first shock was given by an apoplectic stroke; from which, however, he recovered so far as to resume his public functions. A renewal of it in 1776 irreparably ruined the fabric, and reduced him to a state of absolute childhood, attended with severe sufferings; from which he was released by an easy death on Jan. 10, 1778, in the 71st year of his age.

Charles Linné, jun. was a person whose name would probably never have been heard had he not been the son of the great Linné. He arrived, by dint of habit and application, to some eminence in Natural History; but he pursued his studies merely as a task, and without a spark of the ardour and enthusiasm which inspired his father. The coldness and reserve of his temper were augmented by the unworthy treatment which he experienced from his mother, who was one of those unnatural parents who seem actually to have *bated* their children; and the father was considerably blameable in permitting her injustice, and in even receiving a bias from it. Charles, who appears to have been a worthy character, and possessed of the affectionate regard of his intimates, died unmarried in November, 1783, in the 42d year of his age; and with him ended the male line of the Swedish Naturalist. The widow and some daughters of Linné are still living.

Mr. URBAN,

Bairb, OÆ. 2.

IN Dr. Samuel Parr's pamphlet in answer to Dr. Coombe, he has touched upon some Literary Characters with a matterly hand; but, as party-prejudices may be imagined to have influenced his pen in some instances, you may not wish to give extracts of all of them indiscriminately.

The character, however, of Dr. Bennet, lately bishop of Cork, but now of Cloyne, is a literary tribute due to a man not only of the first attainments but of the mildest complexion of manners; and by inserting it in your widely-circulated

lated Miscellany you would oblige a great many of your provincial readers, who cannot possibly have an opportunity of reading the learned treatise in which it first appeared. This, Mr. Urban, is a compliment I am sure you will be ready to pay to distinguished merit, and can offend no one, as the Bishop is so happy as to count no enemies in life.

Yours, &c. A. B. R.

* * * *The article recommended is so honourable to all the parties, that we have great pleasure in complying with our Correspondent's request.*

"Among the Fellows of Emanuel College who endeavoured to shake Mr. Homer's resolution, and to preserve for him his academical rank, there was one man, whom I cannot remember without feeling that all my inclination to commend, and all my talents for commendation, are disproportionate to his merit. From habits not only of close intimacy, but of early and uninterrupted friendship, I can say, that there is scarcely one Greek or Roman author of eminence in verse or prose, whose writings are not familiar to him. He is equally successful in combating the difficulties of the most obscure, and catching, at a glance, the beauties of the most elegant. Though I could mention two or three persons who have made a greater proficiency than my friend in philosophical learning, yet, after surveying all the intellectual endowments of all my literary acquaintance, I cannot name the man whose taste seems to me more correct and more pure, or whose judgement upon any composition in Greek, Latin, or English, would carry with it higher authority to my mind.

"To those discourses which, when delivered before an academical audience, captivated the young and interested the old, which were argumentative without formality, and brilliant without guinefs, and in which the happiest selection of topics was united with the most luminous arrangement of matter, it cannot be unsafe for me to pay the tribute of my praise, because every hearer was an admirer, and every admirer will be a witness. As a tutor, he was unwearied in the instruction, liberal in the government, and anxious for the welfare, of all who were entrusted to his care. The brilliancy of his conversation, and the suavity of his manners, were the more endearing, because they were united with qualities of a higher order; because in morals he was correct without moroseness, and because in religion he was serious without bigotry. From the retirement of a college, he stepped at once into the circle of a court; but he has not been dazzled by its glare, nor tainted by its corruptions. As a prelate, he does honour to the gratitude of a patron who was once his pupil, and to the dignity of a station where, in his wise and honest judge-

ment upon things, great duties are connected with great emoluments. If, from general description, I were permitted to descend to particular detail, I should say, that in one instance he exhibited a noble proof of generosity, by refusing to accept the legal and customary profits of his office from a peasant bending down under the weight of indigence and exaction. I should say, that, upon another occasion, he did not suffer himself to be irritated by perverse and audacious opposition; but, blending mercy with justice, spared a misguided father for the sake of a distressed dependent family, and provided, at the same time, for the instruction of a large and populous parish, without pushing to extremes his episcopal rights when invaded, and his episcopal power when defied. While the English Universities produce such scholars, they will indeed deserve to be considered as the nurseries of Learning and Virtue. While the Church of Ireland is adorned by such prelates, it cannot have much to fear from that spirit of restless discontent and excessive refinement which has lately gone abroad. It will be instrumental to the best purposes by the best means. It will gain flesh security and fresh lustre from the support of wise and good men. It will promote the noblest interests of society, and uphold, in this day of peril, the sacred cause of true Religion.

"Sweet is the refreshment afforded to my soul by the remembrance of such a scholar, such a man, and such a friend, as Dr. William Bennet, Bishop of Cork."

Mr. URBAN, B—y, Suffolk, Sept. 17.

I AM a man aged sixty-five. From early habits of retirement great part of my life has been spent in a library; this seclusion I have found particularly agreeable on account of a certain invariability of temper, which renders me, in some measure, unfit for the compliances society exacts. When Folly or Vanity become intrusive, I know not how to wear a smile. To expand the mind, seems to be the object of conversation; when this design is impeded, Common Sense tells that an intercourse with those who thus disappoint the end of society should be laid aside. Many difficulties, nevertheless, attend the doing so; that such is the case, I have at present reason to lament. About three months ago I was induced, by the persuasion of a neighbour, to add my name to a dozen others, who determined on holding a weekly club in the town I inhabit. A reasonable degree of civility and a right to expect in one's companions, and that they should likewise be possessors of those organs which render a valuable con-

the communication of ideas. How then, Mr. Urban, can I accommodate myself to the company into which I am now initiated? One of the gentlemen of our club has so strong an impediment in his speech, that what he utters is nearly as unintelligible to my ears as the Cherokee language would be; another of our members (by name Mr. Twilight), from short-sightedness, commits mistakes that not only produce much confusion, but oblige us to listen to the repetition of apologies, which interrupt the conversation as much as the *blunders* that give rise to them. *Both*, however, are easier to endure than the infirmity of Mr. Obtuse: for many years his ears have been defective; but, within these last three months, so far from serving as the channels of intelligence, they convey to him false intelligence of all that passes. This creates much perplexity: we find Mr. Obtuse disputing opinions that accord with his *own*, and acquiescing to *those* which directly contradict the positions he has advanced. This is not all; he is sometimes disposed for that kind of wit which consists in a *retort* on the last speaker. Ill-applied *repartie* then breaks-in on sober dialogue, and grave narration is mutilated by misplaced *pleasantry*. On these occasions, feeling something disturbed, I quit my seat. On doing so at our last club, I found myself placed near two young men, who, from their time of life, I could not consider as companions; nevertheless I addressed them on the topick of the day, and was led (I know not how) to mention the French Revolution. Living, as I have done, Mr. Urban, retired from the world, I was ignorant that there exists, at the present period, a set of men whom we may style Philosophical Politicians. Of this number was the young gentleman I am mentioning. The atrocities committed in France appeared to excite in him neither wonder nor abhorrence; assuming an instructive tone, he told me that I did not sufficiently consider that, the French Nation being but lately freed from despotism, and emerged (as it were) from the shades of Night into the regions of Day, they were confounded by the transition. When the effects of so sudden a change were removed, he assured me, I should see a bright illumination diffusing itself through Europe. This new *light* not suiting my opticks, nor wishing to receive any farther instruction from my juvenile preceptor, I closed the dialogue, and addressed the

other young man who sat near me. Knowing he had been intended for the commercial line, I enquired whether he had obtained a situation suitable to that purpose. By his reply I soon discovered that, instead of having applied to the art of book-keeping, odes, sonnets, and elegies, had been his study; nay, that he had gone so far as to have thrown together some preparatory scenes for a tragedy. "You, sir," said he, "being conversant with books, could perhaps furnish me with additional materials, serving to heighten the intended catastrophe." Not feeling, by any means, inclined to forward Mr. Buskin's poetical propensity, I informed him that my reading lay in a very opposite track from his; and that, so far from searching for imaginary sorrows, a man of my years found quite enough to do in fencing against *real calamity*. 'Sir,' said this son of the Muses, 'will you do me the favour of pointing out what are the incidents which, in your esteem, *most* excite the passions, and are best calculated for a display of the *pathetic*?' I told him that I did not keep a table of weights and measures for the evils of life, and that *those* that were least-noticed were often the hardest to endure, as I could instance in my own case, having lately suffered much in consequence of a fall from my horse. The accident was aggravated by having happened in an unfrequented part of the country, where no assistance could be had but by traversing, on one side, a road which led over mountains, or, on the other, a marsh, rendered almost impassable by an unusual swell of waters. Here Mr. Buskin's imagination was struck with a dramatic parallel. 'Sir,' said he, 'You have to speak of most disastrous chances,

Of moving accidents, by flood and field;
And, in the progress of your history,
Can tell of antres vast, and deserts idle,
Rough quarries, and hills whose heads touch
heaven.'

The dislocation of my shoulder-bone (for such the accident proved) had not, as I *conceived*, the smallest resemblance to any thing poetical; but, if Mr. Buskin perceived the analogy, he was (I informed him) welcome to amuse himself with it; mean time I would, with his leave, seek discourse with some person less acquainted with the fields of Parnassus. Well assured that Mr. Twilight had not the smallest inclination to explore them, by that gentleman I proposed to seat myself; on telling him that

I was

I was going to do so, he conceived that the chair I was removing for that purpose was intended for himself, and immediately took possession of it. By the same confusion in his opticks he presently mistook my snuff-box for his own, and put it into his pocket. This I endured patiently; but when, on rising to stir the fire, he apprehended my walking-cane, which stood near the chimney, to be the poker, and was preparing to use it as such, my temper was, I own, something disturbed; I therefore called for my hat, and walked home, resolving, unless the following conditions are accepted, to withdraw my name from the club:

ART. I. That Mr. Placid, the philosophical politician, in reviewing the events which have taken place in France, content himself with setting aside the laws of *Religion* and *Equity*, without requiring others to do the same; that he keep for his own use the *new standard* by which he judges things; consequently, that others be not expected to discern that the present period is *blessed* by the *triumphs* of *Freedom* and the *sun-shine* of *Reason*.

II. That Mr. Buskin be prohibited all poetical allusions. If, for example, he have occasion to describe the height of a mountain, or the width of a river, he abstain from the mention of Mount Olympus in one case, and from the waves of the Propontic Sea in the other; that plain prose be his language, forbearing *rhyme*, *blank verse*, *metaphor*, and *simile*.

III. Respecting Mr. Obtuse, I have to require, that as often as he shall be disposed for argument (by some means that shall be hereafter devised), he acquaint himself which *are* and which *are not* his *opponents*, so that he endeavour to confute those *only* who *disagree* with him.

IV. The case of Mr. Twilight admitting of no cure, the sole relief to be obtained is from an optician; be it therefore enjoined that this gentleman furnish himself with a pair of the best spectacles that can be purchased, and that on no account he appear at our meetings without them.

V. With respect to Mr. Stammer, the gentleman troubled with an impediment in his utterance, I would wish it to be recommended to him, that he speak as *little* as possible, that the sentences be short, avoiding all *circumlocution*, and chiefly composed of monosyllables.

Through the channel of your publication, Mr. Urban, I shall hope for the president's answer; unless conformable to my wishes, my name will be immediately withdrawn from the club. S. G.

GENT. MAG. October, 1795.

Mr. URBAN,

Sept. 28.

HAVING been, more than forty years ago, a Soph, I mean a Cantab. Soph, it will not surprize you to be informed, that the account given by some of your correspondents* of what is saying and doing in that seat of the Muses should have afforded me much entertainment, because reviving in my mind conversations that passed in my blithsome days, and the then manner of a community *cujus pars parva fui*. The same motive will not, I am persuaded, prompt the great majority of your readers to be equally solicitous for a continuance of these local topics; but, supposing you not to be apprehensive that they have had a surfeit of them, may I be favoured with a column or two on the subject? Of this, however, be assured, that if you light your pipe with my MS. before its contents have been under your types, I shall not be offended; but, should you comply with my request, my purpose is to attempt to trace the origin and meaning of one of the peculiar appellations of those Cambridge students who are not Graduates, and to notice three denominations appropriated to the other side. For, out of Cambridge it may not be known that, heretofore, any prefix of respect, even *Doctor* or *Sir*, was not allowable to a member who was not a Bachelor of Arts, unless he was a Fellow commoner; though perhaps, in this more polite age, a gip or a bed maker, the cook or the butler, may practise a civility of address, when speaking to or of the young gentlemen by whom they are chiefly maintained.

A Cantab. is mistaken in his conjecture, that a Bachelor of Arts, or a Harry Soph, as such, may dine with the Fellows. At least this indulgence *was* not granted, except to those who had the long purse of a Fellow-commoner, and who chose to pay largely for this gratification. I use the term *was* with reference to days of yore, because *then* in the little old house of which I was a scholar, and I believe in every other college, students without rank had not any familiar convivial intercourse with the "Fellows of infinite jest and most ex-

* Vol. LXIV. p. 1084, and vol. LXV. p. 118, under the signature of "An Enemy to all Ambiguity;" and *ibid.* p. 20, signed "A Cantab." See also pp. 107, 118, 126, 272, 299.

cellent fancy." Alas! for, after so long an interval, I write it with regret, I was not, whilst B. A. permitted to be within the hearing of "those flashes of merriment which used to set *their* table (and eke combination) in a roar."

Not very lucky, as I conceive, is A Cantab. in his guess that *Harry* Soph and *Errant* Soph are synonymous. *Errant* is an epithet depreciating and contemptuous, and, consequently, unmerited by those who are certainly not reprehensible if inclination or interest occasion their proceeding in Law or Physick rather than in Arts. Besides, *errant*, as being derived from a Latin word, does not so well compound with a Greek word; and I am therefore for preferring a Greek adjunct, if one that is apt can be found. *Απα, utique, nempe; verily, surely, for certain*, I will submit to the consideration of A Cantab. and to An Enemy to all Obscurity; and freely do I consent that the eminent Archæologists he mentions shall be the umpires, though I have not the pleasure of knowing, or the honour of being known to, e'er a one of the trio. It may, however, be proper for me to suggest, that, after a student has, for twelve months, been deemed a Soph, he ought, in candour and in justice, to be declared A SOPH INDEED; and that, as I imagine, there is not much difficulty to shew when, and by what means, the change of *Απα* to *Harry* might arise.

In the 16th century, as is well known, custom had established a faulty and preposterous manner of pronouncing several of the Greek vowels and diphthongs; and, if a Regius Professor could wilfully and deliberately, from the chair, sound *ι, η, υ, ει, υι*, as *ιωτα*, is it at all improbable that a stripling, in the volubility of common chat, should for *α* utter *υ*? and, from the like cause, might not *Harry* have been substituted for *Απα*, and the corruption be heedlessly continued? That students at an university, however juvenile, should talk Greek to one another cannot be thought an *outré* supposition in an age when the ladies could readily converse in that language.

With regard to the condition of a *Non Ens*, that he is "one forsooth who had not yet been matriculated," the avowed foe to all ambiguity was misinformed. I can bear witness that I was called a *Non Ens* for several weeks after I had sworn to observe all the university laws and ordinances; though I must

own it appeared to me rather strange that such an oath should be required of a lad who was ignorant of every statute, and who was repeatedly told, by his co-students, that he was Nobody, as not having an academical existence. The fact was, and I suppose still is, that a person admitted after the commencement in July is called a *Non Ens* to the day in January in which the Questionists of the year become Bachelors of Arts elect, and change their gown, when he obtains the appellation of A Freshman; touching which word I shall only remark its being a word that has not in it a mixture of Greek or Latin, or a corruption of either. The Freshman's year being expired, the next distinctive appellation conferred is *A Soph Mor*; and concerning its etymology and its sense I have a surmise to propose.

Qu. Is not *Mor* an abbreviation of the Greek *Μορια*? and might not this quaint title have been introduced at a time when the *Encomium Moria*, the Praise of Folly, of Erasmus, was so generally read, that ten editions of it speedily issued from the press? It is worthy of notice, that, near the beginning of this admirable treatise, the word *υπεροφως*, *foolishly wise*, occurs; and it is obvious that *Soph Mor* is only a transposition of the word, with a curtailing of the former part of it. And what wonder is it that the best school scholars, after residing among the learned little more than half a term, should retain some simpleness? Fortunate would it be if, by an accumulation of degrees, all folly was put away, which the wag Erasmus certainly did not judge to have been always the case. For, he speaks of a famous or vain-glorious theologue, though from prudence he suppresses his name, that the Doctor he had in his mind might not personally be styled Graculus rather than Græculus. But, the more clearly to explain his position, in the illustrative print annexed, a Doctor in his robes, with a book open, is exhibited as delivering a lecture to, or in earnest talk with, Folly "at full length" and dressed in character.—But it is time to finish my scroll, lest some of your readers should hint that a cap with bells will fit the head of your humble servant. However, before I drop my pen, I beg leave, as an apology for its playfulness, to cite a line from a writer who was not a simpleton. Horace, the delight of all who can read him, has maintained "*Dulce est Desipere in loco*;" and captious in the
extreme

extreme must be the Soph, Soph-Mor, Junior-Soph, Ara-Soph, or Graduate of the highest order, who will not allow that there are times and occasions in which it is pleasing to be

OTHERWISE.

Mr. URBAN, *Hastings, Sept. 23.*

IT is always amusing, though sometimes rather provoking, to see how easily people are misled. When a man wants a tid-bit, and cannot get it, any story, however unfounded or improbable, that pretends to account for his disappointment, is readily and implicitly believed. Your correspondent R. B. (p. 633) says, "*It is well known* that all the fishermen at Rye, Hastings, Folkstone, &c. are under *contract* to send all the fish they catch to the London market." I live at Hastings, Mr. Urban, and assure you, that this fact, so *well known* to your correspondent, is utterly *unknown* here. The fishermen of this place are under no contract whatever, but bring their fish fairly to market, and sell them publicly upon the beach to the highest bidder, *wholesale*; mackarel by the hundred; herrings by the hundred, or last, according to the quantity taken; trawl-fish, *i. e.* soles, plaice, &c. in general by the lump; and whittings by the score. They are bought by a set of people who go under the local denomination of *Ripiers*, some of whom deal in the large way, and send off several two-horse cart-loads to London; while others, of smaller abilities, load only a single horse, an ass, or their own backs, and reach no farther than the neighbouring towns and villages. The fishermen, a hardy, honest race, as industrious and laborious as any in the kingdom, though not under contract, are said to be often under the lash of combination, under the galling necessity of selling their hard-earned cargoes for very low and inadequate prices. What Mr. R. B. can mean by "getting fish only when the boats are becalmed," I am at a loss to guess, unless he lives on the banks of the Thames, below London bridge; for no fish are taken here in a calm; without wind, our boats can neither go to sea nor catch fish when at sea: so that, if the boats are becalmed here, no fish are to be got by any body. This, Mr. Urban, is the true state of things relating to the fishery *here*; and, as far as I can learn, it is nearly the same at every fishing-place along the Kentish and Sussex

coasts*. Much has been said and written about monopolizing, ingrossing, &c.; but nothing that I have met with yet is by a person thoroughly informed and a competent master of the subject. The fact is, I suspect, that the only persons qualified to give us a good account of the matter are too deeply interested in the trade to discover the mysteries of it. London is certainly a great *devourer*; it is the monster with a great belly, that devours every thing; nay, that bids fair, as some croaking speculators tell us, to devour the very heart-blood of the country; while others, seemingly not less profound, assert the direct contrary; and assure us it is the grand spring that puts our whole political body in motion; that, directly or indirectly, has been the cause of all the vast exertions in industry and arts, and of all the great improvements that have been made in agriculture from one end of the kingdom to the other. But these are speculations beyond my depth; I can only say to them, with honest old Sir Roger de Coverly, that "much may be said on both sides." Every body knows that it is the *best market* in the kingdom; and, while it is so, every product of the country will be drawn into it, *from a certain distance*, which, *at times*, must be a disadvantage and annoyance to every untrading country housekeeper that lives within its vortex.

R. B. will find his opinion, relating to the annual produce of wheat, confirmed by the perusal of some excellent "*Traacts on the Corn Trade*," published in 1766. But has he not overlooked the principal cause of the extraordinary consumption, which seems the necessary consequence of the increased population of the kingdom? of which increase I have not the least doubt, and hope soon to see undeniable evidence produced. I beg leave to add my feeble voice, Mr. Urban, to that of the many thousands who approve your labours; and am, &c. R. W.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept. 30.*

I CANNOT refuse myself the pleasure of acknowledging my obligations to FRONTINUS for his immediate attention with regard to the Roman towns. I am very sorry that I have not the honour of his acquaintance, that I might state to him, by a private letter, my reasons for not being yet convinced, by his arguments, as to *Camalodunum*. But, as

* At Brighthelmstone, soles, turbot, &c. are sold by the pound.

that is not in my power, I wish to give them through the medium of your Miscellany, that, if they should be found not satisfactory, I may not insert them in a work upon Antoninus, which I have some hopes of soon laying before the publick. He does not think Maldon could be *Camalodunum*, as it is only 38 miles from London; which does not answer to the distances in the fifth and ninth Iters of Antoninus. The same town does not appear to be mentioned in both Iters. In the fifth, the town *Colonia* can scarce be doubted but it means Colchester. And, if *Camalodunum* is supposed to be Maldon, its direct distance from London can form no objection, according to the numbers of the ninth Iter, because wherever *Canonium* is looked for (Canewdon perhaps), a considerable circuit must be made to return to London by *Cesaromagus*. But, secondly, there are no walls, Roman bricks or coins, at Maldon, except two of the latter. Nor can I hear of any such antiquities discovered at Gloucester, the undoubted *Gleum*, nor Doncaster, the *Danum* of the Itinerary, one altar only excepted, found at the last town a very few years ago. But Maldon has produced two coins, and has a Roman camp very near it. That Colchester was a Roman town, called *Colonia*, I do not dispute; but that it was *Camalodunum Colonia* I cannot think, either with Ravennas, or Richard who most likely copied it from him. The arguments which weigh with me as to Maldon are, that it retains so much of its antient name, agreeable to the manner of several other towns mentioned in this work; a very fair proof, where the distance and antiquities found agree with it. The distance from *Venta Icen* (Castor), through *Stowagus* (Stowmarket), and *Combretonium* (Stratford on Stour), is entirely in favour of Maldon. Both Dion and Tacitus mention fearful fights seen in the æstuary of the Thames, before the destruction of this colony by the Queen of the Iceni; which intimates its situation very near that æstuary; a circumstance that must give Maldon a preference to Colchester. The authority of Richard of Cirencester I cannot accept as any proof in this matter. His Itinerary, he expressly says, he composed himself from the work of a certain Roman General, *ex fragmentis a quodam Duce Romano posteritati relatis*; and he takes some merit to himself for having altered that work, as he hopes, for the

better, by the assistance of Ptolemy and other authors. That Antoninus was this *Dux Romanus* is highly probable, because the whole *Iter Britanniarum* is ingrafted into Richard's Itinerary, except eleven or twelve towns out of 113; and the series of the towns appears broken and altered exactly according to the ingenious Monk's own description.—Richard mentions the province *Valentia*, and adds the title *Augusta* to *Londinium*; names not known till late in the Empire, according to Marcellinus and others. *Camalodunum* and *ad Sturiam* are not the only towns where Richard appears as a commentator on Antoninus. *Pontibus* he calls *Eibraete*, and no doubt means Bray, *Bonium Banchorium*, supposing Banchor the true situation of it. And *Clausentum* he places at Southampton. In all these towns he is probably mistaken, as the numbers are directly against him, and lead to towns much more likely to be the true towns. He is more happy in placing *Regnum* at Chichester, and is the first author who has done so. On these accounts, I am willing to allow this writer the praise of great ingenuity, and an acquaintance with the antient geography of this island; but I cannot persuade myself, that any opinion, which rests solely on his authority, deserves more credit than is due to any other modern author. The map recommended by *Incompertus* has been in my thoughts some time. I have already collected the names of near five hundred towns where Roman antiquities have been discovered, besides the Itinerary towns. This catalogue I hope to increase yet considerably; and I purpose, if I can find time, to arrange the whole in a map. No single hand can be expected to make such a map perfect; but it may form a foundation for the new discoveries and collections of others.

Yours, &c.

T. R.

Mr. URBAN,

OR. 2.

IN your last, p. 716, J. P. says, "I do not recollect in the course of my general reading to have met with any book wherein mention is made of an architect;" and that the names of eminent painters are preserved, while architects are consigned to oblivion. I beg leave to inform him, that this is not altogether exact. Mr. Fitzgerald has, in his lately-published fifth volume of his Artist's Repository, mentioned several, though succinctly; and that many may be seen in *Le Vite de' piu celebri Architetti*.

Architetti, Roma, 1768; a quarto, of above 400 pages; in which work complaint is made of the paucity of early English architects whose names are known. In fact, till lately, eminent English artists of all kinds were not numerous; and this, I suppose, may account for the want of a regular history of them. Mr. Pope (a poet) has certainly "celebrated" Inigo Jones as an architect; and it may be hoped that, at some time, a history of English architects may be a respectable performance.

Yours, &c.

□.

Mr. URBAN,

Sept. 29.

OBSERVING lately in your Magazine some remarks on canals by Viator, p. 632, and particularly on a canal now cutting from Walsall to Lichfield; I am desired, by a proprietor and manager of the said canal, to request you will be candid enough to print the following reply to such remark, which would have been sent sooner had such remark been sooner observed. I have also to request, that you will print the observations that follow upon that canal, and upon canals in general.

If your correspondent meant his remark as an attack upon the conductors and managers of the said canal, he has been unfortunate enough to attack them in a very strong part. The bridge at Pipe-hill is not only a piece of good workmanship, but remarkably commodious and convenient for passage, and that in spite of great natural difficulties; for, the canal is here carried under the bottom of a deep ravine, or rocky hollow-way, which hollow-way was upon a considerable declivity; yet the bridge is built of the usual height above the canal, and the declivity of the road scarcely altered. The road also, which before was there springy and wet, is completely drained by the canal, and its surface rendered perfectly dry. Great attention too was paid in keeping the road as convenient as possible during the building of the bridge, and in dispatching that work. The road between Walsall and Lichfield is four times crossed by this canal; and I believe every candid person will admit, that such crossing is effected without doing the road any injury, or at all obstructing the passage on the said road, except for a short time during the erection of the bridges: and in all extensive public works some small temporary inconvenience may be expected,

This canal, which, taken together in all its parts, is denominated the Wyrley and Essington canal and extension, passes through a line of country deemed impracticable for navigation by Brindley, after an actual survey taken by himself. It commences at Wolverhampton; and, when the design is completed, will, in a level canal of 24 miles in extent, unite a number of very extensive mines of coal and lime, lying at considerable distances, with the said town, and with each other, without any lockage (though there is lockage to the Essington colliery, and also from the said long level to the Coventry canal). These mines, from the nature of the country and state of the roads, were inaccessible by land-carriage. This canal passes near five miles over waste lands, rendering the improvement of several thousand acres of such land highly eligible, which before would scarcely have paid for it, also through large tracts of inclosed land in an unimproved state, to which may now be introduced lime of the best quality, or town manure, in any quantity. This canal is upon one of the highest navigable levels in the island, the 24 miles level being upwards of 500 feet perpendicular above the level of the sea, and the Essington colliery branch upwards of 360 feet. Besides the above minerals, the country on the line of this canal abounds with extensive beds of ironstone.

I believe it would not be difficult to demonstrate that, in many situations (particularly in mining countries), a navigable canal is the first of all possible improvements, as it tends to bringing to the highest degree of perfection agriculture, mines, manufacture, and commerce. But it may be sufficient, in the present instance, to name the effects that have been produced by canals in Staffordshire, where the cutting of them commenced about 30 years ago.

The canals of Staffordshire cut within the last 30 years, or thereabouts, are upwards of 200 miles in length; they have cost 500,000*l.*; and, with their concomitant extension of mining, manufactures, and commerce, have added at least a million to the capital of the county, and 100,000*l.* *per annum* to its income: the population of the county has been in consequence greatly increased; I believe in that time the increase has been little less than 100,000. The improvement and extent of the potteries

potteries was almost wholly owing to the convenience of water-conveyance. Birmingham had never so rapidly increased but from the convenience of supplying it by water with weighty articles; and the increase of population near the canal, thence to Wolverhampton, has been in many places, equally rapid, and from the same cause; and in many other places very great, though in a less proportion. A canal is a very great advantage to an unimproved country, by opening communications and introducing manures. The lands near the Staffordshire canals have been greatly improved and rapidly advanced in value by their means, and by the consequent increase of trade. Much has been said about the waste of land in cutting canals. But this is surely idle and unfounded; about four acres *per* mile are taken by a canal, which, under proper regulations, would be worth an equal value as a fishery; and the means furnished of improving fifty times the quantity, to say nothing of the saving of horses; for, one horse upon a canal will do the business of 50 in waggons. But this saving is not felt here, owing to the prodigious increase of mining and commerce; which, if it were to be carried on by land-carriage, would now employ horses enough to eat up the whole landed produce of the district.

*A Friend to the Improvement
of his Country.*

SPECIMENS OF CRITICISM.

SIMPLICITY of style and sentiment has always been commended by those who love to see Poetry speaking in the unaffected modesty of Nature, rather than in the more showy but less pleasing refinement of Art. The four elegies of Shenstone in particular have been celebrated for the unadorned yet delicate, for the moving yet natural, tenderness which seems to breathe in every line, and to tell such a tale of artless woe as must affect the most unfeeling heart, as must call from the eye of Sensibility the warmest tears of sympathy.

Musing in this manner, I by chance observed the Chester Chronicle for Sept. 25. lying on the table. I immediately took it up, and was particularly struck by a poem, which, for simplicity and softened elegance of language, is equal, if not superior, to any even of the elegies of Shenstone.

Though many beauties are so striking

in this little piece, that they would arrest the attention of the careless, and secure the admiration of the thoughtful, I shall, however, endeavour to point out some which might be passed over by cursory readers, but which cannot escape the more attentive eye of Criticism.

THE WOUNDED THRUSH.

That thrush there is wounded, I fear;

Step hither, my sweet little bird!

Do you think I would hurt you, my dear?

I wo'nt, no I wo'nt, on my word.

The opening of this little poem is particularly interesting; without any tedious and unnecessary preface, it immediately attracts the attention by directly bringing before the eye the affecting image of the poor wounded thrush.

“That thrush there is wounded, I fear.”

Though the word *there* may at first appear to be used merely to fill up the line, I must beg leave to observe, that that very expletive adds greatly to the simplicity, and, consequently, beauty of the line.

“Step hither, my sweet little bird!”

Procul, ol procul este, profani! To vulgar readers it will appear strange to desire the bird to “step hither” in such a mangled state as it was; but, upon examining the line more closely, the greatest ingenuity will be found to be concealed under the apparent obscurity. *N. B. Artis est celare artem.*

The poet knew that the poor wounded bird was unable to “step” according to the natural course of things; but, by a happy and sublime boldness, he supposes the thrush, enraptured at the sight of so good-natured a lady, to forget its pain, and be revigorated by her presence. The bird stands, however, some time hesitating, feeling, perhaps, that the kindness of the lady did not alleviate its pain so much as the poet expected. She, thinking that it was afraid of her, encourages it to approach in this exquisitely beautiful, and more exquisitely simple, exclamation:

“Do you think I would hurt you, my dear?”

Every person must be struck with the softened elegance of the term “my dear;” and then, smiling, adds,

“I wo'nt, no I wo'nt, on my word.”

The repetition in this line is as ingenious as it is beautiful.

Thy wing that so bloody hangs down,

Pretty creature! say what can it ail?

I doubt you've been shot by some clown;

Come, tell me your pitiful tale.

What

What an affecting picture! If the reader's bosom ever felt the influence of compassion, let him melt in tenderness at the sight, let him admire again and again that moving appellation, "pretty creature!"

The anxiety of the lady is kept up with great spirit in that kind, that tender question, "Say, what can it ail?" and is still more striking in her *goodness* in answering the question herself by a supposition.—N. B. She was afraid of distressing the poor bird by obliging it to open its bill, and kindly resolved, therefore, to free it from that pain and trouble:

"I doubt you've been shot by some clown;
Come, tell me your pitiful tale."

In using the word "clown," some more illiterate readers may think the author at a loss for a *rhime*; but, surely, he who could shoot a poor innocent thrush must be a "*clown*."

"Come, tell me your pitiful tale."

*Legat, qui nunquam legit,
Qui semel percurrit, relegat.*

Few lines in English poetry will be found more affecting and interesting than this. So sweet was it, so much did it attract the attention of the thrush, that it repeats almost the same line in its answer:

"Yes, lady, my tale you shall know;
A pitiful tale you will find."

Reader, note the kindness of the thrush, who, with its poor wing "hanging bloody down," forgot its pain, and stood to tell her the tale of woe:

"To a gunner my sorrow I owe—
I have long been afraid of mankind."

Let those, who wish to see how much the elegance of poetry can embellish a common expression, observe the first of these lines; instead of saying "I was shot," how much more beautifully does the thrush say,

"To a gunner my sorrow I owe!"

IRONICUS.

Mr. URBAN, Stockport, Aug. 18.

YOUR correspondent J. M. having lately given an antidote against infidelity from Bishop Gibson's *Pastoral Letters*, permit me to bring forward an extract from the same excellent work, for those to ruminate upon, who, plunged in vice, cry out aloud for reform, and also for the exhortation of those who are well disposed towards our Constitution; that each party, by the practice of what is here recommended, may

become instrumental in "averting the judgements of God, and securing his protection in this time of danger."

From Bishop Gibson's "Fifth Pastoral Letter, occasioned by our present Dangers, and exciting to a serious Reformation of Life and Manners:"

"It is in vain to hope for a national reformation, unless *private persons*, who are under no direction but their own, can be persuaded to lay this matter to heart, and to take diligent heed to their own ways; and unless *parents and masters* will make a conscience of doing *their* part toward it, by exerting the authority which God has given them over their children and servants, remembering that they are not only answerable to God for the sins and irregularities which are committed or connived at within their own walls, but are also answerable to their *country* for the share they take in bringing down the judgements of God upon it. Nations are made up, first of individuals, then of families, and lastly of bodies and communities; and, when there is a hearty concurrence of *all* these in the great work of reformation, *then, and not till then, it is truly national*, and is the only *effectual* means of averting the judgements of God, and securing his protection in the time of danger, and engaging his aid and assistance for the safety and preservation of the whole."

He afterward addresses himself at some length to each party particularly; from the first of which I shall make a short transcription:

"1st, Toward this great end, let every individual resolve to answer for *one*, by keeping himself clean from the vices of the age," &c.

for the purpose of noting the striking coincidence between it and an agreeable epigram of a very pleasing and feeling writer, Sir John Ramsay, whose Christmas Cautions do honour to his head and heart. The epigram is as follows:

For one to mend us *all* such pow'rs must ask,
No man of sense would e'er attempt the task;
But yet the needful thing might soon be done,
Would we divide the toil, and each mend *one*.

Perhaps Sir John may not know that he treads so closely upon the good Bishop, as it is a difficult matter sometimes for a man of genius and reading to be sure which are his own thoughts.

The Bishop, after having spoken of the regulations necessary in families, hopes that parents and masters will enforce them "at this time particularly, out of a just concern for the present and future happiness of these kingdoms; being well assured that, *without a national reformation, we neither can be*

happy

happy nor safe, and that nothing can so effectually contribute to both as a due regulation of families under the conduct and direction of their heads and governors," as described above.

In short, Mr. Urban, I wish you would recommend the book to all ranks of persons through the channel of your extensive Miscellany, that none may be deprived of the excellent antidotes and exhortations contained in the Pastoral Letters.

F. C.

Mr. URBAN,

Sept. 29.

I HAVE no doubt, from the many wise and useful things inserted in your Magazine, that you wish well to the Poor, although *they* cannot purchase your Magazine; at least, I know of only one person in humble station that does it, the wife of a tradesman, who many years ago lived in the capacity of house-maid in my family, and, having no children, she expends one shilling every month in the purchase of it.

Many plans are laid, and schemes proposed, to keep our poor from perishing for want of bread; but, alas! Mr. Urban, that is the lowest link in the chain of Charity: indeed, I doubt whether it be *any* charity, except to ourselves—to prevent their rising and knocking us on the head. It is commonly said, Charity begins at home—I am sure *such* charity ends at home.

True charity to the poor, honest labourer is, to enable him to *become* rich; I mean comparatively rich. Let us suppose a labourer with seven children to earn nine shillings a-week, and my charity leads me to add to it half a crown; it will enable him to purchase a little piece of bacon. Suppose I give it every week; at the year's end I shall have given the poor man seven guineas wanting one shilling, and he will be just in the same state *at the year's end*, still a poor, starving cottager in a little hole in a village with two or three alehouses, the *bane* of the labourer and his family. Now, suppose the poor man in a cottage with a little orchard, on or *near* a common, no vile alehouse near, and of these seven guineas I lay out five in buying him a little Welch cow; one guinea in buying him a young open sow; the remainder of the seven guineas in two geese and a gander, a few hens and a cock; all of which, if the English had as much acuteness as the Irish and Scotch, would be supported on the common the whole Summer and great part

of the Winter; the cow, God sending good luck, will produce a calf, which, if managed as by the excellent farmers and labourers in Kent, will suck the *whole* of the cow's milk *only* the *last* fortnight before it goes off to the butcher; when gone, butter will be made; the skimmed milk will more than half keep the family; the butter-milk will help to keep the sow: the poor woman will be able to raise six shillings to buy a bushel of malt, which, as was lately shewn in the St. James's Chronicle, by some benevolent person, will make *twenty-two* gallons of beer for the poor man, without going to an alehouse; the grains will benefit the sow. Every one that has lived in the country knows that geese always keep themselves through the whole year, except the hen-geese whilst sitting. I once knew a poor old widow, who, living in a single room up one pair of stairs, supported herself comfortably by keeping geese on an adjacent common, the amiable minister of the parish allowing her to keep the old goose in the church-yard about five days after the young ones were hatched, before they were turned out to provide for themselves on the common. The English feed their hens, and, by so doing, spoil their eggs. The Scotch make them (like the wild hen, the pheasant) feed themselves on grass, &c.; or a fine little chicken, fit for the spit, ten or twelve weeks old, could never be sold for two pence halfpenny, at which price I have generally bought them when in the country in Scotland. In Edinburgh things are dearer.

The cottager thus placed, thus assisted, will, in a few years, be able to rent a little bargain, as it is called, of about 12 or 15l. a-year; grow a little wheat, barley, &c. and, by degrees, rise to a smart farm of 60 or 70l. a-year. I myself knew two instances, where, beginning originally with only the sow and a few geese, and the man working (shameful to tell!) for only *six* shillings a-week, hay-time and harvest excepted, each rose to good farms; one to a 60l. farm, the other died, about five years ago, in one of 120l. a-year. The extreme cruelty of the generality of farmers, in refusing to take in a cottager's cow to straw-yard in Winter, that the poor man may not keep his cow on the common in Summer, which, I believe, is the case in many parishes, and I well know is in one, where one farmer only has, by this method, raised a fortune of 20,000l. but

his

ECKINGTON.

Cont. Mag Oct 1793. Pl. II. p. 326

his children have dropped off like rotten sheep, is, to use the old proverb, being *penny wise* and pound foolish, as I will proceed to shew by relation of a fact which I have often heard related by two very excellent ladies *.

The all-accomplished, learned, and pious Francis Cherry, of Shottesbrook, in the county of Berks, the generous patron of the learned Thomas Hearne, who wore his livery many years before he was sent to Oxford, was not only lord of the manor of Shottesbrook and many other manors in Berks and Surrey, but he was landlord of every house in the parish, one cottage of three pounds a year excepted, which was occupied by an excellent man of the name of Wiltson, whose ancestors had possessed the whole estate. There were several moderate farms, one very large one, the rest of the parish cottages, to every one of which belonged a good orchard; every cottager kept one cow, a sow, and poultry of various kinds. Now it seems, Mr. Urban, that there is a clause in the original poor-act, saying, that if any parish have no poor of its own, that receive relief from a poor-rate, the said parish shall help its neighbours. One of the bordering parishes on Shottesbrook is Lawrence Waltham, a very poor parish, with many very rich inhabitants. This parish called on the parish of Shottesbrook to help them to keep their poor. The Shottesbrook farmers, alarmed, as well they might be, at this, called a vestry, and ordered all the poor men to attend, when one man was requested to accept three shillings a week because he had nine children. His reply was, "On no account; for, that, thank God! he kept his family very well, and would not, on any account, be beholden to the parish." Another was requested to take it because he had a sickly, lame wife; he also begged to be excused; as, in short, did all to whom it was offered. At length the farmers said, that, although old dame Tooley (whose monumental stone is still standing, and who died at the age of 106, for the stone is falsely engraved) had three shillings a week for weeding in his honour's garden, and all her victual at the great house, she should be *made* to accept three from the

parish, to deliver them from afflicting the poor of Waltham St. Lawrence, and she actually received it many years. Now, Mr. Urban, the cause of these *riches* amongst the *poor* was owing to their good orchards, and the great goodness of the excellent Mr. Cherry, who constantly ordered his steward to take every man's cow into his park, or straw-yard, according to the season of the year, and to let the grass of their orchards become hay, to feed the cow before and at calving-time. This was the state of Shottesbrook parish for some years; at length a change took place; the excellent Mr. Cherry * went to his *purchased* inheritance in the realms of bliss, in the year of our Lord 1714, at the age of 46; his three daughters and coheiresses sold the estate, in 1717, to the uncle of the present worthy possessor, Arthur Vansittart, Esq. a very amiable man, but, bred a Dutch merchant, he entered not into the economy of the poor, took away all their orchards to make a garden of thirty acres, pulled down several of the farm-houses and many of the cottages. The consequence was, that, in a few years the poor-tax became very high, and the poor of Shottesbrook were *very poor*, although they had very charitable rich neighbours. The youngest of Mr. Cherry's daughters, the only one who married, after she became a widow, rented a handsome house in the parish of Shottesbrook; and, in the year 1745 or 1746, when I visited her, she lamented the being obliged to send her man-servant two miles for milk if she wanted more than a quart a-day, which she got from a blacksmith about a quarter of a mile from her house; and saying that she paid a twelve-penny rate to the poor three times a-year. The number of houses, in Mr. Cherry's time, were under thirty; I believe they are now pulled down to about a dozen.

* Mr. Cherry lies buried in the church-yard of Shottesbrook, not in the vault with his ancestors in the church, with only the following inscription, by his own express order: "Hic jacet Peccatorum Maximus;" no name, no arms, no date. I have often seen the letter to his lady, giving the directions for his funeral, &c. It breathes the spirit of the humblest Christian. I have often thought it great pity that his great grandson, George Monck Berkeley, Esq. did not give it to the publick amongst his "Literary Relicks," as I know it is carefully preserved by the family.

* Mrs. Frinshaw, youngest daughter of Francis Cherry, Esq. and Mrs. Dodwell, relict of the learned and pious Henry Dodwell, Camden professor of history, and mother of the late Archdeacon Dodwell.

I have the pleasure of knowing that two poor families are rendered comfortable, in different parts of the country, by my letting two good tidy houses, with one a large orchard and garden at 4l. 10s. a year, where the cow, &c. is supporting a widow, and bringing up eight fatherless children; the other, with two fields, at 6l. a year, supporting a very aged man, his insane daughter, and a person to take care of them; who, should they be dismissed from their little bargain, as it is termed, must immediately be supported at great expence by the parish to which they belong. It is absurd to read the plans in the different news-papers of turning commons into corn-fields, that the poor may reap and thrash the corn, and so remain wretchedly poor. No, Mr. Urban, let them build, or allow poor labourers, young farmers servants, when they marry, to run up an hut on the common, and inclose as much as they can cultivate. This is the only way to diffuse happiness among the poor.

An unwearied Friend to the Poor.

Mr. URBAN, Oct. 7.
THE village of Eckington lies a few miles to the East of Whittington, so famed for the scene of the Revolution in 1688. It is of considerable size; and the rectory is one of the richest in Derbyshire. The Rev. Christopher Alderson, LL.B. is the present incumbent; to whom his successors will be much indebted for the elegant improvements he has made at the rectory, which vies with many of the best houses in the country for real taste in its decorations. Mr. Alderson is very happy in disposing pleasure grounds, and has been, I am told, employed at Frogmore. Some specimens that I have seen deserve much praise, particularly at Ford house, Derbyshire. He has made as much as he could of the confined limits at Eckington, as will be seen in some degree by the print accompanying this (*see plate II.*). Facing the house there is a pretty piece of water, across which he has thrown a handsome bridge, and at one end placed a rustic temple. The church is a good old building, clean, and in repair. It has been much improved by a handsome organ put up by Mr. Alderson. There are no monuments worthy the attention of an Antiquary in Eckington church. It is in the gift of the Crown.

Yours, &c.

P. MALCOLM.

Mr. URBAN, Oct. 8.
PERMIT me, for a few minutes, to arrest the serious attention of your readers. The cautious distrust with which professions of patriotism are justly received, would deter me from making any, independent of other considerations. But, unambitious of fame, and uninfluenced by party, I appeal to their plain common sense alone; and, without attempting to fascinate their imaginations, I trust I shall make some lasting impression upon their judgement, before we part. In this lucubration, I invite a decent discussion of my sentiments; I shall defend them, with temper, if I shall deem them just: I shall retract them, with candour, if I find them no longer tenable.

To the Philosopher, and the Philanthropist, the present state of Europe affords a most interesting and awful spectacle; but, the dark volume of futurity must be farther unfolded, ere we can divine its contents with even tolerable precision.

Whether the novel system of French ethicks, now propagated with such an astonishing rapidity, by precept, by example, and by the sword, *per fas et per nefas*, will ever prove beneficial to mankind, Credulity herself begins to doubt; but, that the principles, upon which the Gallic Tyrants proceed, are totally repugnant to justice, and subversive of all regular Government, is demonstrable from reiterated experience. In this procedure, at least, they have been consistent: whatever parties successively preside at the helm, become, instantaneously, in their turn, pirates and marauders to their own People, and Drawcanirs to other nations.

It were well for all public innovators, of every description, whether partial Reformers of Parliamentary Elections and duration, or summary Reformers of the Government and very Constitution of the State, if, before they commence the arduous undertaking, they would accurately define the principles upon which they propose to act, and fully particularise the objects which they hope to attain. It was probably to the lamentable neglect of this precaution, that the several actors in the great political French Drama owed their sudden, unexpected rise, and, soon after, their precipitate declension. Great bodies, when in a state of inactive equipoise, may be easily impelled whithersoever the

the instigator desires: but, to stop their motion, and alter their course, after they have once felt the stimulating impulse, calls for energies so amazing, and for resources so numerous, that few men can expect to succeed in the stupendous effort, however fertile their genius, in other respects, and in other circumstances.

Throughout the progress of the French Revolution, [accordingly as he found his interest or his ambition concerned in the parricidal struggle,] every popular Leader embarrassed the *tiers état* with vague and indetermined speculations upon the *imprescriptible Rights of Man*; upon *universal Equality*; upon *free Agency*; upon *Despotism*; upon *Virtues*; and upon *Religion*; till, bewildered in the mazes of contending theories, which they could not comprehend, and possessing no satisfactory clue to extricate them from perplexity: the whole populace boldly turned *αυτοδιδασκαλοι*, or self-enlightened: they burst through every apparent restraint, and hurried both victor and victim, both King and Demagogue, indiscriminately, to the scaffold. The train, so artfully laid, finally took fire, with a most dreadful explosion: but, each rebellious incendiary has since progressively expired amidst the flames.

Thus the Feuillans, the Rolandists, the Brissotins, the Girondists, the Dantonites, the Hebertists, and the Robespierceans, have played a separate game, and have severally had their days of triumph, and of disgrace: of unlimited misrule, and of public punishment. The Hydra of imperious anarchy, under all these different denominations, has invariably maintained her horrid ascendancy; and, as fast as one hideous head has been lopped away, another has sprouted up from the parent trunk, with renovated vigour; with an aggravated deformity of feature, if that be possible; and with a still more atrocious malignity of disposition.

—————“Alas! poor Gallia!

Almost afraid to know itself; where nothing,
But who knows nothing, is once seen to
smile:” (rend the air,

Where sighs and groans, and shrieks that
Are made, not mark'd; where violent
torrow seems

A modern ecstacy; the dead man's knell
Is there scarce ask'd, for whom; and good
men's lives

Expire before the flowers in their caps;
Dying, or ere they sicken! ———

The French Rulers, having completely traversed the zodiac of political depravity, are now reverting to the very spot where their headless predecessors commenced their iniquitous career; the ferocious spirit of the original *Marseillois* yet exists, unimpaired, in the actual Jacobins and Terrorists: whilst under the flimsy mask of Moderatism we may, with ease, detect the ancient *Feuillans*. Let these factions, however, take warning to themselves from former failure, and speedily unite in rescuing France from those civil convulsions which external successes, and the paralysed condition of her police, are visibly accelerating; let them propose an honourable Peace to the Powers coalesced against them, and grant a pardon to the deluded insurgents of *La Vendée*; let them remember that on the internal tranquillity of their own Country depends their own existence. But, if they continue to agitate the shattered pillars of the Republic, these imaginary *Simpsons* will prepare for themselves inevitable destruction: they will all most infallibly be crushed, amidst the falling ruins of the building!

To digest, in his cabinet, a most admirable Code of Laws; to make and unmake Executive and Legislative Authorities, for a visionary Utopia, at will; to form, to the mind's eye, a system of unlimited perfection, by concluding mankind without exception actuated by principles of right and wrong alone, and not (as the majority always are) by selfish interest: to do all this, and more, if necessary, were no difficult task for the mere abstract, speculative reasoner. But whensoever, from the flights of ingenious theory, such an one shall descend to practical experiment; whensoever he shall expose his airy edifice to the world's inspection, and exhort his Fellow-Citizens to adopt his new-fangled doctrines; he will find, that every individual has a private and distinct plan of his own; that though all men perceive the same object, yet not two observe it in the same identical point of view: in short, to use the language of a celebrated German Writer, Professor GOETHE, that there are as many various lines of conduct and opinion, as there are turns of feature between an aquiline nose and a flat one; as there are intermediate shades between the meridian splendour of an unclouded sun, and the opaque gloom, “the palpable darkness,” of blackest midnight.

If this assertion be admitted, the difficulty of introducing into a mighty kingdom whatever before existed, will be soon discovered; and we shall find that human happiness has naturally its limits, and its obstacles, and agrees better with a mixed state, than with either of the extremes; that to destroy is easy, to rebuild difficult, that principles may change, but that passions are immutable; that the same causes and resources will, at all times, produce nearly the same effects; and that the plans of angels are, from their very excellence, incompatible with the vices of mankind. Thus it fared with our ferocious adversary, France. An entirely-new order of things took place; and all former orders were destroyed, with the inveterate exaction of hungry vengeance. But, Man's natural imperfections, impetuous passions, ignorance, fanaticism, dangers, obstacles, and jarring interests, are severally and conjointly now opposed to the sublime principles of the undertaking; a spirit of enlarging upon the simplicity of the first design obstructs the attainment of the good end proposed; whilst a diversity of sentiment, in the numerous assemblies, introduces also an incoherence in their operations.

The light of Philosophy, like that of the golden eye of day, at a certain distance, illumines, fructifies, and animates; but, if a little nearer, it dazzles, parches, destroys, consumes. Heat should be proportioned to the elements upon which it operates. The degree of fire, which would not prevent Saturn from freezing, would set all Mercury in flames.

To apply the moral. Principles of Legislation should be rendered consonant with the general weakness of mankind, with the ignorance of the *peers*, and with the distinct character of the Nation. As you cannot address a brute animal in the language of a child, and be understood, nor a child in the language of his father; so neither can you speak to a man without education, as you might to one who is well instructed; nor to a lively and volatile people, just emancipated from slavery, as to a free, a moralizing, and a virtuous nation. Precepts, highly philosophical, do necessarily require superior and cultivated understandings to comprehend them; and the more sublime they are, the more liable will the common people be to mistake their meaning.

The ordinary course of nature must alone be considered, in the formation of any state; and a judgement of this course must be deduced, not from idle metaphysical speculation, but from the experience of all ages. Thus much, Mr. Urban, I have thought proper to say to those enthusiastical reasoners, those fire-brands of philosophy, who madly look for public happiness in exalted constitutional systems exclusively; whereas, it more particularly emanates from the goodness of the Government, and from national morality. Thus far have I intruded upon your indulgence, Sir, in order to convict of folly those furious proselytes to universal innovation: who would destroy every vestige of former Government; who burn every shred and remnant of their old political garment, ere they have tried whether their new suit well-fits their shoulders; who not only throw themselves precipitately into an unexplored Country, but scuttle their ships, break down their bridges, and cut off every retreat by which they might return to their native shores, to the land which they so long inhabited with safety.

I fear, Mr Urban, that the cause of temperate liberty will suffer most essentially, whether the French or the Allied Powers prove the conquerors. Should the Allies succeed in dismembering France, Princes will confederate, and knowledge will insensibly contract itself; people will henceforth attribute to philosophy even the very deterioration of its principles, and readily consider as its consequence what is merely the effect of existing circumstances. A rod of iron will be extended over all Europe, ignorance, fanaticism, and the terrors of the Inquisition, will again spring into existence; and thus our ill-fated descendants will groan under the effects of a Revolution which should have constituted their felicity.

On the other hand, should the destructive locusts of France prevail, then will desolation, and death, and pillage, and all the complicated miseries of war extend far and wide. *The reign of anarchy will be absolute.* The banners of Liberty may indeed float in the gale, but the earth will be defiled with slaughter and devastation: individual property and general safety will be respected no more; the Arts will languish; the Sciences will decay; public Morality will become degenerated; and Eu-

rope will equally sink into barbarism, conformably to that immutable law of Nature, by which all extremes approximate to each other. Yours, &c. B.

Mr. URBAN,

OB. 8.

I HAVE only the two editions of M. de l' Cune de St. Palaye's *Mémoires sur l'ancienne Chevalerie* preceding that quoted by your correspondent, p. 725; but it does not admit of any doubt that John, king of France, was confined some years in Hertford castle (see Salmon's Hertfordshire, p. 24). This town then is plainly confounded with the city of Hereford, which is said to be the birth-place of Philips the poet, who celebrated the virtues of *Cider*, the Latin or French name of which the Chevalier seems to have thought was *Pomona*; for, that title was never given by the author to any edition of his poem, nor was he, as Sciobus writes, born at Hereford, but at *Bampton*, in Oxfordshire, and buried in Hereford cathedral by his mother, who resided in that city, after the death of his father, who was one of the vicars of Bampton, it being divided into three portions.

I am not ashamed to confess, that my reading or memory does not at present help me to the history of *Joan Bocking*, who certainly, being a *nun*, could have nothing to do with Oliver Cromwell, whatever opposition she might make to the Reformation, of which Cromwell, earl of Essex, was a great instrument.

As Mr. Crabb, p. 750, very justly entertains doubts about his friend's etymology of the *Watling*-street, perhaps Baxter's may pass for a better, implying that it was made by the original Britons and natives, *Wetling*, or *Ordeling*, signifying in their language *originarius civis*, vel *ingenuus*. Gloss. Brit. p. 114.

Yours, &c. D. H.

Mr. URBAN,

OB. 12.

I DO not wonder that your correspondent of last month (see p. 750.) is not pleased with the old notion, first suggested by Camden, of deriving *Watling Street* from an unknown *Vitellianus*. I could give him his choice of the Saxon *Wedian*, mendicant—from *Somner*; of the Belgic *Wentelen*, volvere, versare, sc. a sinuosis flexibus—I know not well from whom, but in common justice ought to add, that *Horsley* very justly observes, that this road does *wind* most of any of the grand ways. Your correspondent would not be satisfied with

either of these; nor with King *Wetble* from *Hoveden*; nor with *Werlam* Street, from its passing through *Verulam*; which, I think, was *Spelman's* idea; nor yet with *Gatbelin* Street, that is, the *Gatblian* road, as tending directly to *Ireland*, the *G* being turned into *W*, as in *Wales*, and in *Warden*, according to Dr. Stukeley.

Mr. Crab would not, I apprehend, admit of any of the above. I shall, therefore, out of respect for his laudable curiosity, gratify him with an etymology that I cannot but assure myself he will consider as altogether unexceptionable. I learn from *Lbuid*, that *Gunitb*, in the British, signifies *work*, *labour*, and *long*, *legion*. Is it not surprising, Mr. Urban, that antiquaries should never have sought for the origin of this name in the British language?

Yours, &c. R. DUFF.

Mr. URBAN, *Hartford*, OB. 13.

YOUR correspondent C. Crab (p. 750.) wishes to receive information respecting the etymology of the *Watling Street Way*. In hopes therefore of gaining in return some assistance in my present undertaking from his late excursion on that road, or any other elucidations from your antiquarian friends, I herewith venture to offer my mite on the subject.

Dr. Wilkes, from whose valuable collections I am furnished with much curious investigation of British, Roman, and Saxon remains in Staffordshire, &c. says,

“Many conjectures have been formed about the meaning of the word *Watling*, which is undoubtedly Saxon. R. Hoveden says it was so called from one *Wetle* or *Wattle*, a British king, of whom perhaps there are no other remains. Some say his name was *Gatbelin* in British, and *Vitellianus* in Latin; but true history knows just as much of the one as the other, there being no genuine record of either. I apprehend it took its name from being more crooked and indented than other Roman roads usually are. To *wattle* is to move as children do, not in a direct line, but in angles. Hurdles, and the walls of old houses, which were made of sticks twisted over one another, are yet in some places called *wattles*. Those red peices of flesh which hang down under the heads of cocks are likewise called *wattles*. All which words, I presume, signify something in an angular or indented form. Mr. Somner derives it from the Saxon *Wadla*, a poor man, a beggar, &c. because such people resorted, he says, to this road for

for the charity of travellers; but, let the meaning of this word be what it will, there is no doubt but it may be derived from the word *waddle*."

The ingenious Mr. Whitaker, in his laborious and truly valuable History of Manchester, (vol. I. p. 68.) says,

"It is plainly derived, as Dr. Stukeley formerly conjectured it to be, from the same principle which gave name to the Ikening Street. Both were denominated from the people to whom they were carried, the latter confessedly from the Icenii of the eastern coast, and the former clearly from the Guetheli or Gatheli of Ireland. And this British appellation of the road among the Romans attests it to have been previously a British road. Had it not been a British before it was a Roman road, it could not possibly have adopted among them the particular appellation of *Guetheling*, as the inhabitants of Ireland were never known to the Romans at all by the name of *Guetheli*. The *Guetheling* or *Watling Street* must have originally been denominated by the Britons *Sarn Guethelin*, or the road of the Irish. And the *Ikening Street* must have been originally denominated *Sarn Ikenin*, or the road of the Icenii."

In your vol. LXI. p. 108. the Druidical way from Anglesea to Gaul is called the *Watling*, *Watbelin*, or *Gu'belin* way. Should the above prove any way useful or satisfactory to C. Crab, or be as productive to myself as my late correspondence with AGRICOLA, p. 468. (for whose obliging letter I take this opportunity of returning him my best thanks), has been on Roman roads, my poor endeavours will be amply rewarded.

Yours, &c. S. SHAW, Jun.

P. S. In addition to T. R.'s opinion, (p. 543) that *Condate* was at Middlewich, and not at Kinderton, as others have fixed it, Dr. Wilkes believes it was at Bell Pool hill, near Middlewich, because the distance from Chester agrees with that in the Itinerary. There is likewise a Roman camp visible there, and the people thereabout are firmly of this opinion. I could add much more on this subject, both from the Dr.'s MSS. and letters communicated to him, but have not now leisure; yet I hope ere long to give them to the publick on an extensive scale, and in the mean time shall be glad of every aid. S. S.

Mr. URBAN, *Lichfield*, O² 9.

I N Dr. Wendeborn's view of England, towards the close of the eighteenth

century, vol. ii, p. 479, is the following passage.

"What Mr. Gibbon has advanced against Christianity, in his History of the decline and fall of the Roman empire, has been honoured with a number of publications against it; and a View of the internal evidence of the Christian religion, by Soame Jenyns, has likewise met with many opponents. Besides these, other writings have appeared, which, either directly, or indirectly, have been levelled against the Christian religion."

There are undoubtedly some controvertible passages in this valuable little work of Soame Jenyns, in which he ingenuously confesses that he had been an unbeliever; but how Dr. Wendeborn could rank it among the volumes which have been written against the Christian religion, is very extraordinary. The Bishop of London alludes to it in a late Charge to the clergy of his diocese; when, after observing the prevalence of infidelity in a neighbouring country, and the dissemination of its principles in our own, he exhorts them, in order to prevent the progress of it, to pay more than ordinary attention to the instruction of their congregations in the great fundamental truths of our religion, by a course of sermons, adapted to the understandings of the common people; and recommends SOAME JENYNS, among others, who have written in defence of it, from whom to draw their materials. Yours, &c.

RICH. GEO. ROBINSON.

Mr. URBAN, O² 13.
THE "Imprecating Psalm" has been long ago illustrated by Dr. Sykes, Mr. Peters, and Mr. Polwhele. Mr. Keate's arguments to prove that the curses are not those of David, but of his enemies, are ingenious, not new. Mr. Polwhele's are merely incidental remarks in his Discourse on Shimei; but the observation of Peters (the learned writer on the Book of Job), are quite in point; they have thoroughly satisfied my mind on the subject. I refer, therefore, your correspondent to Peters's *Sermons* (published by B. Thurst) for a solution of this difficult question. Yours, &c. Δ.

Mr. URBAN, O² 14.
I HAVE too great a respect for your valuable Monthly Preparation for our entertainment to make it the vehicle of fallhood; and I have a sufficient regard both for you and for it to be

be desirous to communicate whatever is curious, without being discouraged by the apprehension, that I shall be blamed for my credulity, and that you will be censured for being a dupe to my weakness. I am sure of the ground on which my story stands; and verily believe that the person who relates it was an eye-witness of the fact.

A young gentleman in the last stage of an ill spent life was under the care of an eminent medical person, at one of our most celebrated places of resort for the recovery of health. He was naturally robust, and much above the ordinary bulk of young men; but he had, by irregularities of every kind, so reduced himself, as to be much thinner than the slenderest person that you meet with; his skin was wrapt about him like a great coat. Amongst other symptoms of inveterate disease, he had an unquenchable thirst, which he had not a moment's rest but whilst he was endeavouring to assuage, though his stomach was incapable of retaining what his rage for imbibing moisture impelled him to pour into it. He was therefore incessantly employed with a bottle on one side, and a basin on the other, in the act of infusion, and of rejection of what his stomach received.

And I have been favoured with an exact enumeration of the quantities of liquor, which this miserable object received and rejected in one day; and, incredible as it may appear, I confess, I proudly believe it, on the authority of the gentleman who declares it, for an unexaggerated truth.

In the course of one day this young gentleman actually drank 15 bottles of Dorchester beer; 12 pots of porter; 8 quarts of milk, with a bottle of brandy in it; and 3 bottles of sweet wine!

The thirst he endured was intolerable and inextinguishable; and his sufferings of emaciation and continual fever, his premature decay and early dissolution, may serve, instead of ten thousand arguments to dissipated youths, to take care, that they duly estimate the unspeakable blessing of what every Christian and every man of sense knows how to ensure—*Mens sana in corpore sano.*

“THE high-roads thirty or forty miles round London are filled with armed highwaymen and footpads. The law seems to favour them: it is difficult to take them up, notwithstanding the reward of 50 guineas offered by

parishes. The carelessness of travellers authorises robbers boldly to stop every body. If they come up to the coach-door armed with a pistol, they are sure to receive the purse intended for them; and, when one purse will not satisfy them, they demand watches and trinkets, which are given them without hesitation. They go commonly two or three together; one attacks the postilion, and the rest take possession of the doors. To keep them off, one must carry a brace of blunderbusses, and lay them on each door, so as to be seen by the robbers, who will not venture to come up if the postchaise has two men in it; for, if there is but one, he will be robbed in spite of his fire-arms. They call to the driver to frighten you, and the other comes alongside the chaise: the purse is tossed out to save one's life. The robbers visit the inns; and, when they see travellers armed, they seldom follow them. The drivers are shrewdly suspected of being paid by the robbers. The footpads are most to be feared. On some roads one is obliged to pay beforehand to London for fear the robbers should not leave you enough to pay your expences. At Oxford-street turnpike the highwaymen frequent an aichouse, well known to the police, which serves as a place of rendezvous to them, where they lay their plans every evening. When a person of consequence has been robbed, and thinks he knows the robber, the officers of the police go their rounds; and, if they find the man who is pointed out, they order him to follow them before Justice Fielding. It rarely happens that these robbers, though long well known, and strongly suspected, are taken up: there must be two witnesses to prove the identity of the man who robbed them at such a time and place. The robbers are disguised, and find witnesses who swear an *alibi*. Many people think that the officers have an interest in favouring clever robbers. A person who swears that such a man stopped and robbed him with arms is obliged to prosecute him, which not only costs much money, but obliges the plaintiff to appear many times before the judge. Thus the law authorises malefactors. For the last 15 years it has been observed that smuggling is greater and more active than it was before 75 per cent. duty was laid on French goods. Robbers swarm in the country and in all the towns since goods have been loaded

loaded with taxes. The peasantry are wretched in many counties since the union of many small farms in one. Luxury has filled the towns with idle people, who are become robbers by profession for want of work to maintain them. If this war continues three years longer, there will be nothing but soldiers, beggars, and thieves: the country will want men; and the manufacturers, wanting bread, will commit murders in the towns."

"The brass knockers of doors, which cost from 12s. to 15s, are stolen at night if the maid forgets to unscrew them. Children of 10 years old pick pockets in the streets at noon-day; and the ladies of pleasure, who swarm every where, are adepts in the same art. The police takes no care of the tranquillity and security of so great a city full of an army of rabble the most execrable in nature."

Such, Mr. Urban, is part of "A Picture of London, by Mr La Combe," 1784; who first misrepresents us, and then insults over the prospect of our ruin. He allows us, however, some humanity; for, speaking of the Dover road, he says, "Carriages swarm, and the horses go with an unequalled swiftness. The English treat their horses in a friendly manner; and they obey the voice of the driver, and stop or set off at the least signal from the heel of the boot, or the footboard, of the coach. The Frenchman is the executioner of his horses, striking them incessantly, and bawling out like a fool."

"There is no regular police in so large a city, filled with the rudest and most insolent rabble on the face of the globe: possessed of no property, and harassed by their necessities, they vent their discontents on passengers."

Westminster-hall, he says, was formerly a *church*, 272 feet by 74, and the timber work is accounted a wonder: but he has seen at Avignon two chapels of religious houses of larger dimensions; the roof of the one very curious for its boldness, and of the other for its timber, less confused and loaded than that of Westminster. P. 45.

After the highest encomium on juries, he adds, "But, as men abuse every thing, these forms, so *beautiful at first sight*, lead the innocent to the gallows. Juries have been lately heavily charged (*aggravated*) in writings for such an *infamous atrocity* respecting a young man accused of having violated a prostitute when drunk, while this innocent

man had assisted the execrable wretch by conducting her to her own home in safety." P. 57. Your readers will do well to point out to what case this story applies.

"The arrival of the mails is uncertain at all times of the year. In winter three have been behind. Persons who frequently receive letters should recommend to their correspondents not to insert loose papers, nor to put the letters in covers, because the tax is sometimes treble, and always *arbitrary*, though in a free country. But *rapacity* and *injustice* are the deities of the English. In 1756 this reproach would have been a calumny." P. 73.

"This new Society (that of the Antiquaries) has not yet published any Memoirs. (They were published 1770, and continued ever since.) It is employed on the monuments existing in the three kingdoms, which are engraved at the expence of the Society, and particularly on coins. (This latter work was published in 1763). In this respectable assembly was first suggested the idea of having drawings taken on the spot, and afterwards engraved in London, of the learned ruins of Palmyra, Baibec, Athens, and Spalatro." P. 95.

As an improvement on the criminal justice of this country, he proposes to *dissect alive* all coiners and murderers; which shocking punishment would terrify the most intrepid villain, p. 145; and, we add, operate like the wheel in France, to multiply murders.

He reproaches the English with a want of confidence, particularly in strangers, which 30 years irreproachable conduct is not sufficient warrant to secure. An Englishman considers a stranger as an enemy whom he dares not offend openly, but whose society he fears; and he attaches himself to no one. A domestick is dismissed at the end of ten years with as much indifference as if he were hardly known; for, his master thinks all his engagements fulfilled by strict payment of the common wages. Strangers, who are weak enough to advance *en bons procédés*, are always sure to be duped. One must treat with the English (*de Turca more*) with strict caution, and always in writing, even for objects of little consequence." P. 45.

The prevailing doctrine of this good man seems to be, that foreigners are not well dealt by in England. When a woman of the town picks their pockets,

and

and is carried before a justice, the proof of the theft is not sufficient to commit them. These justices are, for the most part, men without principle; and reformed when a person of credit complains of their negligence or ill conduct. The law favours the bad more than the honest man; and this makes the mob say they are free, abuse and injure passengers, and particularly foreigners when unarmed; for, this insolent clownish people tremble at a drawn sword. P. 65.

Now, Mr. Urban, we know that the English are notorious for being the dupes of foreigners. The writer himself complains how much London swarms with idle wretches out of employ, without recommendation, talents, or being owned by their ambassadors, p. 42; and he could name many, but that he is unwilling to hurt any person. The long services of a faithful servant are rarely known to be neglected; and the national phlegm of an Englishman inspires that caution in his dealings which the levity of a Frenchman is so apt to neglect. Nothing is more easy than for a philosopher, who, after all, is but a theorist, or founds his practical knowledge on transient or superficial observation, to prescribe rules for the conduct of nations as well as individuals, which it is impossible to carry into execution. Such are the systems of female education laid down by this writer, who thinks the virtue of our women does not consist so much in regularity of behaviour as in cold rules or moral lessons of Epictetus, Pibrac, and La Fontaine, p. 29; yet he owns the education of our women is less regulated and subject to prejudices than in France, p. 29. What farther proof can we desire of his want of information than the following: "The Presbyterian easily unite with the English religion. The service is performed by a minister; the charity or parish children sing in chorus; follows the sermon of half an hour. The cold and measured tone of the minister frequently lulls the audience to sleep. It is a commentary on a passage in the Bible. All the parish-churches are built on the same plan, and resemble synagogues, and are furnished with pews and galleries. The communion-table supplies the place of the altar once a month; a napkin is spread on it, and the consecrated bread is distributed in enamelled cups (*coups de vermeil*). R.

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very parish has a rector, who superintends, and preaches when he pleases; the minister, or curate, does the rest. One or two chanters (*chantres*, q. parish clerks) compose the whole clergy. The rectories are very lucrative, and are the reward of the court-chaplains, and lead to a bishoprick. Every Sunday the Archbishop of Canterbury preaches within his own house (*a huis clos*) for his household. Burial in church is very dear; in churchyards it frequently costs seven or eight guineas: "*voilà dalle énormes de l'inscription*." P. 32. I leave such of your readers as understand French better to explain these last words. The collection at St. Paul's for the sons of the Clergy amounts sometimes to 2500 guineas. P. 32.

"The debates in the House of Commons are always long and sharp in the beginning of the session; but the patriotic zeal gradually becomes extinct, and the Court becomes possessed of all the votes when it finds them necessary to its views. Artful ministers govern with as much power and security as in the Courts of Versailles or Madrid, notwithstanding the clamours of certain hungry writers, who die often in misery and contempt because they have not talents sufficient to make a bargain with the Court, but find themselves reduced by necessity to enter into the pay of a greedy rapacious printer, as contemptible as themselves." P. 47.

Great pains are taken to prove that the English character is debased since 1756. "How are you changed, Londoners! You belaboured one another at Drury-lane theatre about Chinese dancers imported from Paris; you insulted George II. and called him old cock (*vieux coq*); you made the air resound with redoubled huzzas (*cries redoublés bouzé*) for the printer *Natte* who was in the pillory at the foot of Charles I. (this must relate to Mr. *Natt* standing in the pillory at Charing-cross); and you cordially damned the ministry and the king who punished the defender of British liberty. You had then spirit, probity, freedom. The merchant, the manufacturer, and even the lord, paid their debts; and new hearts were daily drunk of the most distinguished patriots, and celebrated all their virtues in bumpers: even the great men were *philopotes*. How are you degraded into tranquillity in the theatre, the public-houses, the

Academy!

streets! You are a little polished and civilized, but you have lost your probity, gaiety, money, and patriotism, and are become serious, vain, debauched, poor, and degraded. Your women are become bold, imperious, and expensive. Bankrupts and beggars, coiners, spies and informers, robbers and pickpockets, abound; hatred, mistrust, and disunion, reign in all families; the baker mixes alum in his bread, and sells it under weight; the brewer puts opium and copper filings into his beer p. 739. to clarify and lower it; and the milkwoman spoils her milk with snails and other ingredients, and 20,000 houses are constantly open to the most disgusting and infamous prostitution, because it is calculated. Englishmen, so boasted of, so celebrated for your liberty, humanity, and generosity, and still more for your wealth and philosophy, you are at present only a people licentious without liberty, expensive without fortune, proud without courage, framed to slavery and misery, debased by luxury, ready to be loaded with fetters, if the delirium of liberty does not seize some British heads, and suddenly overthrow the hydra of despotism, ready to crush the stupified nation." P. 119—122.

But, let the reader, if he can, reconcile the contradictions of this philosophical writer, who, in the beginning of his work, says, "This nation has reared an eternal temple to Liberty, who would have soon been banished from the earth but for the constant and intrepid courage of the Britons. She reigns there, that deity, invoked by mortals, reigns with security; and her sacred fire still holds out to the distant shores the pleasing hope of one day enjoying her unutterable favours. All nations owe unbounded obligation to this haughty and courageous nation, who, for six centuries, has struggled to destroy tyranny, and fix on the fortunate banks of the Thames this benevolent deity." Pp. 19, 20.

Yet, p. 122, he justifies a passage which he quotes from another French publication, and which says, that "English liberty is expiring on the banks of the Thames, and has taken refuge at Boston."

MR. URBAN,

O.S. 16.

TO the difficulty fairly stated in p. 744, you may add, that, about a fortnight or three weeks before the date of the will, the Testator drew out some

memorandums, declaratory of his intentions towards the Humane Society; which, together with the clause, have been laid before two eminent Counsellors who concur in opinion, that the executors would not be justified in paying the legacy without the direction of the Court of Chancery; that it would be extremely dangerous for a Court to refer back the "500l." to the part of the will which mentions the Humane Society; and that, unless the loose memorandums are established in the Episcopal Court, the legacy cannot, during the minority, with propriety be paid. In this stage the business at present rests. For the honour of all the parties, I shall be glad to hear that it terminates properly.

In the new edition of Camden, vol. II. p. 212, we are told, on unquestionable authority, that Sir John Popham built for his own sepulture a chapel, dedicated to St. Michael, in the convent of Carthusians near West Smithfield, and, in 1458, endowed the convent with a considerable estate; and that, in return, he was admitted to a participation of all the privileges of that religious house; and Stow's London, 1598, p. 359, after briefly mentioning the names of several eminent persons who were buried in the Charterhouse, adds,

"In the cloystrie monuments of Bartlmew Rede; knight, mayor of London, buried 1505; Sir John Popham," &c.

I have searched in vain, Mr. Urban, for the monumental inscription on Sir John Popham in all the late Histories of London; but cannot find it, or any other epitaph in the Charterhouse, except that of its great Re-founder; and shall be much obliged to any Carthusian, or other correspondent, who can tell where the epitaph on Sir John Popham can be found, and any particulars of his history, or of the chapel by him founded; both Dugdale and his continuator Stephens being silent on the subject.

ANTIQUARIUS Londinensis.

MR. URBAN,

O.S. 17.

IN your last Magazine p. 722, you called to our recollection one of the most distinguished Philanthropists of this or any other age or nation. In your little history of the late Jonas Hanway, esq. you have there given us an account of what he said of himself. Perhaps your readers may not be displeased to know what others have said of him, in a short but expressive inscription on his monument in Westminster Abbey; which, whilst it

It will take up but a very small space in your valuable page, will serve more widely to disperse the fragrance of those virtues, which cannot be too extensively diffused, as affording delight and instruction, and exerting a spirit of emulation in the breast of every good and worthy citizen, and calling upon him in terms most forcible and expressive to "go and do likewise."

Sacred to the Memory of
JONAS HANWAY,

Who departed this Life Sept. 5, 1786,
Aged 74.

But whose NAME liveth, and will ever live,
Whilst active Piety shall distinguish
The CHRISTIAN;

Integrity and Truth shall recommend
The BRITISH MERCHANT;

And universal Kindness shall characterise
The Citizen of the World.

The helpless INFANT nurtur'd thro' his care,
The friendless PROSTITUTE shelter'd and reform'd,

The helpless YOUTH rescu'd from Misery
and Ruin,
And train'd to serve and to defend his
Country,
Uniting in one common Strain of Gratitude,
Bear Testimony to their Benefactor's Virtues:
"This was the FRIEND and FATHER of the
POOR."

Mr. URBAN,

OR. 21.

THE public papers have announced the institution of a new college or university at *Halifax*, in *Nova Scotia*, under the patronage and management of bishop *Doyle*. It would be an acceptable service to many of your readers, if you could state the particulars of this affair. Is the college empowered to confer degrees? Whence does the fund arise by which it is to be supported? And what assistance could the well-wishers to regular academical learning in *England* give to such an institution?

Yours, &c. U. U.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT, 1795.

H. OF COMMONS.

February 23.

THE House resolved itself into a Committee of Ways and Means, Mr. *Hobart* in the chair; upon which

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* said, that the subject to which he was about to call the attention of the House necessarily branched itself into a variety of details, which he would endeavour to arrange under different heads, but principally confine himself to the immediate subject of the day. The first head would contain the amount of the sums already voted; the Ways and Means, and terms of the Loan, would be considered under the second; and the third would comprise the different taxes he intended to propose. He then proceeded in the usual manner to state the different expences attending the Navy, which amounted to 6,350,000*l.* and the number of seamen to be employed not less than 100,000. The next charge was that of the Army, in which he comprised the ordinary expences incurred in the Plantations, the recruiting militia, fencibles, &c. and the extraordinary, which amounted to the sum of 3,063,968*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.* The Ordnance came next under consideration, the charges of which amounted to 2,321,000*l.* to these were also added the several incidental charges for miscellaneous expences, deficiencies, &c. making an

additional sum only of 247,000*l.* He then recapitulated the details of the Ways and Means, and stated the deficit, which, together, amounted to 28,128,000*l.*; to meet which, a Loan was proposed to the amount of 18,000,000*l.* to which there would probably be a necessity of making an addition. The terms of the Loan were as follow: 100 in 3 per cents, which made 64*l.* 15*s.*; in the 4 per cents, 27*l.* 15*s.*; and in the Long Annuities, 8*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*; in all 100*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*

He then entered on the subject of the new Taxes, a subject which, he confessed, gave him much anxiety and concern; but from which he was not a little relieved by the pleasing conviction he had of the high state of our revenue, and the extended scale of our resources. He moreover felt no small satisfaction that they were not calculated to press hard on the lower classes of the community, as they would principally fall on articles of luxury, and affect but in a very small degree those of essential or necessary use. The first article he had in view was that of Wine, on which he would propose a tax of 20*l.* per ton, or 6*s.* per dozen, which, from the best calculations, he expected would annually produce about 500,000*l.*

The next was an additional tax on rum, brandy, and British spirits, 12*s.* 8*d.* per gallon on rum, 1*s.* 6*d.* on brandy, and

and 1d. on British spirits; the produce of which he expected would amount in all to near 259,000l.

An additional tax on licences for stills in Scotland would afford 15,000l.

He then adverted to the article of tea, and the various circumstances that attended that branch of commerce. By a tax of 7l. 10s. per cent. which could not be regarded as a weighty inconvenience, the revenue would be benefited 180,000l.

On the articles of coffee, cocoa, &c. he would impose 6d. per cent. additional, which would bring in 40,000l.

The next tax would fall upon insurances on ships, cargoes, and lives, from which would result a sum of 160,000l.

On other articles of smaller concern, and in the department of the customs, viz. on raisins, lemons, oranges, salad-oil, raw silk, coals exported, except to Ireland and our own colonies, rock salt, deals and fir timber, a small increase of tax would afford 198,000l. He also deemed it no hard or unproductive tax to add something to that already imposed by stamp duties, to wit, on affidavits, writs, original agreements, indentures, probates of wills, receipts, &c. and which would be found to produce 68,000l.

Mr. Pitt now turned to a subject which came particularly home to the Members of that House, but which he was sure no motives of personal interest would induce them to oppose; he meant, the privilege of franking; a privilege to which, he said, on a variety of accounts, they were justly entitled. What he intended to propose could only tend to correct the abuses of it, and restrain its too extensive use—his regulations went to ascertain the number of letters received from, or sent to, the post on one day; also the number of covers they might contain, and the place of residence of the Member whose signature they bore. From these regulations it was calculated there would arise the sum of 40,000l.

Another article of a very different description, and which those who were fond of its use would not forego for a small consideration, he deemed a proper article of taxation, and that was gunpowder. It was his intention, that all persons who used that article should take out a licence, costing 2l. 12s. per annum: and as the number of persons using it were estimated at 200,000, it would produce the large sum of 240,000l.

He now recapitulated the different sum totals resulting from these different taxes, and ended a long and able speech by a variety of pertinent and forcible remarks on the state and resources of the country at large, and the necessity of prosecuting with spirit, vigour, and perseverance, the present just and necessary war, as the sole means of procuring that solid and secure peace which would enable them to enjoy all the blessings the nature of the Constitution and of the country was calculated to afford.

The question was put, the resolution carried, and the House adjourned.

H. OF LORDS.

Feb. 26.

Their Lordships were summoned for Monday next, on the motion of Earl *Thurlow*, to take into consideration the report of the Committee of Privileges respecting the trial of Mr. Hastings.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. *Wilberforce* said, he had troubled the House so often on the subject of the Slave-Trade, that he should not enter at present into any details on it. That House, in 1792, had resolved that this infamous traffick should be abolished; he should therefore make that resolution the ground of his motion. Mr. *Wilberforce* then urged the expedience of abolishing this trade, on the grounds of humanity, justice, and sound policy; after which he moved for leave to bring in a Bill for the abolition of the Slave-trade.

A debate took place, in which Mr. *Barham* moved, by way of amendment, that the debate be adjourned to that day six months.

Mr. *Dundas* and Sir *William Young* spoke in support of the amendment.

Messrs. *Fox*, *Pitt*, *Grey*, *Whitbread*, and others, spoke in favour of the original motion.

Mr. *Wilberforce* replied, and the House divided; for the Amendment 78, against it 61. Majority 17.

H. OF LORDS.

March 2.

The House met to consider of the most proper mode of delivering their judgement on the charges exhibited against Mr. Hastings; which being a question of privilege, strangers were of course excluded. The result, we are informed, was the adjournment of the farther

farther consideration of the business to a future day.

In the Commons, the same day, Sir *William Pulteney* moved, "that at the time appointed to ballot for a Committee to take into consideration the elections or returns of Members of Parliament, when the Serjeant at arms shall be sent to the Members, all proceedings of other Committees shall be suspended till after the ballot shall be effected." Ordered.

The Bill for carrying the loan of 18,000,000*l.* into effect was read a first time.

In a Committee of Supply, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* proposed, that 1,863,000*l.* be granted towards funding navy bills; as also the sum due to the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel, and to the executors of Mr. Oswald. Agreed to.

The bills relative to the new taxes on wine and spirits were presented, and read the first time.

H. OF LORDS.

March 5.

The royal assent was given by commission to the Bill for manning the navy, the mutiny and marine mutiny Bills; together with three more public and ten private Bills.

When the Commons were withdrawn, the House resumed their deliberations relative to the trial of Warren Hastings, esq.

In the Commons, the same day, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* moved the commitment of the wine-duty bill. The House accordingly resolved itself into a Committee, when Mr. *Pitt* proposed that the new duty should attach on the stock in hand from and after the 3d. of February last.

Mr. Alderman *Anderson* moved, as an amendment, that the duty should not attach till the Bill should become law; on which the House divided, for the amendment 30, against it 70. The Bill then went through the Committee, and was ordered to be reported the next day.

The *Secretary at War* moved for the appointment of a Committee to take into consideration the amount of the expences that would be incurred by making a provision for subaltern officers in the militia in time of peace, which, after some opposition from General *Tarleton*, was agreed to, and the Com-

mittee was accordingly appointed.

The House resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill for furnishing an additional number of seamen for the royal navy. Mr. *Pitt* called to the recollection of the House, that his Majesty had judged it expedient to lay an embargo on all shipping throughout the kingdom, until a certain number of men were provided. It was now proposed that the embargo should be partial; and that, as soon as any port had furnished the number of men proportionate to its trade and other local circumstances, the embargo should be taken off, and the vessels suffered to proceed on their respective voyages. This regulation had been adopted on the suggestion of a large majority of the masters and ship-owners, as being more convenient for the purposes of trade, and more beneficial to the general interests of the country. After some conversation, the House was resumed, and the report of the Committee ordered to be received.

H. OF LORDS.

March 16.

The Duke of *Norfolk* moved, that their Lordships come to a resolution respecting the charges of *Cheyr Sing* against Mr. Hastings, previous to their going into those of the *Begums*, which he said were perfectly distinct. The motion was negatived without a division.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee; and, having resumed at six o'clock, then adjourned till next day.

March 17.

The House went into a Committee on the adjourned discussion relative to the judgement on Warren Hastings, esq; after which they adjourned.

In the Commons, the same day, Sir *John Frederick* moved for leave to bring in a Bill more effectually to prevent the stealing of dead bodies from churchyards, and burying-grounds.

Mr. *Mainwaring* thought the existing laws sufficient to prevent this crime, and therefore that there was no necessity for the present motion.

Sir *John Frederick* replied, that the increase of the practice of late years demonstrated the insufficiency of the present laws; and that he did not mean that this Bill should preclude the possibility of the faculty obtaining subjects for dissection.

Leave

Leave was granted to bring in the Bill.

The report of the Committee upon the militia-officers' Bill was brought up, and the resolutions agreed to.

The *Secretary at War* gave notice, that, in the Committee of Ways and Means, he would propose a certain sum to be voted agreeable to the resolution of the Committee, that an additional allowance should be given to subalterns in the militia.

H. OF LORDS.

March 23.

The House resolved itself into a Committee on the charges of impeachment against Warren Hastings; and, having sat till half after nine o'clock, deferred the farther deliberation thereon till next day.

In the Commons, the same day, the House having resolved itself into a Committee of Ways and Means, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* reminded the Committee, that, at the time of opening the budget, he hinted an intention of reconsidering the duty on Scotch distilleries. From new information he had since gathered on this point, he was led to believe that a larger duty should be imposed on these distilleries, in order to proportion it more adequately to the duty in England. The duty he now wished to add would, he said, amount to four times more than his estimate at the opening of his budget; for, the produce, in his opinion, would amount to more than 90,000*l.* He would perhaps on a future year propose a farther increase, in order to render the proportion of duty on spirits in Scotland and in England somewhat more parallel. Instead of levying that tax as he first intended, he would levy it on Hells, at the rate of 9*d.* per gallon additional duty. He next adverted to an additional duty on insurances. This, he said, should not only extend to property on-board ships, but was also to attach to all property insured on shore, in the proportion of 2*l.* on stamps for insurances under 100*l.* and of 2*s.* 6*d.* on stamps for every 100*l.* additional. His motion was agreed to.

H. OF LORDS.

March 24.

Some private bills and some petitions were received by their Lordships. The different witnesses that are to give evi-

dence before the Committees of Lords were sworn; after which the House adjourned till to-morrow.

In the Commons, the same day, the report of the Committee on the tax for wearing hair-powder was brought up, and the clauses read, which went to exempt the subaltern officers of the army and navy; the clergy, whose benefice or private property did not amount to 100*l.* per annum; the corps of cavalry and yeomanry during the days they were called out to exercise, and when employed in actual service; and, finally, all unmarried daughters of every family except two.

The Bill for making some provision in certain cases for officers of the militia, in time of peace, was read the first time.

Mr. Fox then rose, agreeably to his promised notice, to enquire into the state of the nation. In a speech of near four hours, in which his usual powers of argument, eloquence, and perspicuity, were eminently displayed, he touched upon all the points in which the national dignity and interest are at present at stake, and concluded with moving, that the House resolve itself into a Committee to consider the state of the nation.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* answered Mr. Fox in a very long speech, and moved that the House do now adjourn.

A long debate ensued, in which Mr. Sheridan and others spoke on the side of Mr. Fox, and Mr. Canning and others on that of Mr. Pitt. Mr. Fox replied; and the question being loudly called for, the House divided; for the adjournment 219, against it 63.

H. OF LORDS.

March 25.

The county quota landmen's amended Bill, the Bill for granting to his Majesty an additional duty on imported fruit and salad-oil, &c. the exchequer bills Bill, the Bill for granting to his Majesty 200,000*l.* sterling to assist in paying the interest of the national debt, &c. were reported without any amendment.

In the Commons, the same day, General Tarleton moved, that an account of all the Members, who have certified their inability to the postmaster-general to frank their own letters,

ters, be laid before the House. Agreed to.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* informed the House, that he had disposed of the lottery for the ensuing year, containing 55,000 tickets, at 13l. 15s. 10d. each, amounting to 758,000l. 13s. 4d. which left a surplus of 258,000l. 13s. 4d. applicable to the service of the present year. After which he moved the usual resolution, that 758,000l. to be raised by lottery, should be granted to his Majesty. Agreed to. He then stated, that the proposed tax upon life insurances, which was originally intended to attach to existing as well as subsequent insurances, and to be levied upon the premium, and not the capital, had been represented to him as likely to be attended with some inconveniences; he now proposed that the tax should only fall upon subsequent insurances, and that it shall be levied upon the capital, and not upon the premium. Agreed to.

H. OF LORDS.

March 26.

Lord Grenville said, he had his Majesty's commands to deliver a message, which stated that his Majesty placed the most firm reliance on the zeal of that House in the prosecution of the war in which this country was engaged, and soliciting their concurrence in such measures as might be deemed necessary for carrying it on with more vigour and effect.

His Lordship then moved, that the royal message be taken into consideration to-morrow, and that their Lordships be summoned to attend.

After reading the bills upon the table, their Lordships resumed their discussion of Mr. Hastings's business.

In the Commons, the same day, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* brought a message from the King purporting that his Majesty relied on the zeal and affection of his faithful Commons, to enable him to prosecute the war in which we were engaged, by voting such supplies as the extraordinary exigencies might require.

He then moved, that his Majesty's gracious communication be referred to the Committee of Supply.

H. OF LORDS.

March 27.

The order of the day for taking into consideration his Majesty's message, relative to the farther supplies which the

exigencies of the times may require, was read; when

Lord Grenville rose, and, after a few prefatory words, moved an address of thanks to his Majesty, which was, an usual, an echo of that message.

Lord Lauderdale said, to give a silent assent to this address, might be construed into an acquiescence with the measure recommended in the message, which he considered as a subject that ought to be very seriously considered. No definite sum was stated in the message; he therefore thought it reposing too much confidence in ministers, to pledge himself to grant them any sum which they might ask.

Lord Grenville said a few words in reply; when a conversation rather than a debate followed; after which the *Chancellor* put the question, and the address was carried without a division.

Several private Bills were read a third time.

In the Commons, the same day, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* proposed a vote of credit, for the service of the year, of 2,500,000l. and an address to his Majesty, which was the same in substance with the message. Agreed to.

H. OF LORDS.

March 30.

After some preliminary business, the Earl of Guilford made his promised motion, "That their Lordships should go into a Committee of the whole House, to consider of the state of the nation." This motion he prefaced by a speech of considerable length.

Lord Grenville opposed the motion, on the ground that every thing contained in it, except what related to the affairs of Ireland, had been discussed and decided on. That there were by no means a proper topic of debate in the present uncertain crisis. He considered the war as a war of aggression on the part of France, and to be supported as necessary for the protection of the dearest interests of society.

The Marquis of Lansdowne, the Duke of Bedford, Lord Lauderdale, and the Duke of Norfolk, spoke in support of the motion; which was farther opposed by the Duke of Richmond, Lord Sidney, Lord Mansfield, and Lord Spencer.

The Duke of Grafton expressed his anxiety on the subject to be so great as to lead him to wish for an adjournment;

ment; which, however, his Grace did not move.

At one o'clock a division took place; contents for the motion 14, non-contents 104.

In the Commons, the same day, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* proposed a clause in the hair-powdertax, exempting the army and navy and inferior clergy from the operation of the tax.

General *Smith* and Mr. *Courtenay* urged the exemption of half-pay officers, which was opposed as contrary to the spirit of the Bill, and the general principles of taxation. Read the third time and passed.

On the third reading of the Bill to amend the London militia act of the last session, Mr. *Sheridan* rose to oppose it, and went into a long deduction from the history of the chartered rights of the city, and the different regulations the militia had undergone.

He was opposed by Mr. *Lushington*, who was supported by Mr. Alderman *Newnham*; and, after some observations by Mr. *Sheridan* in reply, the Bill passed without farther opposition.

(To be continued.)

MISCELLANEOUS CORRECTIONS.

THE supposed reason assigned p. 544. by R. B. for the late Sir Charles Booth's being knighted, is a mistaken surmise. This honour was conferred on him May 28, 1784, when he was certainly high sheriff of Kent, and as such disqualified to serve on a jury to try the right of Sidney of Yalding to the Sidney estate, not barony; for, in a court of assize and nisi prius, or even in Westminster-hall, the claim to a barony, or peerage, would have been *coram non jadic*. It will appear moreover, by the Gazette of that date, that the honour was conferred on his presenting an address from the county of Kent.

P. 657. b. l. 16, for 556, r. 506.

P. 701. b. l. 65, *Miss* r. *Mrs.*

P. 736. a. l. 14, for *Pickard* r. Mr. Tho. Prickard. He resigned the office of coroner in the city and liberties of Westminster a few years since, on account of the bad state of his health. He had been for a considerable time secretary to the bishops of Chichester and Rochester, and was much respected by those with whom he had any connection.

P. 741. b. l. 15, r. "reitor."

P. 795. b. Mr. Greenaway's new

translation of Ecclesiastes was published in 1787, not 1791.

P. 797. b. Memoirs of the Galt family are inserted in "Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica" No. ii. part 1. reviewed in vol. LI, p. 471.

R. W. presents compliments to P. Q. and begs leave to set him right in regard to the supposed consanguinity between him and the present worthy possessor of the superb and matchless MS. compiled by Sir K. Digby. The fact is, the father of Mr. Williams of Penbedw, the gentleman in question, was twice married: first, to Charlotte Mofyn (the heiress of that place, and from whom the MS. must have come into his possession), the daughter of Charlotta Theophila Digby, as stated by R. W. in your vol. LXIV. p. 1077, by whom *he* had no SURVIVING issue; secondly, to Anabella Lloyd, of Dre-newydd, near Oswestry, lately deceased, the mother of the present possessor. P. Q. is perfectly right, however, in his conjecture, that "R. W's mother was one of the grandchildren of Maria-Margaretta Conway," who was sister to Charlotta Theophila abovementioned, and granddaughter to Sir K. Digby. Thus much and no more concerning R. W. and his family; which seems to have little or nothing to do with the subject that gave rise to P. Q's queries. But, should he, "or any other curious Antiquary," &c. wish "to obtain a sight of the MS. in question, with permission to transcribe from it *;" P. Q. is now perfectly well acquainted *where* he or M. Green may apply for that purpose; but R. W. cannot possibly presume to promise that their application will be successful. He was himself favoured with the sight and perusal of it at Penbedw on the 28th of June last. The letters R. W. are the real initials of the name of Mr Urban's correspondent. *Flintshire, O.S. 20.*

Mr. URBAN,

O.S. 8.

YOUR correspondent Oscuro, p. 726, is perfectly right in his observation about Messala Corvinus, whose tract, "De Progenie Augusti," was *first* published by Bedrot at the end of Florus, Colon. 1540, 8vo, and prefixed to the edition of Livy, Par. 1552, fol. It was inserted in the last volume of Gruter's edition of the writers of the Historia Augusta, and among Gothofred's Ancient Historians; in the 2d volume of H. Stephens's Collection of Roman Historians, 1568, 7609, and 1658, at Geneva.

neva, in folio; in that by Sylburgius, Francf. 1588, fol.; by Raphelengius, 1607, and at Lyons, 1648, fol.; in the last place by Gothofred, 1591, 2 vol. 8vo; Flor. 1723, 8vo, 3 vol; at Heidelberg, by Hauris, 1743 48, fol; and separately by Meibomius, at Helmstadt, without date. See Fabricii Bibliotheca Latina, by Ernest, Leipf. 1774, III. p. 280. 8vo; where the edition of Roman historians mentioned by your correspondent is not noticed (unless it be a second edition of that of 1607), any more than the edition by Hearne, 1703, which is only a collation with a MS. at Lincoln college.

The seal, fig. 2, pl. II. p. 737, belonged to Barbatus Spartarius, and the inscription is to be read *S[igillum] Barbati Spartarii*. The three swords represented on it may allude to his family-name, or to his profession, that of a sword-cutter.

P. 737. The brass figure in Deddington church is not remarkable, representing some burges or merchant of the staple in the 15th century. The buttons on the left hand are too high on the hand.

Should we not read *Burwell* for *Burwell*. p. 737. a. l. 32?

Mr. Salwyn would very much gratify your Antiquarian readers by sending you an impression of the seal.

Of the milliary inscribed with the name of Florianus, p. 471, and now in an obscure corner of the back yard of the house of William Waller, esq. at Chesherton, see before vol LVI. p. 1034, vol. LVII. p. 118.

Add to the account of the Bucks, p. 123, Matthew B. mortgaged the reversion of Nettleswell manor, in Essex, which was left to him by Thomas Marten, who died 1715, having married the sister of Sir Thomas Cross, bart. with whose son the title expired; but his estate was left to Matthew. Mr. B. left a son, the rev. Matthew B. of Hunsdon, who married a daughter of Mr. Thompson, of Broxborn and Enfield, by whom he left a son and daughter.

Yours, &c

D. H.

Mr. URBAN,

May 4.

THE reception you gave (vol. LXIV. p. 897) to a list of Sale Catalogues published by booksellers in the metropolis, induces me to think an additional one of those distributed throughout Great Britain in the last 25 years may

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not be unacceptable to you, with the same allowance for errors and omissions.

Yours, &c.

D. H.

Adams, William, Loughborough, 1-86, 92.

1795 Rev. Mr. Alleyne, of North Cerney, co. Gloucester.

Allen, John, Hereford, 1786.

Allen, John 1794.

Beatniffe, Richard, Norwich, 1779.

Berry, J. and C. Norwich, 1771, 1776.

1774 Rev. Benjamin Joseph Ellis, D.D. and an antiquary's.

Booth, Martin, Norwich.

1775 Rev. Mr. Alexander, of Gunton; Rev. Mr. Chaplin, of Harton; Mr. Layman, of North Walsham.

1776, 77, 79, 80, 81, 83.

Bristow, William, Canterbury, 1790.

1703 Rev. Mr. Lynch, of Ripple.

Brook, Abraham, Norwich.

1775 Rev. Mr. Oram, of Northwold.

1777 Rev. T. Scott, of Ipswich, author of the translation of Job into English verse; Rev. Charles Tucke, of Norwich; William Fellows, esq. of Shottisham.

Browne, Arthur, Bristol.

1778 Rev. Mr. Watts, of Westcombe.

Burdon, John, Winchester, 1773.

Rev. Dr. Perkins, Southampton.

1776

Burnham, Thomas, Northampton.

1779 John Kippax, D.D. rector of Brington, co. Huntingdon; a great Orientalist; James Fortescue, D.D. rector of Wotton, Northamptonshire; and Dr. Z. Grey's MSS.

Charnley, William, Newcastle, 1765.

Christopher, R. Stockton, 1783.

Collis, Nathaniel, Kettering, 1789.

— and T. Dash, 1793.

1793 Rev. Mr. Ward, author of the Natural History; Rev. Mr. Heycock, master of the Grammar-School, Coventry; Francis Armstrong, M. D.

Cooke, Joshua, Oxford.

1794 Rev. William Sisson.

Deck, Philip, Bury, 1782, 89.

Deighton, John, Cambridge (afterwards several years in London, and now again at Cambridge).

1778 Dr. Barnardiston, principal Librarian to the University, and Master of Corpus Christi college.

1780 Rev. Mr. Richardson, rector of Cavendish.

Drewry, John, Derby, 1787.

Drury, John, Lincoln, 1791.

Easton, Edward, Salisbury, 1763, 67, 1784.

Eddowes, J. and W. Shrewsbury.

1778 Godolphin Edwards, esq. of Frodesley; Dr. Berington, of Shrewsbury; John Paynter, esq. of Hafod; Rev. Mr. Martin of Kidderminster.

1789,

1780, 93.

Fisher, T. Rochester.

Rev. Mr. Irons, of Lingstead, Kent.

1771 Rev. Mr. Williams, of Penshurst, Kent; Mr. Jenkins, of Burwash, Sussex.

1775, 77, 78.

1779 Rev. Mr. Davis, of Mereworth, in Kent; Rev. Mr. Derby, of Southfleet, Kent.

1786

Blackton, W. Canterbury, 1764, 68.

1766 Rev. Mr. Lunn, rector of Denton; remainder of Mr. Hall, chaplain to archbishop Herring.

1778 Rev. Mr. Gostling, minor canon of Canterbury.

————— and *Murtable, 1785, 87, 92.*————— *Murtable and Co.*

1795 Edward Hasted, esq. author of the Historical and Topographical Survey of Kent; and Dr. Hackhouse, archdeacon of Canterbury.

Fletcher, James, Oxford.

1771 Mr. John Chapman, Fellow of Merton college.

Fletcher, J. and J.

1771 Rev. Mr. Gwynn, Principal of Brazen Nose.

1773 Dr. John Stephens, fellow of Exeter college; Rev. William Huddesford, A. M. fellow of Trinity college, and keeper of the Ashmolean Museum.

1773 Dr. Matthew Horberry, rector of Stanlake, and fellow of Magdalen college; and remainder of Charles Godwin.

1774 John Warneford, fellow of Corpus Christi college, and Camden Professor; Rev. Mr. Warren, rector of Lutterhall.

1775 Rev. William Talbot, of Reading, Rev. Charles Jenner, rector of Cleybrook, co. Leic. Rev. John Ridding, rector of Brightwell.

1778 John Swinton, B. D. F. R. A. S. Custos Archivorum Oxon.

1783 Dr. John Hough, bishop of Worcester.

1788 Dr. George Jubb, Canon of Christ Church, and Regius Professor of Hebrew; Dr. George Dixon, Principal of Edmund Hall; medical part of Dr. John Foulkes.

1791 Dr. Henry Barton, Warden of Merton College; Hon. Captain Peregrine Bertie, M. P.

1779, 80, 81, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93.

————— and *Hartwell 1764.**Gilman, Wesley, Rochester, 1793.**Gregory, John, Leicester.*

1764 John Jackson, Master of Wigston's hospital.

*Harrod, W. Stamford, 1789.**Munt, Thomas, Harleston.*

John Worth, F. A. S. of Diss.

Ireland, J. Leicester.

————— *Anne.*

1789 Rev. W. Bickerstaffe.

1794

*Linden, James, Southampton, 1768.**Loder, Robert, Woodbridge.*

1783 Rev. Mr. Johnson, of Stralbrook, and Rev. Mr. Symonds, of Kelsale.

*Lunn, W. H. Cambridge, 1791.**Miller, Thomas, Bungay, 1782, 90.**Pearson and Rellaston, Birmingham, 1789.**Piercy, J. W. Coventry.**Poole, J. Chester.*

1792 Ralph Leake and John Ball, esqrs.

*Pate, Joseph, Eton, 1766, 70.**Prince, Oxford, 1768, 69, 70, 71, 72, 75, 73,*

1768 Rev. Francis White, S. T. B. A. S. S.

1769 Remainder of the same.

1772 Rev. Richard Grey, of Hinton, co. Northampton; Rev. John Stubb, of Queen's college; Rev. Mr. Horne, of Whichford, Oxfordshire; Rev. Mr. Tatum, of Magdalen; Rev. Mr. Cox, of Baliol.

1774 Rev. John Thomson, of Corpus Christi college, rector of Hampton Meysay, co. Gloucester; Rev. Mr. Stephens, rector of Noke, co. Oxford.

1777 Dr. David Durell, Principal of Hertford college; Rev. James Granger, author of the Biographical History of England.

1775 Dr. Thomas Hunt, F. R. A. S. Canon of Christ Church, Regius Professor of Hebrew, and Laudian Professor of Arabic.

1776 John Awhrey, B. L. L. fellow of Winchester.

————— and *Joshua Cooke, 1775—82.*

1785 Dr. Montague Cholmondeley.

1788 Dr. William Dennison, Principal of Magdalen hall.

1789 Robert Vansittart, esq. LL. D. Regius Professor of Civil Law, and Fellow of All Souls; Rev. William Airson, M. A. rector of Hinton, Hants.

1791 Rev. John Noel.

1793 Hon. and Rev. lord Tracy, Warden of All Souls; Joseph Davie, D. D. Fellow of Trinity college.

Russel, J. Guildford.

Rev. Mr. Ford; Hon. Mr. King; Col. Brewer; Mr. Leigh, surgeon, Farnham.

Sir Thomas Gatehouse, William Huggins, esq. of Handley Park, Hants; Nathaniel Hammon, Accountant-general of the Bank.

Score, Edward, Exeter.

1774 John Anstis, Garter king at Arms; his son Garter; and the two Rev. Mr. Anstis; Andrew Brice, of Exeter, compiler of the Topographical Dictionary.

1775 William Foulkes, LL. D. Rev. Mr. Bertie,

- Bertie, of Kenn; Rev. Mr. Pine, of Comb-in-teigney; Mr. John Fyer, of Topsham, merchant.
- 1775 Rev. Mr. Rayner, Master of Tiverton School; Rev. Mr. Edward Rayner, of Hemmiok; counsellor Broadrip, of Mapperton, Dorset.
- 1779 Rev. Robert Wight, rector of St. Mary Arches; Mr. John Richards, surveyor.
- Sherp, John, Warwick, 1770, 1790.*
- 1778 Rev. Mr. Whetton; Rev. Mr. Gellthorpe.
- 1791 John Green, rector of Welford and Millenden.
- Slave, John, Ipswich.*
- 176 Lord viscount Hatton; Sir John Barker.
- Simmons and Kirby, Canterbury, 1789.*
- Smith, Thomas, Canterbury.*
- John Knowler, esq. recorder of Canterbury.
- Sotberan, H. York, 1790.*
- Statber, Hargison, York.*
- 1794 Dr. Jonathan Hall, prebendary of Durham.
- Sweetland, Abel, Exeter, 1781.*
- Stock of Edward Score, whom he succeeded.
- Margaret, Exeter, 1788.
- Tesserman, William, York, 1788.*
- Tourlbourn and Woodyer, Cambridge, 1761—5.*
- 1762 Rev. Parker Gurdon, M. A. rector of Latton and Cranworth, Norfolk; and curious private study of Mr. William Craighton, the ingenious compiler of the Ipswich Journal.
- 1766 Sir. James Burroughs, master of Gonville and Caius college; and a physician.
- Todd and Sotberan, York, 1769, 1772, 1773.*
- 1708 Laurence Sterne, A. M. prebendary of York, author of *Tristram Shandy*.
- Todd, alone, 1786, 1788.*
- 1777 Rev. B. Smith, B. D. nephew to Sir Isaac Newton, and rector of Linton, near Skipton in Craven.
- 1778 William Phillips Lee, esq. of York.
- 1779 Hon. Christopher Dawnay, Marmaduke Fothergill, esq. and Mrs. Maude, all of York.
- 1780
- 1783 William Dixon, esq. of Loversal near Doncaster; Rev. William Territ, rector of Bainton near Beverley.
- 1784 Rev. John Blake, rector of Screningham and Cotton near York.
- 1792 Marmaduke Tunstall, of Wycliffe, esq. Lady Fagg, of Woodend, Rev. John Dade, F. A. S. rector of Barmston, and author of the intended History of Holderness.
- 1794 Entire collection of prints, drawings, books of prints, &c. of Marmaduke Tunstall, esq. *
- * Mr. Tunstall's museum of natural history was purchased together by George Allan of the Grange near Darlington, esq.
- 1795 Rev. Anthony Temple, M. A. Master of the Grammar-School at Richmond, co. York, and vicar of Eastby, near that place.
- Tupman, S. Nottingham, 1786.*
- Whittingham, William, Lynn, 1769, 71, 80, 1789.*
- 1766 Rev. Charles Parkins, M. A. rector of Oxthorpe, and author of the continuation of Blomefield's History of Norfolk; Richard Delamore, M. D. Rev. Mr. Coxen; Rev. Mr. Crask; Rev. Mr. Fawcett, rector of Watlington.
- 1795 John Holland, esq. near Oakham, Rutlandshire; Mr. Frankling, of Spalding, Lincolnshire; Mr. Gouch, surgeon, of Norwich; Rev. Mr. Bird, of Stanfield, co. Norfolk.
- Wilson and Spence, York, 1795.*
- Wood, William, Lincoln.*
- Woodyer, John, Cambridge, 1772.*
- 1776 Dr. Rutherford.
- Wolmer, S. Exeter, 1788, 89, 90.*
- SCOTLAND.
- Angus, Alexander, Aberdeen.*
- Balfour, John, Edinburgh, 1770, 71, 75.*
- 1775 Robert Alexander, esq.
- 1776 James Smollet, esq. of Bonhill, by auction.
- and *Elphinston, Balfour, 1781, 82—87.*
- *Elphinston, 1785, supplement 1787.*
- 1787 Hugh Seton, esq. of Tough.
- Bell, John, 1773, 78, 85.*
- 1786 Auction.
- and *Bradgate, 1790, 91.*
- Creech, William, successor to Kincaid, 1774, 1778, auction 1780.*
- Elliot, T. Kay, and Co. 1788.*
- Foulis, R. and A. Glasgow.*
- Gordon and Murray, Edinburgh, 1781.*
- Kinnaird and Bell, auction.*
- 1768 William M'Farlane, of M'Farlane.
- and *Creech.*
- 1771 Lewis LeGrand, Commissioner of the Customs.
- Philipe, Thomas, 1781.*
- Spottiswood, James, library of Professor Moore, Glasgow.*
- The stock of R. and A. Foulis, and their copper-plates.
- Auctions.
- 1772 Doctors John and Joseph Clerk, physicians, *William Gibbs.*
- 1775
- 1776 James Smollet, esq. of Bonhill.
- 1778
- 1782 Baron Maule, *Smith.*
- 1793 Mr. James Cumyng, keeper of the Lyon records, and secretary to the Society of Scottish Antiquaries.
- 1795 Robert Riddell, of Glenriddell, esq. books on antiquities, *Robert Ross.*

193. *Hortus Americanus; containing an Account of the Trees, Shrubs, and other Vegetable Productions, of South America and the West-India Islands, and particularly of the Island of Jamaica; interspersed with many curious and useful Observations respecting their Uses in Medicine, Diet, and Mechanicks. By the late Dr. Henry Barham. To which are added, A Linnean Index, &c. &c. Kingston, Jamaica: Printed and published by Alexander Aikman, Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, and to the Honourable House of Assembly. 1794.*

AFTER an apology, by the Editor, for any apparent want of accuracy or perfection, from the length of time elapsed since the Author's death, and the numerous hands through which the MS. has passed; and observing that Sir Hans Sloane spoke in strong terms of Dr. Barham, and made copious extracts from his work, which he wished to see published; and that Mr. Long has interspersed extracts from it through his "Synopsis;" we are told that

"The anxiety expressed by many to see the entire work has induced the editor to aim at rendering it as complete as possible, by the addition of a Linnean Index, for which he is indebted to a gentleman eminent for his botanical knowledge. An index of diseases, remedies, &c. has also been annexed, from which reference may readily be had to any part of the work, and, it is presumed, in a manner intelligible to all classes of readers.

"It was the wish of the editor to accompany the work with some account of its ingenious and philanthropic author; but his researches and enquiries have not produced any materials wherewith to gratify curiosity. All he can learn is, that he came to this country early in the present century, and married Elizabeth Foster, the widow of Thomas Foster, Esq. of St Elizabeth's, in whose right he became possessed of a considerable fortune in that parish; he afterwards purchased of the family of the Stevensons, relations of Mrs. Barham, Mesopotamia estate in Westmorland. In the journals of the Assembly we find him a member of that body in the year 1731; and it appears that he returned to England about the year 1740, and settled with his family at Staines, near Egham, where he died, leaving his property in this island to Joseph Foster, the youngest son of Mrs. Barham by her former husband, on condition of his assuming the name, and bearing the arms, of Barham, in addition to those of Foster. This gentleman was the father of the present Joseph Foster Barham, Esq. a member of the British Parliament, and lately married to Lady Charlotte Tuston, daughter of the Earl of Thanet."

This is an amusing as well as useful publication; as the reader shall judge by the selection of some articles.

"**APPLES** There are several sorts of wild fruits resembling the shape of apples, but are in no respect like the English apples. There is a sort growing amongst the Bahama islands, called seven-years apples, which are indifferently pleasant and sweet, and, when ripe, are black and full of seeds. They will at first purge them that are not used to eat of them, and afterwards bind strongly."

"**CACAO.** This beautiful plant and profitable tree grew once in such plenty in Jamaica, that they valued themselves upon it, and thought they were, or should be, the richest people in the world; but they soon saw themselves deceived, for a blast at once came upon the trees and destroyed them all, and few or none could ever be got to grow there since; what do grow are generally in plantain-walks, or among shady trees, and in bottoms or valleys sheltered from the North winds. The oil of this nut is the hottest of any thing known, and is said to recover cold, weak, and paralytic limbs, and to smooth the skin. This nut is very nourishing, as is daily experienced in the West Indies, where many Creoles live in a manner wholly upon chocolate."

"**CASSABA** The root of this plant makes a very good and wholesome bread, notwithstanding the juice is a deadly poison."

"**Coca.** This herb is famous in the histories of Peru, the Indians fancying it adds much to their strength; others affirm, that they use it for charms: fishermen also put some of this herb, chewed, to their hook, when they can take no fish, and they are said to have better success thereupon. In short, they apply it to so many uses, most of them bad, that the Spaniards prohibit the use of it; for they believe it hath none of those effects, but that what they attribute to it is done by the compact the Indians have with the devil."

"**GINGER**, preserved or candied, is an excellent stomachick, warming and comforting; boiled in wine, with a little cummin seed, it eases the pain of the stomach, and causes sweat; outwardly applied, mixed with cocoa-nut oil, draws out poisons in wounds; and, rubbed upon the stomach, comforts it, and eases pains from a cold cause."

"**LIMES** are so common that the planters fence their plantations and pastures in with them; the fruit is generally used, in the room of lemons, to make punch with. The Negroes and Indians use the root in disorders arising from improper female connexions, and the stalk to clean their teeth with."

"**MANCHIONEEL.** It is certain the fruit of these trees are poison, insomuch that the land-crabs that eat of them, although they

do not poison the crab, yet those that eat of those crabs shall be taken very sick; some have died suddenly after. Some of these trees grow by the sea and river sides; and it hath been observed, that fishes will eat of their fruit as they drop into the water, which will make their teeth turn yellow, and become poisonous. I had a Negro man that wilfully poisoned himself with them; and, a little before he died, he confessed it, and would fain have lived. I observed he complained of a great heat and burning in his stomach, but could not vomit; his tongue swelled, and was burning-hot, as he called it; he was continually calling for water; his eyes red and staring, and he soon expired."

"**ORANGES.** In America there grow oranges of all sorts in great plenty, and as good as in any part of the world, and some as bad, for there are both sweet and sour, bitter and insipid—Orange-peels are oily, bitter, and hot, and therefore warm and comfort a cold stomach, expel wind, and help digestion; chewed and swallowed upon an empty stomach, they prevent the cholick. My father, who was an experienced physician, made a conserve of the peels of sweet or China oranges, which he administered in cold viscous humours of the lungs, and in that which some call rising of the lights, great spitting, and slimy matter in the glands, with good success. If the flowers were added to it, it would make it more prevalent. The essence is a specifick in the cholick; the preserved peel is a good stomachick. Five ounces of the juice taken at a time drive forth putrid humours by sweat, and fortify the heart. The distilled water of the flowers is very odoriferous, and is good against contagious and pestilential fevers; it also helps cold and moist infirmities incident to females. The butter, or ointment, made of the flowers, and mixed with a little of its essence, is excellent to anoint children's stomachs and bellies, eases the gripes, and kills worms."

"**PEACH-TREE.** There is great plenty of these trees in North America. The leaves, decocted, are said to be a specifick for the cholick; so is also the syrup made of the flowers. I never saw but one peach-tree in Jamaica, and I never saw or heard of it bearing any fruit."

"**POTATOES** grow in great plenty in most parts of America, and are a convolvulus plant, with a bell flower; but, as they put nothing for them to run upon, they creep and spread upon the ground, covering it so that it destroys grass that would grow there. They are of several colours; the roots are some red, some very white, and some yellowish, or sulphur colour. They exceed, in my opinion, the Irish or English *batata*. They are one of the chief bread kind, as they call it, in America, and are food for white and black; they are very fine when baked. The

slips or vines they feed hogs and rabbits with; and an excellent drink is made of the roots, called *msh'y*."

"Rice grows as well in America as it doth in Africa and other parts. The Spaniards and Portuguese call it *arroz*, of which they make a spirit called *arrack*. It is cooling and restraining; an emulsion made of it is good against the strangury from cantharides; the fine meal or flour takes away the marks of the small pox."

"**SWEET DOCK.** I have seen them much larger than a man's head. The outside skin is of a lemon colour, but very smooth, and of a fine scent, exceeding lemon or orange; its rind is thick, and full of a volatile essential oil. The fruit is cooling and refreshing, abating drough and heat in fevers."

"**STRAWBERRIES.** English strawberries will grow in America as well as in England, if care be taken of them. In Chili they plant whole fields with a sort of strawberry, much different from ours (the leaves are rounder, thicker, and more downy), which they call *frutilla*. The fruit is generally as big as a walnut, and sometimes as an hen's egg, of a whitish-red, but not so delicious as our wood-strawberries, and more of the taste of the English little hoboy-strawberries."

"**TOBACCO.** The juice of green tobacco destroys maggots in foresheys, and any thing that can be made use of; it makes an excellent healing balsam or salve; an oil, drawn in a retort from dried tobacco, scales the bones, cleanses the foulest ulcers, and takes away their callous edges, making them fit to heal: the white ashes cleanse the teeth, and kill the worms in them."

"**VINES.** There are several sorts of wild vines in America, bearing fruit: 1. Those that climb upon trees, and have a very pleasant, small, black grape. 2. The wild vine of Virginia. 3. The wild vine of Canada. Wild vines are of the same nature, virtue, and quality, as the married, which are pleasant to the stomach. The leaves make a good mouth-water; the ashes of the leaves clear the eyes of films."

The process of making **INDIGO** is copiously described; and a curious history is given of the **TEA-TREE**; but these articles are too long for us to copy.

194. *Raggugli di varii scavi e scoperte di Antichità fatte nell' Isola de Capri, dal Sig. Hadrava, e dal medesimo comunicati per Lettere ad un suo Amico in Vienna.* Dresden, 1794. 4to. — *Collections of various Discoveries of Antiquities in the Isle of Capri, by Sig. Hadrava; in a Series of Letters to a Friend at Vienna.*

THE island of *Capri*, antiently *Caprea*, famous in history for the residence of the emperor Tiberius, 16 miles distant from Naples, commands the gulf of

of Naples. Sig. Hadrava accompanied Frederick IV. King of Naples thither on a quail-catching party, 1786, and stayed 12 days. The inhabitants made complaints against the governor for the badness of his government, and other matters; and, when the king left the island, he ordered him to be arrested and conducted to Naples. The king left ample instances of his liberality in the island; and the bishop, Gamboni, gave him an account of all its antiquities. Hadrava amused himself in examining them, beginning with a ruin called the *Castiglione*, where the fall of a large fig-tree had opened a vaulted chamber, with stucco-work on the walls, and led to a set of other rooms, which afforded only broken pieces of marble and tessellated pavements. Such was the end of the first year's search. In 1760 the governor, Giuseppe Maria Secondo, wrote a short account of the island, principally from ancient authors. In December, 1776, Dr. Giraldi visited it, made a few small openings, carried off such antiquities as the plough had turned up, and drew up an account of his stay there; as did also Accuci, a physician, who thought he had found out, and given name to, the sites of Tiberius' twelve villas.

The king returned next year, and Sig. H. continued his search, and found two more rooms, a tessellated pavement, with figures and inscriptions, a floor of white marble, and a vase of statuary marble, charged with the relief of a sacrifice, in a roofless chamber without side-walls. The third year he discovered, in a fourth chamber, some coloured marbles, and a pavement of different marbles; and, ten steps lower, another, with a white marble floor. The king came to see it, and was entertained, by the peasants of both sexes, one an old man of 80, with the dance called *the tarantella*. He caused a drawing to be taken of it; and, notwithstanding the request of some persons, that he would leave it where it was, being within a monastery, he removed it to Naples. This is engraved in plate III. Sig. H. now entered into a treaty with the tenants of the monastery for all they should find; and among other antiquities received into the governor's house was a marble bas-relief, in the first Greek style, representing a sacrifice, with a victory, a portrait of Tiberius, and a genius holding a patera. Tiberius built a magnificent castle, or palace, and twelve villas, distinguished by the names

of the twelve Gods. The first, or the castle, called by that of Jupiter, may be traced by its site, and the subterraneous prisons in which the unfortunate *Drusus* was confined. The materials of this castle have been applied to build the chapel of *St. Maria ai Saccorfo*, inhabited by an hermit. In the fifth chamber were found many fragments without any pavement, and behind it traces of an aqueduct, with leaden pipes, which last the diggers stole. Hadrava got, however, some vases, and two heads of a laughing and a crying boy. A pavement found here in the time of King Charles II. is in the bishop's palace; the pillars of *giello antiche* form the altars and choir of the cathedral and the church of St. Saviour; a Greek marble statue of a nymph was sold to the late governor of the city of Capri; and the precious stones in the mine and collar of S. Costanzo, patron of the island, were found in the same place. The country people have found here pieces of statues, busts, trunks, different coloured marbles, leaden pipes, and the Spartan medals; and they tell that an hermit found and carried off a golden idol. The second villa stood on a high hill, where is now the chapel of St. Michael, where have been pedestals, and parts of columns, many ruins of buildings, and traces of a street or road leading to the house, vaults, an aqueduct, and reservoirs. At the third, in the valley of *Malromania*, q. d. *magnum atrium*, or *matar magna*, are ruins of a great temple and quantities of human bones, and a Greek funeral inscription to *Hypatus*. At the fourth villa, near *Tuoro grande* hill, a good-sized aqueduct, and many old buildings. The fifth, called *Camerolle*, consists of a mass of arches, walls, vaults, and chambers, together with traces of indecent paintings and medals; one of the latter bearing a head circumscribed *C. M. Trejus Mag. Juvv.* and on the reverse an oval building. These little copper coins sell for thirty Neapolitan ducats. The governor, continuing his researches in the absence of Sig. H. sent him a beautiful cameo, with the head of Germanicus, which he sent to Vienna, found in the roots of a vine in the ruins of the seventh villa, under the Gothic castle, with another pavement. The eighth villa was near *Male*, in a woody situation. The ninth, over four grottos, serving as reservoirs of water, and plenty of fine chalk, fit to make the Myrrhine vessels of antiquity. The tenth was in a wood, towards Ajano.

Hadrava,

Hadrava, being unable to pursue his researches in person, sent over Serantoni, who built the mausoleum for the king of Spain in the church of the Holy Ghost at Naples. He began at the *palazzo della marina*, and found in a house a cylindrical altar of Cybele, two feet high, charged with ears of corn, various fruits, and a ram's head. The eleventh villa was in the plain of the *campo bisce*, or *episcopio*, the property of bishop Gu lo. The twelfth, on the coast, shews considerable ruins in the sea. Several grottos about Mulo retain the name or marks of Tiberius; and the port of *Tegara* was the station of his light ships. On his death, all soon fell to decay, and Capri was neglected. Caligula, indeed, who here took the *togâ virilis*, resorted to it; so did Vitellius in his youth; and there was found a leaden pipe, inscribed with the name of the emperor M. Aurelius. It afterwards became a place of banishment for Lucilla and Crispina, sisters of Commodus. It became, in later ages, a retreat for corsairs and the famous Barbarossa. Other discoveries were some columns of *cipollino agiuzio*, called the *Tiberian marble*, because first discovered in his reign, which, with a beautiful Corinthian capital, is deposited in the royal museum at Naples.

The island appears to have been once united to Capo di Maffo, and is divided into Upper and Lower Capri.

The city of Capri is but a town of a mile in circuit, inhabited by about 2000 persons, surrounded by a valley, about half a mile from the sea; the ground uneven, the houses ill-built; the cathedral an ordinary building, remarkable for nothing but the pavement of the presbytery. Close to it is the bishop's palace, and the canons' houses, some of which have beautiful farms. Opposite the bishop's palace is the new seminary for the clergy, and another for the boys; near these, a house built by the present officer of the customs. In a circular opening is the market, more for beans, fruit, and maccheroni, than for meat. If a cow falls from a rock and is killed, they publish, by sound of trumpet over the island, that the flesh is to be sold. Leaving the market-place, you pass by a little gate leading to a Gothic castle, and ascend a few steps to the governor's house, very commodious, with ornaments painted in red, a sloping terrace, and a penthouse supported by pillars. A miserable barrack passes for an inn. Strangers, who visit the island, must

provide themselves with three days provisions, and go directly to the governor's house, who takes a pleasure in accommodating them; and, if his own house is full, will procure them lodging in the house of *Canal*, which belonged to an English gentleman, of the name of Thorold, and was by him left to the Canal family. It will take three days to see the island, and compass it by sea and land. A second engineer, sent by Sig. H. leveling the ground at Castiglione, found part of a fine cameo, representing a bust in armour, decorated with a Victory and stars. The paintings and ornaments of the walls found here are represented in plate IX. When a pillar is found, it is divided into pieces among the neighbours, and whatever pieces of lead, bronze, or coins, are found, they sell to strangers, or at Naples. In ascending from the harbour, one sees good part of the wall of the old city, said to have been destroyed by Barbarossa; and, in the neighbourhood, many reservoirs, resembling the Roman baths, but smaller. The finest are near the sea, under garden-ground, inclosed by a wall, having four rows of vaults, about 60 paces long: the wall below open in five perpendicular arches to the wall, admitting the water through them into one reservoir. The whole island is in a high state of cultivation for vines and olive-trees, whose produce is excellent, but the corn is scarcely sufficient to supply the inhabitants. The dairies make excellent cheese, whose taste is improved by the aromatic herbs, as is the food and flesh of the cattle. In digging among the ruins of the *palazzo della marina* was found another pavement. The patterns of all these pavements are nearly the same, dies without any figures. The best sailors are in the division of the island called *Anacapri*, whose inhabitants, the handsomest, stoutest, and most courageous in the island, amount to 1300, and those of the whole island to 3500. Here is a house of monks, with a handsome church, whose pavement, formed of enameled tiles, represents the creation of the world, and is the work of the famous Neapolitan painter, Solimene. Letter XXIII. treats of the Caprean plants. The commerce of the island consists in oil, wine, and fruit, quails, thrushes, and other birds of passage; fish of various kinds, particularly tunnies; cheese of cows, and goats' milk. The manufactures are nets and ribbands. Sig. H. found

found no statues, though he sought on the spot where was found a colossal one of Tiberius, now in the Vatican, supplied with a head of that emperor.

Such is the account given of the island of Capri, in forty letters to a friend. One of the mosaic pavements has lately been consigned to Mr. Edwards, in Pall Mall; it measures 4 yards 5 inches by 3 yards 7 inches, and consists of 63 squares, containing very curious specimens of ancient marbles.

195. *Travels in Portugal, through the Provinces of Entre Douro, e Minho, Beira, Estremadura, and Alem Tejo, in the Years 1789 and 1790; consisting of Observations on the Manners, Customs, Trade, Public Buildings, Arts, Antiquities, &c. of that Kingdom. By James Murphy, Architect. Illustrated with Plates.*

THE architectural talents of Mr. M. are well known by his splendid publication of the Antiquities of Batalha abbey. The present publication helps him a traveler of observation and taste. To us, who eagerly catch at every information respecting Spain, on which, till of late, so little has been written by their own countrymen or travellers, this account of Portugal is a most agreeable detail. Others have traversed these provinces with the horrors of war; Mr. M. has examined them with general curiosity, not confined to antiquities or natural history, or encumbered with dry historical details. Arts, manners, manufactures, are alike his object; and even his brevity is informing. He has inscribed an English book to his Royal Highness Don John Prince of Brazil, in this short and nervous dedication: "May it please your Royal Highness to permit me to lay at your feet this work, being a part of my researches in the kingdom of your Royal Highness; and to express my wishes, at the same time, that Portugal, the benign mother of glorious discoveries, may rival her ancient greatness under the auspicious reign of King John the VIth." What better can a grateful traveller wish for the country which has favoured his researches? How few foreigners deserve so much candour in their accounts of Old England! Mr. M. goes on to assure us, that Portugal is not so barren of information as travellers have represented it; and that his friends had encouraged him to give the world the result of his observations therein.

He sailed from Dublin Dec. 27, 1788, and in 17 days reached Oporto. He

describes the South banks of the Douro as decked with beautiful buildings and verdure. The custom-house officers were as well behaved as the physician was formal. Oporto is the second city in Portugal in extent, population, and trade, narrow and irregular, and the streets steep, the houses clean, and the churches strong without taste. Deserters are punished by being made to work and carry loads on their backs, the greatest disgrace of the country, where the poorest peasant carries his load on his head or hands. The wine-stores are magnificent buildings. Here is a sort of white wine, the produce of the province, which is so influenced by the weather that when it rains it becomes muddy and unfit for use. The women seldom go out, except twice a-day to church, veiled; those faces that can be seen have a pale complexion, black sparkling eyes, and countenances replete with simplicity. The labourers chiefly employed here are *Galicians*; 8000 in Oporto, and 50,000 in the whole kingdom: and, as each man lays up 1s. 6d. per week, the savings of their economy amount to 195,000l. per annum, which they carry, at stated periods, to their families, and purchase land and houses within their own country, and have scarcely ever been known to commit a dishonest action for gain. Jan. 23, Mr. M. set out for Batalha, through roads where the obstructions and dirt prevented his proceeding more than one league in a day, and reached the Caravansera, or inn of the oaks, where all sorts of travellers associated together at a simple meal. These sort of inns resemble some intermediate stages in the highlands of Scotland, and particularly in the accommodation of linen manufactured in the country: "the table of the poorest peasant has a clean cloth and napkin though his repast consists of nothing more than bread and chestnuts." To the credit of the Portuguese, the muleteers would not depart on Sunday morning till they had heard vespers. Call this bigotry and superstition as long as we will, can this appearance of devotion be predicated of our drivers of post-chaises and stage-coaches? The residence of the lord of the manor in every village was distinguished only by its size and number of unglazed windows, and want of furniture, which the out-door residence of the inhabitants renders unnecessary. *Coimbra* is distinguished by its university, founded by King Diniz, 1291, in which

are

are now 3000 students and a museum of natural curiosities inferior to few in Europe, as well as an extensive library stored with an immense number of printed books and manuscripts. The principal manufacture of the city is pottery, woollen and linen cloths, and ~~wooden~~ *toothpicks*.

The royal monastery of Batalha was founded by King John I. at the close of the 14th. century, in consequence of a signal victory gained by him over the numerous forces of Castile, in the well-fought battle of Aljubarota. Its architecture is of the modern Norman-Gothic, and it received little damage by the earthquake of 1755. The ornaments employed in it are sparingly though judiciously disposed; the inside remarkable for a chaste and noble plainness; the mouldings differ from those of other Gothic buildings by the sharpness with which they are cut. The vaulted roof of the square chapter-house, of hewn stone, has no central support; and the octagon mausoleum of the founder, erected 1509, has never had a roof. Among the profusion of ornaments and beautiful little statues which adorn it, frequently occur the mottoes *Tanyas* *ay* and *Ei*, supposed to be Greek. It was left unfinished when the king, Emanuel, the successor of John, founded Belem. In the centre is an altar-tomb, with the cumbent figures of king John and his queen, with Latin historic epitaphs, mottoes, and emblems. Contiguous to this tomb are four mural sepulchres, of very elegant workmanship, in the Gothic manner, containing the remains of his sons, Pedro, Henry, the great voyager, with his effigy, John, and Ferdinand. At the foot of the great altar are the monument and figures of king Edward, eldest son of John I. and his consort Eleanor; and in one of the Eastern chapels, without monument, lies the body of John II. uncorrupted, though without embalment, from 1495.

The establishment of this monastery is for 25 Dominican friers, 4 novices, 2 censures, and 13 lay-brothers, governed by 4 prelates; and to these are added 3 professors of reading, writing, and grammar, precentor, sacrist, inspector of corn, stone, and kitchen hostiliarius, and 2 treasurers and 14 servants. The annual revenue 10 or 12,000 crusades. Mr. M. was entertained here in the most hospitable and plain manner.

Leiria shews the ruins of a palace of

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king Diniz, surnamed *the husbandman*, from his liberal encouragement of agriculture. The men here are shorter of stature than the women. Here Mr. M. saw a bull-feast. *Marinha Grande* is the hospitable residence and glass-manufactory of William Stephens, Esq. established about 30 years ago. The forest of pines here was planted by king Diniz, and, before the discovery of America, furnished the navy with timber; but now the only use made of it is by Mr. Stephens, who has the privilege of selling the decayed trees. From him Mr. M. received accurate papers on the treatment of bees.

The royal monastery of *Alcobaca* is in a village of the same name, 15 leagues North of Lisbon, founded 1170, by Alfonso I.; the church is one of the earliest specimens of the modern Norman-Gothic in Europe, which Mr. M. could make appear to have no resemblance to bowers or groves, to Moorish or Saracenic architecture, whence the pointed arch is supposed to be derived. A Portuguese writer, speaking of the magnificence of this monastery, says, its cloisters are cities, its sacristy a church, and its church a basilica. The library does not contain so many books as the cellar pipes of wine, which are 790; but there are some good pictures in the apartments, particularly in the novices' chapel; and in the gardens cypress-trees, clipped in forms, and a curious warren, paved with flag-stones, where the rabbits are lodged in earthen pots. Among the plate is a gold chalice, studded with many precious stones of various colours, and charged with an inscription on the lip and foot, explained by Dr. Bluteau, in his *Prosas Portuguezas*, to signify, in a cabalistic sense, "*Hic est cal x sanguinis mei novi & eterni testamenti qui pro vobis & pro multis effundetur. Joakim Kludphik fudi, Bolduk. A. Dom. Mil. C. LXXXVIII.*" In this church are the monument and figures of king Pedro the Cruel, and the celebrated but unfortunate Iniz de Castro, whom he privately married, whom his father put to death, and who has been sung in Spanish, Portuguese, French, and English. Mr. M. comes next to *Villa Franca*; and thence, down the Tagus, in the passage-boat, to Lisbon. "Among those who sat at the stern of the boat was a man who had apparently mistaken his rank, if one might judge by his dress: he was barefoot, wore a long beard, and a pilgrim's scapulet over the

the remains of a Persian habit; was about 36 years of age, of a middling stature, well-proportioned, of a swarthy complexion. I found, by his language, that he was a Spaniard. There was something in his manners that interested me very much: his countenance was placid, and bespoke a firmness of mind, such as we admire in a virtuous man struggling with misfortune. I must confess that he excited at once my pity and esteem; and, if Fate had not placed my lot so much on a level with his own, he should not want a cloak to cover him, nor a crusade in his pouch. When we arrived at Lisbon, I requested he would permit me to pay his passage. He thanked me, saying, "I have change sufficient for that purpose; it's true my appearance bespeaks poverty," looking at his bare feet; "therefore you may be surprised that I had the presumption to take my seat in your company; but the true Castilian thinks himself degraded or honoured, not by his garb but his actions" (p. 129).

The city of LISBON, of whose arts, antiquity, police, or public buildings, we have such imperfect accounts, makes a grand and beautiful appearance when approached on the N.W. but suffers much on a nearer inspection. "The site is the most eligible imaginable for a metropolis: towards the North it is sheltered by a ridge of mountains, and opened towards the South-east. The buildings are raised on seven hills, with their intermediate valleys, the greater part of which command a prospect of the river, and of the country on the opposite side, called Alenteju. The narrowest part of the Tagus, opposite the city, is computed at two English miles, and at the broadest part not less than nine. When we reflect on the advantages Portugal enjoys, in point of commerce, from such a magnificent river and commodious harbour, so happily situated for trading with the Eastern and Western hemispheres, we cannot but wonder that Lisbon is not superior, in riches, magnitude, and population, to any capital in Europe" (p. 132). The account of the siege, by which it was completely wrested from the Moors, is here translated from a Latin letter from a person of distinction on-board a fleet commanded by William Longespée, bound to the Holy Land, which stopped and assisted at the siege, in Martene and Durand's *Collectio Veterum Monumentorum*, Paris, 1724. In 1785 the forty parishes of Lisbon were

found to contain 33,764 houses; and in 1790 they amounted to 38,102; which, at the average allowance of six persons to a house, will make 228,612 inhabitants, exclusive of religious, soldiery, professors and scholars in seminaries of education, and Gallician beggars, amounting to 12,000 more; total, upwards of 240,000. No less than 24,000 were lost in the earthquake of 1755, whose fatal effects are still visible in many parts of the city; but great improvements have followed on it. "All the new streets erected in Lisbon are capacious, regular, and well-paved, with convenient pathways for foot-passengers, as in London. The houses are lofty, uniform, and strong. The manner of building them is rather singular; the carpenter is first employed; when he has raised the skeleton of frame-work, the mason is then employed to fill up the interstices with rubble, stone, and brick; the reason for this is, that the concatenation of the walls with the wood-work contributes to resist the slight concussions of earthquakes, with which this city is constantly visited. The first story of each dwelling-house, when not converted into a shop, is a magazine for merchandises of various kinds. The merchants usually keep their coaches in the halls, and sometimes both coach and horses" (p. 147).—"Of a house four stories high, the attic is the pleasantest, often furnished with a balcony, elegantly ornamented with iron rails gilt, and an awning of silk or linen, under which the ladies sit on cushions in hot weather, reading, sewing, or casting love-signals in the silent language of the fingers, a method of conveying their ideas which they have reduced to an alphabetical-system. The principal apartments of many of the nobility and merchants are magnificently furnished, from India and China more than from Europe. Coolness and ventilation are preferred to warmth; grates and chimney-pieces are almost unknown; a warm cloak is the common substitute for a fire; the hall-doors are generally left open, and bells supply the place of knockers. In point of cleanliness Lisbon is no longer a subject of animadversion for strangers; but all is not yet done; it still wants common sewers, water-pipes, and *chambres des aisances*. There is no court end of the town, nor a house that will let to advantage merely on account of its situation. One of the principal modern streets

streets is inhabited chiefly by copper-smiths and tin-men. Merchants and wealthy shopkeepers live near the royal exchange, with their warehouses. The new square of *Praca de Comercio*, 615 feet by 550, bounded on three sides by buildings, and on the fourth by the Tagus; the North-west is the royal exchange and custom-house, with a continued arcade of communication, and neither dark cells for clerks, nor damp cellars for dry goods, as at Dublin. In the centre of this square is an equestrian statue of bronze of Joseph I. a work of no inconsiderable merit, and the only one of the kind that was ever erected to any of the sovereigns of Portugal. The Marquis de Pombal was the promoter of this work, and on the pedestal was his own portrait in bronze, torn down immediately when he lost his master and his place. The model was made by a sculptor named Joaquim Machado de Castro, who is neglected and forgotten, though knighted on the occasion, while the founder, Bartholomew da Costa, who was also a native of Portugal, and cast it in one piece (the only statue since the restoration of the art, except that of Louis XIV. in the Place de Vendome), was promoted to the rank and pay of brigadier in the service*. A cannon, taken from the king of Cambaya, by Nuno de Cuna, 1539, was going to be applied to make this statue, but rescued on account of an Arabic inscription observed on it by a Tunisian ambassador, setting forth that it was cast by order of Mahey king of Madagah, 1526. In the square called the *Roscio* is situated the Inquisition, and contiguous thereto are the public walks, planned by the M. de Pombal, to promote a more general intercourse between the sexes, but without success. There are two theatres; the musick excellent, the dresses and scenery tolerable, the acting indifferent, no female actresses being allowed. In the circus, besides bull-fights, they exhibit the manner of catching black cattle by the Brafilians. The Patriarchal church abounds with treasures of gold, silver, and precious stones; the nine great candelabri, and the great cross in the King's chapel, 12 feet high, executed at Rome and Florence, by Antonio Arrighi, and

cost 33,750l. sterling. The annual revenues of this church are 114,554
Annual expenditure 94,824

Balance for repairs, furniture, &c. } 19,730

The patriarch's annual revenue is 30,000l. He takes precedence of all the archbishops and bishops, is first chaplain to the king, and a cardinal of the consistory at Rome.

"As we are in the neighbourhood of the Franciscan church, we cannot help noticing the inscriptional stone placed in the North-east angle of it. There is another of a similar nature in the front of the *Carmo* church. We shall not enumerate their sublime contents; for the honour of our holy religion we wish they were taken down; or, if it be contrary to the prescriptions or laws of these churches, perhaps there is no law in force against turning them inside out" (p. 167). Curiosity is here awakened without being gratified.

The new church, built by the present queen, is criticised; and to the pillars are applied two lines fixed by an Italian on one of those of a great mansion near St. James's in London:

Care colonne, che fatte là?

Non lo sappiamo in verità.

Tell me, dear columns, why do ye stand so? Indeed, Mr. Pasquin, we really don't know.

In the cemetery of the British factory, the only exposed burying-ground in Lisbon, is interred Henry Fielding; a monument and epitaph for whom, by the chevalier de St. Mark de Meynonel, the French consul, remain still in the cloister of the Franciscan convent. The monastery of Belem, or Bethlehem, founded by king Emanuel, 1499, and finished by his son, John III. escaped the earthquake, except the great arch of the transept, which fell next year in consequence of the shock. The whole is executed in a species of architecture compounded of the Norman, Gothic, and Arabian styles. Here are interred many of the royal families of Portugal, and other personages of distinction; and a strong tower opposite to the church, with several batteries and pieces of cannon, defends the monastery and the entrance to the capital. The natives, and all others of the Catholic communion, who die here, are interred in the *cryptical tombs* of the churches. When the corpse is reposed, it is strewn with lime, to dissolve it the more speedily, and prevent any unpleasant smell. The

deceased,

* Mr. M. observes, that Portugal is famous for neglecting her native sons of distinguished merit; and instances prince Henry, admiral Pacheco, Magellan, Vernei, Vieira, and Camoens (p. 153).

diseased, according to law, must not remain disinterred more than 24 hours *. The aqueduct of Alcantaria, which brings water from a mile off, over three arches, over a valley between two mountains, is next described. A similar work, planned by king Emanuel, to bring the water into the *Praça de Rocio*, was executed by John V. 1713—1732, by a tax of one *rei* on every pound of meal sold in the capital. Four Roman inscriptions, found in different parts of Lisbon, are engraved in Plate VIII. to *Æsculapius*, *Mercurv*, the *Mater Deum*, &c. Here is a foundling-hospital, a royal infirmary, a brotherhood of *Misericordia*, who take care of orphans and other distressed persons, visit gaols and hospitals, &c. Execution of criminals is suspended 20 days, that they may have an opportunity of revising their trials: several persons have thus protracted their lives for several years, so that gaolers have liberated them on promise of returning. On the other hand, prisoners committed on alleged crimes are suffered to remain many years in prison before they are brought to trial. Transportation into foreign countries originated with the Portuguese. The clergy are confined in their own prison, called *Aljube*, near the patriarchal church, and under the jurisdiction of the patriarch, and are now amenable to the civil law. Imprisonment for debt was abolished in 1774. The English subjects who reside here are exempted, in some degree, from the established laws by the treaty of 1654. The last treaty of commerce between Portugal and England was made in 1703. Mr. M. gives a short view of the trade with Ireland, which produced, between March 1781 and 1782, in exports, 99,557*l.*; the imports 146,388*l.* The inhabitants of Lisbon are divided into four classes: 1. Nobility, totally distinct from the other three, and educated in a college by themselves, and divide their time between their duty at court and the social enjoyment of private parties, without extravagant expences. 2. The Clergy, who have among them persons of merit and talents; but, as the Portuguese language is little known, few books are written or published in it. 3. Merchants, remarkably attentive to business, and just and punctual in their dealings. 4. The Common People, who are a laborious and hardy race, and many of

them, by frugal living, lay up a decent competence. Corn is trodden out by muzzled oxen. Women ride sitting with the left side towards the horse. A postillion rides on the *left* horse †; footmen play at cards while waiting for their masters; a tailor sits at his work like a shoe-maker; a hair-dresser appears on a Sunday with a sword, cockade, and two watches, or at least two watch-chains; a tavern is known by a vine-bush †; a house to be let by a piece of blank paper; an accoucheur's door by a white cross; and a Jew by his extra Catholic devotion. To visit any one above the rank of a tradesman, it is necessary to wear a sword and *chapeau*; if the family you visit be in mourning, you must also wear black; the servants would not consider a visitant as a gentleman unless he came in a coach; to visit in boots would be an unpardonable offence, unless you wear spurs at the same time. The master of the house precedes the visitant at his going out; the contrary order takes place in coming in. The lower class, of both sexes, are fond of gaudy apparel; even the fish-women wear trinkets of gold and bracelets, boots and black conical caps. All the drudgery is performed by Gallicians. A merchant, his wife, and maid, going to church, follow each other. The ladies possess many amiable qualities; are chaste, modest, and extremely affectionate to their kindred. Love intrigues are carried on at church, by means of the little boys who attend at the altar, or by exchanging hands in the holy water font. Marriage-feasts are very expensive; even the wedding-sheets are trimmed with lace. The ladies never drink wine. Fashions never change; and widows of the good old stock look upon second marriage as a species of adultery sanctioned by law. Married women retain their own names. The middling class have so little communication with the rest of the world, that they retain much of the ancient simplicity of their ancestors, and are more conversant in the transactions of Asia and America than of Europe. They travel little in their own country; their wants are few, and their love of ease exempts them from many passions to which other nations are subject; the vigilance of the magistrates and the growth of civilization have blunted the point of the dag-

* See before, p. 386.

* Does he not do so in England? EDIT.

† As, with us, by a bunch of grapes. EDIT.
ger.

ger. Temperance and exemption from hard labour, the fragrance of the air, and the many mineral springs, would concur to prolong life in any other country; fewer, however, are cut off by natural causes before 60; and few, however aged, are crippled by gout, or bowed with infirmity. The handsomest peasants are in the province of Estremadura, where the small-pox does not rage. The lower class are religious, honest, and sober, affectionate to parents, and respectful to superiors, and attached to their country as Elysium, and to their king. "It would be in vain to persuade a Portuguese that he could enjoy such happiness in any other part of the globe; he is nurtured in this opinion; and, if chance or misfortune should impel him into a foreign land, he pines as if he was in a state of captivity" (p. 211). From the brief view of the history of Portugal given to our author by an observant knight of Malta it appears, that the military spirit was on the decline in that kingdom till the reign of Joseph I. and his prime-minister Pombal, who encouraged agriculture and manufactures, and gave liberty and equal immunities to the Brazilian and other colonists with the natives of Portugal. They are now but commencing their career anew; and it must be left to time to determine whether they will ever more re-establish the respectable name of Lusitan." Meteorological observations at Lisbon, 1783—5, by the Rev. Herbert Hill, chaplain to the British factory, are next given, and an account of the Jews in Portugal. These unhappy people, driven from Spain by Ferdinand and Isabella, took refuge here, under the protection of John II. His successor, Emanuel, at the instigation of the Spanish prince, ordered them all to quit the kingdom, and detained their children under 14 years of age to convert them. The time for their departure being elapsed, they forfeited their liberty unless they embraced Christianity. Many have since quitted the country to avoid the Inquisition. Father Louis de Sousa is the first historian of Portugal.

The monastery of *Cintra*, founded by Emanuel in the beginning of the 16th century, stands on a mountain of that name, a barrier thrown up by Nature to stay the waves of the Atlantic ocean, and mark the Western termination of her works in the European world. In the heart of the mountain is a mine of loadstone, but shut up on account of the ex-

pence of working it. Remains of ancient tombs, supposed Moorish, are on the Western side; and an arched bath, 50 feet by 17, the water 17 feet deep, always the same depth, and perfectly transparent. At the mountain's foot is a royal palace, chiefly of Arabian architecture, deserted since the death of Alfonso VI. 1669, immured there seven years for *impotency*, in a room whose pavement is worn with his walking. At his villa here the Marquis de Marialva entertained the royal family in August last, his visitors being dressed in the plainest manner. Six miles South-west of the village are ruins of a temple of the sun and moon, as appeared by inscriptions. Between the village and *Pedra da Alvidras*, a rock 200 feet above the sea, is *Cottares*, a fine valley, which may be called the Golden Vale of Portugal, one of the richest and best cultivated spots in the kingdom, the greater part planted with fruit-trees, which supply the Lisbon market. "Of the peculiarity of the soil about this district, *Carcavella* furnishes a striking instance, where there is a vineyard, of no considerable extent, that yields grapes different from those of any other part of the kingdom; its wine is well known all over Europe; but I believe its name is better known than its flavour; for, it is not possible that so limited a spot can yield half the wine sold in London alone under the denomination of *Carcavella*, or *Calcavella*, as it is improperly called" (p. 255).

Cork Convent or Hermitage is partly burrowed between the rocks, which serve as vaults to the church, sacristy, chapter-house, &c. and partly built over the surface; the subterranean apartments lighted by holes cut obliquely in the rock, and lined internally with cork, to guard against the humidity; and inhabited by 20 hermits of the most rigid order of St. Francis. *Penha Verde*, in the wilds of Cintra, was the residence of Don John de Castro, who deserves to be ranked in the first class of Christian heroes, and who brought to Portugal the first Orange tree ever seen in Europe; and, after recovering the Portuguese possessions in India, resigned the viceroyship of Goa on his death-bed, and died 1548, aged 48, scarcely worth a *viatem*, or three halfpence, and was buried in the convent at Bemfica, near Lisbon. In his garden at Cintra are some few Asiatic antiquities still remaining; among others, a stone brought from

from India by the duke of Bragança, and delivered by him to De Castro's heir, with a long Sanskreet inscription, now first copied intire by Mr. M. by rubbing it off with black lead on slips of paper, with a partial translation by Mr. Wilkins, "whose extensive knowledge of Oriental literature is a lasting honour to his country." After all the pains of Mr. M. and Mr. W. the inscription appears to contain only Eastern flights of flattery to some prince or great man, his victories, pilgrimages, buildings, &c. &c. about the year 1286 of the Christian era.

At *Mafra*, in a bleak solitary country, about 19 miles West of Lisbon, are a church, royal palace, and monastery, founded by John V. 1717, to which Joseph I. added a college, 1772. The monastery contains 300 cells; the apartments in the whole building amount to 866, and the doors and wards to 5200; and 583 statues of Carara marble. In the dado of the high altar are two very large tables of black marble, so highly polished that John V. used them as looking-glasses before they were sent there. The extensive gardens are well stored with exotics, conveyed by the founder at great expence from his possessions in Asia, Africa, and America. An account of this place has been published by father Prado, at Lisbon, 1751.

Having been informed by the bishop of Beja that several vestiges of Roman antiquities had been lately discovered in his diocese, near Beja, Mr. M. went thither through *Setuval*, a city famous for its salt manufactory, and for the best harbour next to Lisbon; but, though only six leagues from that capital, the road is hardly to be found without a guide, or a mule trained to the route. In a neighbouring convent are several valuable pictures by Vroom, a Dutch painter, shipwrecked on the coast in his way to Spain. *Alcacer de Sal*, a small town six leagues from Setuval, was the Roman *Salacia*, but ruined when Alphonso II. drove out the Moors. Here, says Mr. M. "I lodged at an inn belonging to a man who held an office of some importance under the chief magistrate of the town. He entertained me at supper with the best fare his house could afford; beef, eggs, greens, a bottle of pretty good wine, profusion of fruit, pomegranates, olives, grapes, and a musk melon. No host was ever more desirous of pleasing a guest whom he never saw before, nor ever expected to

see again. He took off his sword, and sat by me during supper, alternately taking snuff and humming stanzas to his guitar. Next morning, having hired a mule and a guide for me, he furnished his bill, the amount of which, for supper, wine, bed, was two testoons (15. 1/4d.) the remainder of a crusado I distributed among his children; and he was so well pleased to see his little ones taken notice of, that he declared, "if ever you come this way again, Sir, myself and my house shall be at your service."

The beautiful scenery of the next day's journey does not call forth praise among the Portuguese.

Having lost their way in a trackless desert, our traveller and his guide found it only by loosing the mule and following it. He saw under an oak a swineherd feeding his pigs with the acorns; a girl roasting some of them for her own repast; whilst he played on a small lute. After a tract of 6 leagues, without seeing a dwelling, he came to a wretched inn, where he was deprived of the benefit of two minced hares by two young Franciscan friars, in their noviciate, romping with the landlady's daughters who were cooking them. After travelling three days, he reached Beja, 23 leagues South from Lisbon, the ancient *Pax Julia*, a Roman colony; but, though the Moorish walls and towers remain, the only remains of the Roman city, whose site was East of the present, are some inscriptions, vases, weapons, &c. lately dug up, and repositied in the bishop's museum. The inscriptions are sepulchral, and one of them Christian (two of them on the sides of cylinders), and one commemorating the repair of the town-hall.

PRÆTORIUM CAUSAR

HUJUS URBIS REPECT

IMPERIO PHILLIPPE

On another, in honour of the emperor Commodus, the name of Pax Julia occurs; and the handsome trunk of a statue, supposed the *Goddess Sybilla* *."

Evora, 22 leagues distant, abounds with memorials of Sertorius; viz. a noble aqueduct of 15 arches, with a circular brick castellum in two stories over it at the end next the city, with tubes in the center, on 8 Ionic pillars, and, over the entablature of the columns, a depressed parapet, and acrotoires each crowned antiently with a vase; a temple of Diane,

* A deity we must acknowledge ourselves unacquainted with. EDIT.

with

with a hexastyle front of the Corinthian order, filled up with Moorish ruble work, and crowned with Moorish battlements, and now converted into shambles. In an old wall, near the prison, are 9 old inscriptions, 3 of which mention Sertorius, but Mr. M. doubts the authenticity of one of them; the third in plate XX. appears to us suspicious. The charnel-house of Evora is 66 feet by 36, the piers and walls loaded with human skulls and bones, set in hard cement. The obscurity of the place, and the prostrate posture of the pious supplicants, render the whole a scene truly awful."

We have received equal information and entertainment from the perusal of these well-written travels, in a country so little travelled over, and which, perhaps, no other traveller, except the late lord Camelford, investigated with such scientific views.

196. *Epistolæ Honorabili & admodum Reverendo Shute Barrington, LL. D. Episcopo Dunelmensi, nuper datæ Appendix cum Versiones Septuaginta-viralis denuo edendæ Specimine ad formam contractiore*, à Rob. Holmes, S. T. P. &c. Oxford, 1795.

DR. H. informs his lordship, that it had been suggested to him that, besides the MSS of Greek fathers and versions, the remains of the later versions also ought to be collated; but, as these materials would swell into too large a mass, he has, in this appendix, contracted his plan, and admitted nothing but various readings, or fragments of the Hexaplar version. The various readings are collected from the Vatican edition, the Greek MSS, and other early editions, the Greek fathers or versions, omitting the Latin version, as already published by Sabatier, except where it seems to point out something antiently, but not at present, in the Vatican edition of the Greek text; with the names of the different fathers who have given these variations. The fragments of the other Greek versions, either unpublished, or reading differently from those already published in the margin of the MSS, will be introduced in their places; but the remains of them published by Drusus, Montfaucon, Bardet, and others, from the margin of the MSS, will be omitted. It must be admitted this is a considerable reduction of the original plan: but, though it should be found to contain all that is strictly necessary in so extended a collation, the learned world

would be gratified by having it as full as possible; and, if we might be allowed to suggest, what the editor retrenches from the notes immediately under the text might be thrown together into an appendix, at the end of each book, or of the whole when completed. Of his former specimen see before, p. 415.

197. *A Sermon, occasioned by the Death of Mrs. Elizabeth Taylor, who departed this Life October 22, 1793; with a short Account of her Life, and a Description of her Character. By D. Taylor. Taken in Short Hand by Mr. William Ramsay; altered and enlarged by the Author. Published as a Testimony of grateful Respect to the Deceased, and earnestly recommended to her surviving Children, and to her numerous Friends in Town and Country.*

THIS is not the first funeral sermon we have seen preached by a husband for a wife, however painful the tribute must have been. The saints are cast in a superior mould from common men; and their feelings are of a very different kind. Hence Mr. T. can, without reserve, write of a complaint of weakness in his wife's lower parts (p. 63). He converted her in 1762; received her into the fellowship of the church 1763; after which his intimacy with her commenced, and, the conclusion of the next year, they were united in the conjugal relation. Her husband long thought her one of the best judges of useful preaching; and his text is one that was her dying choice. Preaching over a dead wife has frequently proved a good way of procuring another, and among no set of persons so easily as the saints and the clergy. A similar effect of Poetry may be seen in our vol. LXIII. 187, 653, 1148.

198. *De l'Expédition à Quiberon.*

THIS short narrative seems written with candour, and lays the blame of the failure of this expedition entirely on the count Joseph de Puisaye, who was unworthy the confidence placed in him by his countrymen, and, at their recommendation, by our court. The count d'Heuvilly was placed under him, and his better judgement was sacrificed to the other's ignorance.

199. *A Sermon, preached in the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, before the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs, and City Officers, on Friday, February 28, 1794, being the Day appointed for a General Fast. By George Stegney*

Stepney Townley, *M. A. Chaplain to his Lordship.*

FROM Isaiah xxvi. 9. the preacher directs the attention of his audience to some instances of the *want* of righteousness among ourselves, in all ages and ranks; and, from the miserable example of our present continental foes, urges the necessity of learning righteousness while God's judgements are abroad on the earth.

200. *A Sermon, preached in the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, before the Lord Mayor, &c. &c. on Sunday, June 22, 1794, being the first Sunday in Trinity Term. By the same.*

FROM 2 Pet. ii. 19. Mr. T. vindicates the true notion of Christian liberty civil and religious.

201. *A Sermon, preached in the Parish Church of St. Lawrence Jewry, before the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Recorder, Sheriffs, and Liverymen of the several Companies of the City of London, Sept. 29, 1794, before the Election of a Lord Mayor. By the same.*

FROM Jeremiah xxix. 7. Mr. T. takes occasion to exhort his fellow-citizens to the due discharge of the social duties, and to a proper choice of a chief magistrate, now that such are the signs of the times that the peace of the whole kingdom may depend on the preserving the peace of the city. A pleasing picture is drawn of the late chief magistrate.

The five sermons of Mr. T. preached on public occasions in the city, during Mr. Le Mesurier's mayoralty, two whereof were reviewed by us in vol. LXIV. pp. 357, 930, have been published together in one octavo volume, and inscribed to his patron.

202. *The Case of Tithes truly stated; with some Observations on a Commutation. To which is added, a Postscript, containing the Resolutions of the Tithe Meeting in Devonshire, on the 25th of May, 1795. By a Country Gentleman.*

PROPOSES an assessment on houses to provide for the clergy, whose revenue, according to the Bishop of Landaff, falls much short of two millions per annum. By the act of parliament for raising men for the navy it appears, that the number of assessed houses amounts to 664,224*, or thereabouts. Now, if we

* The number of men to be furnished amounts to 9769; that, multiplied by 68,

were to fix the average rent of houses at 15l. per house per annum, we shall find that the sum total of the rent amounts to 9,963,350l. per annum; an assessment of 4s. in the pound on which would produce 1,992,670l.; a sum certainly adequate to the present maintenance of the clergy. This scheme may perhaps deserve attention.

203. *A new Enquiry into the Suspension of Vital Action in Cases of Drowning and Suffocation. Being an Attempt to concentrate into a more luminous Point of View the scattered Rays of Science respecting that interesting though mysterious Subject; to elucidate the proximate Cause; to appreciate the present Remedies; and to point out the best Method of restoring Animation. By A. Fothergill, M. D. F. R. S.*

CONCISE, elegant, and conclusive. Such is the performance before us, on which, indeed, we could expatiate with much pleasure: but, as our limits will not admit of enlarging, we shall content ourselves with heartily recommending it to the careful perusal of our medical and philosophical readers; and with adding our testimony to that of those able judges, the Medical Society of London, not merely on account of its being a prize-essay, and sanctioned by their approbation, but from its intrinsic merit, and the depth of reasoning which the ingenious author every where displays. We therefore cannot hesitate to declare, that, in our opinion, the Royal Humane Society could not have bestowed their gold medal with more justice and propriety than they have done in the present instance.

204. *Matilda; or, The Dying Penitent. A Poetical Epistle. By George Richards, M. A. Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford.*

WE recommend this truly pathetic composition, in addition to the other different poetic effusions of this pleasing bard before reviewed, vol. LXI. p. 657, LXIII. 434, 649.

205. *The Coin-Collector's Companion; being a descriptive alphabetical List of the modern provincial, political, and other Copper Coins. Printed for T. Spence, Dealer in Coins, No 8, Little Trenchard, High Holborn.*

IN the amazing influx of what may be called private coinage, this little manual will be an useful guide.

the number of houses fixed upon to find one man, the number of houses will be found as above.

206. *History*

206. *History of Leicestershire.* (From p. 770.)

MR. Leman's Essay "on the Roman Roads and Stations in Leicestershire" is so masterly a production, that we make no apology for laying some part of it before our readers:

"The roads which pass through this county, are the Watling-street, the Foss, and (a way leading across the island from Colchester to Chester, which I shall call) the *Via Devana*.

"The known and fixed stations are, *Ratae*, Leicester; *Vernunetum*, on the borders of the county, in the parish of Willoughby; *Benone*, High Cross; *Mandueffedum*, Mancetter.

"The *Watling-street*, in its course from Richborough to Wroxeter, after passing through Kent, Middlesex, Hertfordshire, Bedfordshire, Buckinghamshire, and Northamptonshire, enters the county of Leicester at Dowbridge (near which, but on the Northamptonshire side, and in the parish of Lilburn, is the station of *Trispenstham*): this road is so straight, so perfect, and so well known, that it would be ill employing one's time to describe it more minutely. From the Avon, which it passes at Dovebridge, to the Anker near Mancetter, the Watling-street serves as the South-west boundary of county from Warwickshire; and at the distances marked in the Itinerary are found the two next stations on it, *Benone*, High Cross; and *Mandueffedum*, Mancetter.

"These stations, as well as *Ratae* and *Vernunetum*, are mentioned in the first, fourteenth, and eighteenth, Itineraries of Richard; and in the second, sixth, and eighth, of Antonine. A trifling variation in the spelling of a name, and a misplacing of the figures which mark the distances, owing to the carelessness and inaccuracy of the transcribers, is all the difference that can be found between these separate Itineraries; but the precise spot of each station is even at present sufficiently pointed out by the foundations, urns, coins, and other remains of antiquity, had we not the additional confirmation of their respective distances corresponding so exactly with the miles of the Itineraries."

The *Foss road* (which is described more at length, and as far as relates to Leicestershire with much precision) was traced, in the summers of 1788 and 1789, by Mr. Leman and Dr. Bennet (afterwards bishop of Cork and Ross, and now of Cloyne, on whose excellence the extract in p. 814. precludes our enlarging) from Ludford, an undoubted station at the head of the river Bain, clearly to Lincoln, and thence into Devonshire.

"After quitting the station of *Vernunetum*, the Foss makes a small bend (as it frequently

ly does at entering or leaving a station), but, soon regaining its former bearing, continues straight to *Sex* or *Segs. Hill*, and, though now much defaced, is still easily traced by its continuing almost always in the same direction, and from its being in many places high-ridged, and in some paved with large round stones. At Sex-Hill is a considerable tumulus, and also the remains of an entrenchment, where the Foss is intersected by another road, apparently Roman, coming from Paunton on the Ermin-Street, in an E.N.Easterly direction, pointing towards Barrow upon Soar, and which, if continued in the same bearing cross Leicestershire, would have passed the *Via Devana* North of Markfield, and Yallen into the Watling-street, near *Eroctum*, or Wall, in Staffordshire, at its junction with the Ryk-nield-street. From Sex-hill, the Foss, in going over the commons and Thrussington Wolds, generally keeps *near the hedge*, till it descends into the valley beyond Ratcliff. It leaves the great oblong tumulus of Shipley-hill to the left, and, crossing the Wreak and another small rivulet near Syston, passes by a vast tumulus at the place where the Melton Mowbray quits the Leicester road, and, going through Thurmaston, proceeds directly to *Ratae*, or Leicester."

The *Via Devana*, which runs from Colchester to Chester, engaged also the particular attention of these learned Academicians; and Mr. Leman gives a particular account of that part of it which passes through Leicestershire, and "a short sketch of its general route;" the more acceptable, "as it is not mentioned in any of the Itineraries." But we confine ourselves to one county.

"From a tumulus on the brow of a hill near Cottingham [in Northamptonshire] is plainly seen a windmill (in precisely the same bearing beyond Medbourn). The road now descends the hill, and, crossing the Welland, enters Leicestershire. For three or four miles over the low grounds it is (as is generally the case in marshy soils) obscure; it then passes by Medbourn*, an undoubted station on it; and beyond the village is distinguished by quickset planted on it, to prevent people going out of the

"* If one were to indulge a conjecture, Medbourn might originally be called *Medunum*, a name not uncommon in the Itineraries. It is nearly the center or half-way station between Colchester and Chester, the two great Roman colonies which were united by this road; and the Saxons often preserved the first syllable of the Roman name with a termination of their own, as *Londonum*, London; *Corhopitum*, Corbridge, &c.

W. COKE AND ROSS."

track

GEN. MAG. October, 1795.

track of the common road. It then goes under the hill on which stands Slauton-mill, and is plainly seen on another hill, which separates the parishes of Cranoe and Glooston, where, as well as at Medburn, is a tumulus *. At a little distance hence it enters the inclosure, and is the common bridle-way to Leicester. It is now in many places high-raised, and so exceedingly remarkable, from its being composed of an artificial soil, as to make it impossible to mistake it. In passing by Gartre hush, a vicinal road appears to have crossed it, as if coming from near Warborough, in the direction to the camp at Burrow-hill. Hence it continues straight, and without the least variation, by Norton Hedges (near which place, on looking forwards, Markfield-windmill on the forest is seen distinctly over the lowest and middle spire of Leicester), between the two Strettons, close to Stoughton Grange; and thence, though now entirely destroyed, over the fields to the South gate of Leicester. It joins the Foss, and both of them continued together through the great gateway, or Janus's Temple, and crossing the two branches of the Soar (the last near Richard's bridge), whilst the Foss bears off to the left. This turns up by a bottom, to avoid a hill; and, recovering its old direction, leaves to the right the great lane, called *Astby's* or *Astby's Lane*; and, going straight forwards 80 or 90 yards wide, pointing to a windmill, passes directly to Groby, where lord Stamford's house stands upon it. From Groby it passes "over the hill," says Dr. Mevor, "leaving Markfield windmill to the South-west about two furlongs; then by Ashby-de-la-Zouch to Burton." I thought, on riding over this county, that it appeared to go through Markfield, leaving the church a little to the right, and then up Stoney-Lane; whether Long Lane was ever a part of it, I am uncertain; but it appears to be in its direction, as it points to the Ryknield-Street North of Burton. Through the greater part of Staffordshire it is traced with little difficulty.

"As it may be a proper object of curiosity to some one to trace more particularly the *Via Devana* † from Groby towards Burton,

* The tumuli noticed in these extracts are well deserving the attention of Mr Douglas.

† It would be worth while to examine the two roads which we suspect to be Roman; viz. the one that crosses the Foss at Segs-hill; and the one that crosses the *Via Devana* near Gartre Bush. Probably other stations will be found; for, it appears, by Mr. Leman's observations and my own, that this island had many more towns and villages in it than has been generally imagined. I have found undoubted marks of five roads round the town of Cambridge only.

W. CORK AND ROSS."

I shall take the liberty of giving the following hints; first, that, invariably on all the Roman roads which I have seen throughout England (and I have travelled most of them), tumuli or barrows are found on every eminence (unless they have been since destroyed), and generally the two successive ones in sight of each other (as the direction probably by which the engineer originally laid out the road), as well as at all those places where any vicinal road branched off from the great street, or paved way, to some dependant camp or inferior station; secondly, that all Roman roads run invariably in a straight line, except where they meet with some local impediment, such as a steep mountain or deep ravine, or where they bend out of their general direction to approach or leave a station, or to throw off a vicinal road. And that great caution must be used, lest the person should be misled by roads having the same name with the one he is exploring, as generally all roads or lanes leading to such general road are called by the name of the great road or street itself. Thus, at Leicester, the lane which leads to the Foss is called *The Foss*: thus, at Cirencester, the great road which comes from Winchester by Wanborough, in the part near Cirencester (through which the Foss itself passes), is called *The Foss Road*, though in a contrary direction from the general bearing of the Foss. And the same road near Winchester is called *The Ryknield-Street*, though in a quite contrary direction to that great British way, because it led to it. Many other instances might be given, because such mistakes exist about every station; but I shall only mention one more, which is that at Bath (another great station on our Foss Road); almost all the smaller ways or lanes leading to it are called by the general name of the great road to which they led, *The Foss Road*."

In "Farther Observations" on the same subject, Bp. Bennet observes:

"Near Willoughby, in the neighbourhood of Over and Nether Broughton, Stukeley fixes a station. Coins have been found there. The distance answers to *Vericonetum*; but Stukeley mistakes the name, and supposes it *Margidunum*, an error which has caused others in his work, and which is the more unaccountable, as, in consequence of it, he has no place for *Vericonetum* at all, and supposes it to be somewhere or another (he does not pretend to guess where) out of the road. The most remarkable place beyond Willoughby is Segs, or Sex, Hill, where is a barrow, and seems to have been a small station not noticed in the Itineraries, and where a large Roman road crosses the Foss in a direction from Wall in Staffordshire (*Eboracum*) towards Grantham, or the towns on the Ermen-Street. The Foss still continues without the possibility of mistaking it, being extremely broad, and some-

James,

times raised, till it meets the Melton road about 4 miles from Leicester. Here the turnpike, as usual, and the neighbouring great town, has destroyed it. But, in making the present road, a pedestal was discovered, and near it a stone bearing an inscription that it was two miles *à Ratis*: the stone is still preserved in the pig-market at Leicester, and the pedestal left covered in the high road, which therefore goes certainly in the track of the old Foss."

Mr. Gale's "Essay on the Four great Roman Ways," a Letter from Mr. Ashmole on the Watling-street, and one from Dr. Pegge on the Foss, with Mr. Throsby's excursion from Newark to High Cross, are collateral illustrations of the subject; which is closed by some Observations, from Mr. Reynolds, on the Foss and the Gartre Road, that "crosses the *Via Divana*."

"*Gartre road* is a very antient road, which leaves Leicester with the road to London through Harborough, but does not proceed with it more than a mile; the London road turns out of it to the right a little beyond the turnpike-gate. The Gartre road originally was the public road from this point to the Strettons; but the line has suffered some interruption by the inclosure of the village of Knighton, and the communication with it is now made to point to that village; this causes the bend which brings it to the London road, but there is no doubt of its antient course. The general direction of it is to the South-east, and it runs for more than ten miles in a strait line. This, with the circumstance of its passing through two small towns of the name of *Stretton*, leaves no room to doubt of its claim to Roman antiquity. Other circumstances confirm this. It keeps its line, as appears by the map, nearly to the village of Glooston, when its course is perhaps interrupted by the hills in that neighbourhood. When the line appears again, it bears to the right round the mere of Slawston field by the side of Welham closes, and keeps along, by the meadows, towards Medbourn, at which village a tessellated pavement was discovered some few years ago."

A neat plan of the Gartre and of the Foss roads, delineated by Mr. Reynolds, is given with this account; accompanied with an accurate representation of the famous Military * above alluded to; and on which we are here favoured with a valuable dissertation by Mr. Ashby, which must prove highly acceptable to the Literat†.

* See vol. XLIII. p. 16; and LXV. 741.

† This Essay was printed under peculiarly unfavourable circumstances, but which are not worth troubling the reader with; Mr. Ashby, however, has been misunderstood, as impeaching Mr. Pochin's taste; whereas he meant the contrary; not that he claimed it to mend the roads, but as com-

The more general reader may like to know that this undoubted vestige of Roman residence was found near Thurnaston, at two miles distance from Leicester, in 1791; and that, by the laudable attention of the corporation of Leicester, it is placed near the Belgrave-gate, where it forms the center of a neat obelisk, and is easily accessible to the curious. Mr. Nichol, who seems tremblingly alive in his zeal for the preservation of this valuable monument of Roman grandeur, laments that its situation is so exposed; Mr. Throsby, on the contrary, affects to ridicule that anxiety. We differ in some respects from both. A vestige of Roman antiquity, so undoubtedly genuine, is certainly a great curiosity, as tending to confirm a variety of points in general history; but we are of opinion that the hardness of the stone will in some degree be its own protection; and that, at all events, it is more useful in its present situation than it could have been if immured in a corner of the Town-hall. Perhaps, a slight railing round the obelisk might have been of use, to shelter it from wanton insult. But the engravings here given of it, and the elaborate dissertations which illustrate them, will be its best security.

The "Rivers and Navigations of Leicestershire" are next considered; whence it appears that the idea of the present canals is not so novel as may be imagined.—More of this in our next.

missioner, in which character only he could pretend to recover it from the first occupant; and so what followed shews.—He wishes, also, that in p. civ. col. 2, sect. 4. stood at the head of sect. 3, both making only one paragraph, and ending, "This argument, however, must be confined to inscriptions on public monuments, if true even of them; for, as to private addresses, Ælian introduces his tactics to our emperor with *Dive Adriane Caesar Auguste*."

P. clvi. col. 2, add, "An inscription to Antoninus Pius being broken in half lengthways may be read as if it wanted only a word, or so, for Hadrian; Dr. Chandler's Travels in Greece, 78, 1. Much like this has been the fate of our inscription."

P. clvi. col. 2. l. 59, r. "Moreri's Dict. ad v." That and the preceding paragraph should stand as a note to the first *Entreeches*.

P. clviii. col. 1. After Ch. Gray, esq. add "and preserved in Mr. Gough's Camden, II. 58."—And to the P. S. add. "Nor can any better proof of the proposed reading being right be expected or had, than the curious inscription published in the same noble repository, III. 28. See too *Archæologia*, V. 94."

EDIT.

ON

ON BUXTON.

LET other streams employ poetic pens,
Where the gay flow'rs embellishing
the meads, [dye,
Where trees, and fruits, and shrubs, of various
And tuneful choristers, on ev'ry side,
Displaying all the beauty of their plumage,
Call forth description in exalted lays.
No meads embellish'd here adorn the
stream,
No harmony to captivate the ear,
Or from the trees, or from the vocal strings;
No scenes delightful gratify the eye,
Rising spontaneous, or produc'd by art;
No Flora or Pomona here resides,
And Ceres only wears an oaten wreath.
Yet Nature will display her Master's praise,
In ev'ry place his glory will resound,
As all was formed to proclaim his goodness.
The cawing rooks, with unmelodious voice,
Give forth their Benedicite each morn;
The native nymphs and swains, in strong loud
notes [ful;
That echo in the vales, shew they are cheer-
And Codrus, with his ill-tun'd lyre, that sings
Thy praises, Buxton! for he would be grate-
ful.

Hail, salutary streams! which Providence
Hath graciously prepar'd, and bid to flow
With healing virtues stor'd; thy genial
warmth,
Emitting vapours of uncommon sort,
Observable from thy surrounding hills
That form a spacious amphitheatre,
Gives notice of unusual impregnation:
But whence that warmth, or how impreg-
nated,
In vain the wit of man investigates,
And will investigate:—Yet let us say,
“By the Almighty Word.” An emblem fit
Of the celestial fountains, whence arise
Wells springing up unto eternal life.
How justly too compar'd to vital streams
Flowing in such abundance, yet neglected
By many who both want and may obtain
them; [drink,
Deny'd, indeed, to none; for, “Come and
“And in Bethesda's pool wash and be clean,”
Says the kind Donor! Health and happiness
Are both intended and provided for;
And yet, alas! how much the means neg-
lected! [calls
Witness the room at twelve, when the bell
To service so divine, to prayer and praise,
How false are their short-sighted views who
hope
For truest pleasures from the gayest scenes!
The smoothest paths of life are not the safest,
And poison may be grateful to the taste:
A bad criterion is appearance only.
Rugged with aspect, Buxton! to the eye
Mountains on mountains rise, and steep
rough pass
Affright the traveller; th' expanded storms,
Descending from thy cloud-capt hills, obscure
Sudden and unexpected the clear day,

And drive impetuous through thy narrow
vales; [kin,
And oft a dusky gloom o'er spreads the wail-
You'd think a polar twilight was arriv'd,
And that the sun was not in the horizon;
Sometimes the sky, part clouded and part
azure, [sunshine;
Chequers the ground with moving shade and
The smoke on various hills, from minerals
Calcined to enrich the barren grounds,
Rises not far, but rolls along the mountains,
And then descends into the lowest vales.
But on that day * that Albion rejoic'd
As in the height of happiness and glory,
Each cloud retir'd, the sun with all its lustre
Uninterrupted shone in majesty;
Thy diamonds, Buxton, and fictitious gold,
Reflected solar rays, as emulating
The royal gems that shone at Westminster,
The air serene made ev'ry face express
The inward joy and gladness of the heart;
The dusk at even added double brightness
To the illumin'd windows, and the hills.
Now let us mark the ways of Providence;
These rugged mountains, richly fill'd with
ore
And minerals of various kinds, sought out
And often found in depths immense, employ
The rough inhabitants, supply their wants,
Render them useful members of the publick,
And make them happy in their dark abodes.
The traveller that falls in thy rough paths,
If he reflect, will easily discover
That accidents are acts of Providence;
And, when he views the danger he escap'd,
Let him be thankful to his kind Preserver.
Without these frequent rains, thy rugged
mountains [verdure
Would yet appear more rugged; without
To feed the flocks that graze upon their
brows. [rocks
The num'rous springs that issue from the
And run along thy ever-winding vales,
Cool and refreshing to the strong and healthy,
Give food and water to sustain thy herds;
For Providence, pours down in rich abun-
dance
Its endless bounty, and provides for all.
See here a table spread with wholesome
viands,
In decent plenty, not disdain'd by nobles:
No luxury to pamper a disease,
But temperance, and a salubrious air,
And flows of mirth from social conversation,
And exercise, with odd varieties,
That give the mind new subjects of reflec-
tion;
Stupendous rocks, embowel'd, which invite
The curious sojourner, though with some
danger,
To pass thy dreary unfrequented mountains,
And gaze at caverns that surpass description.
A group of diff'rent faces, diff'rent humours,
* Alluding, probably, to the coronation
of their present Majesties.

That

That justly might employ an Hogarth's pencil;
 And each day furnishing new characters
 From diff'rent parts of Albion's happy isle,
 By whom we learn accounts of former friends,
 Dispers'd to various parts, and almost lost
 To memory, but pleasingly reviv'd
 In this the center of intelligence.
 The various amusements that employ
 The hours undesign'd for useful business,
 Increasing our acquaintance and ideas
 By new congenial familiarities,
 That often cement into lasting friendships;
 And sometimes unexpectedly surpriz'd
 With the embrace of a dear friend thought
 distant,
 And often wish'd for, though but seldom seen.
 These, Buxton! these, with thy æthereal
 waters,
 Brighten the clouds of moping melancholy,
 Dispel the fumes of former luxury,
 And carry off the dregs of indolence.
 With pleasure we behold the cripple here
 Mending his pace each day; his looks declare
 His ease successive; and arthritic pains,
 Which long eluded the physician's skill,
 Remove unwilling, and confess thy pow'r.
 Buxton, farewell! may all from thee depart
 With gratitude for health and strength;
 And may that gratitude produce due praise
 To the Eternal Author of the good!

THE FROGS;

A FABLE.

THE Frogs, a discontented race,
 Devoid of sense as well as grace,
 Once on a time petition'd Jove,
 With pray'rs that hearts of flint might move,
 To send them down that useful thing
 In modern language call'd a King.
 Jove heard their pray'rs;—benignly good,
 He threw them down a log of wood,
 Which, splashing, frighten'd each poor animal
 As though 't had been a savage cannibal!
 In haste they swam away, through fear,
 Nor, for some minutes dared draw near.
 At length one, bolder than the rest,
 Gently rais'd up his fallen crest;
 And, by degrees, advanc'd to see
 Of what was made his Majesty:
 The which perceiving, with a whoop
 He call'd forth all the trembling troop,
 Who, thus bereft of all their fears,
 Gave a full vent to all their jeers:
 "Oho, 'squire Log! what yon're the thing
 That Jove has sent us for a King;
 "A pretty figure you would make
 "To be the Monarch of the lake!"
 Then begg'd a Regent, that would grace
 With awful pow'r their croaking race.
 'Twas done—the delegated trust
 Most awful was—but most unjust!

For, a fierce water-snake descended,
 Who the poor frogs still more offended;
 King Log, indeed, could do no good,
 But then he did no harm;
 But this new Monarch wades in blood,
 And fills each breast with dire alarms
 For he (so absolute his pow'r!)
 Began his subjects to devour,
 And first one frog, and then another,
 Became the object of his fury,
 And next the father or the brother
 He swallow'd, without judge or jury!
 Now the poor croakers once again
 Fell to their pray'rs with might and main—
 But Jove was deaf: "Ye foolish race,
 "Ye've brought yourselves to this sad case;
 "The fruits of your own acts pray take,
 "For, as ye brew so must ye bake!"
 When mild and peaceful is the state,
 Let not the fool seek revolution,
 Nor e'er employ his empty pate
 In schemes to change the Constitution.

W. P. T.

A SONG,

FROM POETICAL SKETCHES,
 BY MISS CRISTALL.

I.

THROUGH spring-time walks, with
 flow'rs perfum'd,
 I chas'd a wild capricious fair,
 Where hyacinths and jonquils bloom'd,
 Chanting gay sonnets through the air;
 Hid amidst a briery dell,
 Or near a hawthorn tree,
 Her sweet enchantment led me on,
 And still deluded me.

II.

While Summer's splendid glory smiles,
 Mine ardent love in vain essay'd;
 I strove to win her heart by wiles,
 But still a thousand pranks she play'd;
 Still o'er each sun-burnt furzy hill,
 Wink, playful, gay, and free,
 She laugh'd and scorn'd; I chas'd her still,
 And still she banter'd me.

III.

When Autumn waves her golden ears,
 And wafts o'er fruits her pregnant breath,
 The sprightly Lark its pinions rears,
 I chas'd her o'er the daisy'd heath;
 Sweet wild-flow'rs trembled in the vale,
 And all around was glee,
 Still, wanton as the timid hart,
 She swiftly flew from me.

IV.

Now Winter lights its cheerful fire,
 While jets with frolic mirth rebound,
 And draws the wand'ring beauty nigher,
 'Tis now too cold to rove around;
 The Christmas game, the playful dance,
 Incline her heart to glee;
 Mutual we glow, and kindling love
 Draws ev'ry wish to me.

A GREEK EPITAPH.

Κεῖται ὁ καλὸς Ἀῖψ· Σὺ δὲ ἀγρία ὄν θύλα
κτεῖναι

"Ἡμῶν δὲ Ἀδράστου, καὶ βάλει θυρὶ φίλον.
Αὐτὸν πορφυρῶν πεπαιγμένον, αἵματι
νεκρῶν

Τρεῖς κύου, τρεῖς λιαρῆς ἔλαθ' ἔλασε ροῆς.
Τόνδε κακὸν Κροίσω σακίῃ κλινάρις ἔεικεν
Υἱά, βαρυγενέων ἵπτι δ' ὀπίθε φονεύς·
"Εἰδὲ, πάτερ," καὶ ἴθαμβον ὁμῶς δ'
ἰκάζετο Ἀδράστου,

"Ολλύμια κλαίων, ἠδὲ καὶ ὀλλύμενον·
Ἀλλ' ὁ μὲν ἐν ἱγληκλαμένῳ περιῖναι ἵταίρεν,
Ἐδ' ἄρ' ἰοῖς σπλάγχχοις νεκρὸν ἔθαψε
βέλῳ·

Ἀθλίῳ ἀμφότρῳ δαυθὲν γὰρ ἔλλαβεν Ἀῖψ
Τὸν μὲν θυρὶ φίλου, τόνδε καὶ ἀνέλεχρί.

LATINE REDDITUM.

Pulcher Atys occidit, dextrâ confixus Adraſti,
Dum telo agreſtem figere tendit aprum.
Ter ſocii Adraſtus collo dat brachia circum;
Membraque ter vivâ ſaucia lavit aquâ.
Exanimum comites Crœſo geſſere cadaver;
Cui miſer Adraſtus triſtia verba dedit:
"Ecce, pater, natum, lethali vulnere raptum;
"Ecco idem auctorem, nec miſerere, necis."
At Crœſum dolor hinc, illuc clementia verſat,
Cædentem & cæſum dum videt ante pedes.
Non tulit Adraſtus ſocio ſupereſſe perempto,
Sanguine ſed proprio tingit utramque ma-
num. [cum
Ah! duplicis cauſam luctus: quæ nuper ami-
Abripſit, dominum poſtulat haſta ſuum.

IMITATED.

What tears, Adraſtus, can thy fate deplore,
Thy hapleſs fate! thine Atys is no more!
Atys by thee hath fall'n; thine erring dart,
Miſſing the boar, hath pierc'd him to the
heart. [corſe,
Vain are the honours ſhewn his breathleſs
Vain are thine efforts to beguile remorse.
Thrice haſt thou waſh'd his wounds in Ly-
dia's ſtreams,
Yet in thy breſt no ray of comfort gleams.
When Crœſus ſhall this ghawly corſe ſur-
vey, [dismay!
What horror will o'erwhelm thee, what
What conſolation to a parent's heart,
Thus wounded, can thy eloquence impart!
Behold the ſad proceſſion! Atys borne
By his lamenting friends; Adraſtus, torn
With wild diſtraction, marches in the rear,
Of death regardleſs, undiſmay'd by fear.
"See there thy ſon, thy ſlaughter'd ſon," he
cry'd, [dy'd;
"See here the miſcreant, by whoſe hands he
Let not compaſſion in thy heart be found,
Repay my rathneſs with an equal wound.
My breſt I offer; here thy vengeance wreak;
And in my ruin conſolation ſeek."

The gen'rous father looks on each by turns,
Pities Adraſtus, whiſt his ſon he mourns;
Yet cannot Generoſity impart
The ſlighteſt comfort to his wounded heart:
Adraſtus' reſolution nought can bend,
Determin'd to accompany his friend.
"That recompence, which pity hath with-
held, [yield:

Thine ill-tim'd pity, my own ſword ſhall
Crœſus, I thank thee; may the Gods repay
Thy well-meant kindneſs! Yet I muſt obey
The calls of friendſhip, and of fixt deſpair;
Atys thus loſt, what's left for me to fear,
Or what to hope! With thee alone, my
friend,

My joys I taſted, and my griefs I'll end."
This ſaid, a fatal wound himſelf he gave;
The Pagan's raſh reſource: One common
grave
Receives them, as one common fate they
prove,
Patterns in life and death of endleſs love.

STANZAS

ON THE DEATH OF MR. SHARP, MILLER,
OF NEWPORT, IN THE ISLE OF WIGHT.

HUSH'D be the noiſy clack of yonder
mill,

And thou, Medina*, ceaſe awhile to flow,
The buſy hand of Induſtry be ſtill,
For Death has laid the Maſter-Miller low.

Clos'd is that nice diſcriminating eye,
Which well deſcry'd the worth of every
grain;

Mute is that tongue which never made reply
To wake the bluſh, or give to Virtue pain.

Ceaſe, ceaſe, ſweet Redbreſt! drop thy
cheerful tune; [pear
The hand that fed thee muſt no more ap-
To deal to pinching Penury its boon,
And wipe from Sorrow's eye the trick-
ling tear.

Our Sharp is gone, protector of the Plough†,
Who urg'd the ſtandard buſhel for the
poor; [hough,
Hantonian ſhepherds pluck the cypreſs
Now Veſta's honeſt Miller is no more!

Bleſt by the Muſe beyond a Miller's ſkill,
To him the higher praiſe of lore is due,
He ſang your iſland, ev'ry vale and hill,
Warm in your praiſe, and to your int'reſt
true.

Mild and accommodating was the Man,
The tender Huſband, Father, and the
Friend,

Go thou, purſue the Newport Miller's plan,
Rever'd in life, lamented in his end.

T. N.

* The river that runs through Newport.
† He was much attached to improve-
ments in Agriculture.

PARODIES OF SHAKSPEARE.

No. XXI.

TO feast or not to feast? that is the question—

Whether 'tis better for the health t' abstain
From the rich dainties of a well-spread table,
Or take up knife and fork 'gainst pidgeon-
pye, [eat

And by encount'ring end it? To feast? to
No more: and by a hearty dinner say we lose
Our appetite, and a thousand nat'ral aches
The stomach's heir to; 'tis an invitation
Delightful to accept. To feast? to eat?
To eat? perchance to surfeit! there's the
danger;

For in the varied course what ills may come
When we have "stuffed these pipes with
wine and feeding,"

Must give us pause:—There's the restraint
That makes our priest-like fasts of so long date.
For who would hear Newcastle salmon cry'd,
Or oysters fresh, unmov'd? who bear the smell
Of roasted goose, nor chide the cook's delay,
And insolence of waiters, as at the ordinary
He takes his forward seat, drawn by the fumes
That sav'ry ragouts from the kitchen send?

When he might gormandize at ease
On ham and fowls, who would potatoes roast,
And groan and sweat toasting a piece of cheese,
But that the dread of something after feast-
ing, [draughts

Th' apothecary's shop—whose nauseous
No epicure escapes—forces the will
Rather to sip the thin potations that we have,
Than fly to mixtures that we know not of.
Thus Temp'rance doth make skeletons of us
all;

And thus the native fat of sov'reign haunch
Goes out half left for lack of resolution;
And pies and puddings of much pith and
marrow

With this neglect are suffer'd to grow cold,
And lose their proof in eating.—Soft you,
now! [sumptuous treat

'Tis Lord Mayor's day:—At Guildhall's
Be all my vows forgotten! HAMLET, iii. 1.

AYE, but to be confin'd six months to-
gether,

To lie in racking pain and hot obstruction;
This sensible and active frame become
A kiln for burning chalkstones, hands, knees,
feet,

Be wrapp'd in flannels; able scarce t' endure
The thrilling pressure of the softest feather;
To be imprison'd in a viewless chamber;
A cradled child; with restless paroxysms,
To count the tedious clock; and, at the
worst, [thoughts,

A worse attack, with dread uncertain
T' imagine howling—'tis too horrible!
The loathed life of weary'd galley-slaves,
Dungeons, the bastinado, broken ribs,
Decrepitude, each is a paradise
To what we feel in Gout —

MEASURE FOR MEASURE, iii. 1.

MASTER SHALLOW.

VERSES FOUND UNDER A YEW-TREE AT
PENSHPURST, JULY 18, 1791.

BY A COUNTRY BLACKSMITH.

—Now from the world,
Sacred to sweet Retirement. THOMSON.

HAIL, sacred shade! with charms pe-
culiar blest,
Neath thy immortal green indulge my rest;
Far from the crowd, and all the rabble's noise,
Here let me taste those soul-possesting joys;
Here teach my heart its best delights to know;
What happy hours from pure Religion flow;
Here tell me what that peaceful bosom feels
Which in itself its own delight conceals;
Far more delightful all his views appear
Than the fresh charms that deck the rising
Far sweeter music to his ear it brings [year's
Than softest notes that Philomela sings;
Like evergreens, his thoughts are always gay,
And all his months (whilst years roll on)
still May. [cloy;

Taste these, my heart, these pleasures never
Renounce the world—and all the world en-
joy! MEMENTO MORI.

TRANSLATION OF THE EPIGRAM
IN P. 773*.

De minimis maxima.

THE tallest oaks from little acorns rise,
And wide extend their branches to the
skies; [crease,
As years roll on, their sturdy trunks en-
And guard in royal navies England's seas:
Thus acorns buoy her fame and credit up,
And her strength centers in a Fairy's cup †.

In return, Mr. Urban, I will beg the fa-
vour of some ingenious Correspondent to
send you a Latin translation of

FRENCH POLITICKS.

THE Showman cries, Walk in, good Sirs,
and see [be.
A horse whose head is where his tail should
Crowds at the door attend the novel call,
To see poor Dobbin turn'd about in stall.
But French empiricks, sticking to the letter,
Think they can do the trick a great deal bet-
ter;

Without remorse they cut off Dobbin's head,
And tie his wretched tail on in its stead.
Then, as you've seen a little infant boy
Break and caress his mutilated toy,
They hold the frightful monster up to view,
And cry, "Hail! hail! perfection is in
you?" [Dobbin,
Nor see to what they have reduc'd poor
Till down he falls, as dead as any robin.

JULUS.

* We have received numberless transla-
tions of the epigram, and may possibly give
one or two more of them a place in our next;
though the original itself turns out to be but a
translation. See p. 304. EDIT.

† Pearly drops of dew we drink,
In acorn cups up to the brink.

LE REVÊL DU PEUPLE.

Air nouveau.

PEUPLÉ François, peuple de frères,
Veux-tu voir, sans s'émir d'horreur,
Le crime arborer les bannières
Du carnage et de la terreur ?
Tu souffres qu'une horde atroce
Et d'assassins et de brigands
Souille par son soufflée atroce
Le territoire de brigands !

Quelle est cette lenteur barbare ?
Hâte-toi, Peuple souverain,
De rendre à monstre de Ténare
Tous ces huveurs du sang humain !
Guerre à tous les agens de crime !
Poursuivons-les jusqu'au trépas ;
Partage l'honneur que m'anime,
Ils ne nous échapperont pas.

Ah ! qu'ils périssent, ces infames,
Et les égorgeurs dévorants,
Qui portent à fond de leurs ames
Le crime et l'amour des tyrans ?
Munis plaintifs de l'innocence,
Appaisez-vous dans vos tombeaux,
Le jour tardif de la vengeance
Fait enfin pâir vos bourreaux.

Voyez déjà comme ils frémissent !
Ils n'ont suir, les scélérats !
Les traces du sang qu'ils vomissent
Décèleraient bientôt leurs pas.
Oui, nous jurons sur votre tombe,
Par notre pays malheureux,
De ne faire qu'un hécatombe
De ces cannibals affreux !

Représentans d'un peuple juste,
O vous, législateurs humaines,
De qui la contenance anguste
Fait trembler nos vils assassins,
Suivez le cours de votre gloire,
Vos noms, chers à l'humanité,
Volent au temple de mémoire,
Au sein de l'immortalité !

TRANSLATED.

THE ALARM—TO THE PEOPLE.

MEN of France ! fraternal band !
Without horror can you see
Vice unfold throughout the land
The bloody flag of Cruelty ?
Can you see that murder's train,
Robbers and assassins vile !
With their crimes your altars stain,
With their breath your air defile ?
Why this harsh'rous mercy ? Why,
Sovereign People, this delay ?
To the vengeful Deity
Give those blood-hound's gorg'd with prey.
Now your dreadful anger sound ;
Now the trembling miscreants drive ;
Spread the glorious rage around ;
Let not one escape alive.
Now destruction o'er them rolls ;
Now the blood-stain'd wretches die ;

Breeding in their murky souls
Guilt and ruthless tyranny.
Slaughter'd Innocents ! no more
Unappeas'd ye sit around ;
Vengeance slow, but ever sure,
Strews your murder'ers on the ground.

Hear the abject wretches groan :
Cowards ! how they fear to fly !
Lo ! by reeking gore alone
We their footsteps may descry ;
By the tombs of slaughter'd friends,
By our wretched country's woes,
The hour which ev'ry murder'ers ends
Only shall our efforts close.

Representatives of France,
Just, humane, and glorious men,
Set your awful countenance
Firm against this villain train ;
Follow still your course of fame ;
Justly then to mankind dear,
Mem'ry shall each deathless name
Through immortal ages bear.

REANIMATION.

A HYMN FOR THE MASSACHUSETTS
HUMANE SOCIETY.

BY MRS. MORTON, OF BOSTON,

June 9, 1795.

I.

WHO from the gloomy shades of
night,
When the last tear of hope is shed,
Can bid the soul return to light,
And break the slumber of the dead ?

II.

No human skill that heart can warm,
Which the cold blast of Nature froze ;
Recal to life the perish'd form ;
The secret of the grave disclose.

III.

But thou, our saving God, we know,
Canst arm the mortal hand with pow'r,
To bid the stagnant pulses flow,
The animating heat restore.

IV.

Thy will, ere Nature's tutor'd hand
Could with young life these limbs unfold,
Bid the imprison'd brain expand,
And all its countless fibres told.

V.

As from the dust thy forming breath
Could the unconscious being raise,
So can the silent voice of death
Wake at thy call in songs of praise.

VI.

" Since twice to die is ours alone,
And twice the birth of life to see ;
O let us, suppliant at thy throne,
Devote our second life to thee * ! "

* This last stanza was sung by those who
had been restored to life from apparent
death.

EN.

INTELLIGENCE OF IMPORTANCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Whitehall, Sept. 25. The King has been pleased to constitute and appoint Rupert George, Esq. Captain in his Majesty's navy, Ambrose Serle, Esq. John Schank and William Albany Otway, Esqrs. Captains in his Majesty's navy, and John Marsh, Esq. to be his Majesty's Commissioners for conducting the transport service, and for the care and custody of prisoners of war, excepting such of the said prisoners as may, either from accident or disease, become the objects of surgical or medical assistance.

Admiralty-office, Oct. 3.

Letter from Admiral Hotham to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated Britannia, Leghorn Road, Sept. 1, 1795.

Herewith I have the pleasure to inclose to you, for their Lordships' information, a letter that I received this evening by express, from Capt. Nelson, of his Majesty's ship the *Agamemnon*, giving an account of his having proceeded, with the ships therein mentioned, to the bays of Alaffio and Languelia, places in neighbourhood of Vado, in the possession of the French armies, and of his having cut thence the nine vessels in the inclosed list, besides two that he destroyed. His officer-like conduct, upon this and indeed upon every occasion where his services are called forth, reflects upon him the highest credit. I am, &c.

W. HOTHAM.

Letter from Capt. H. Nelson to Admiral Hotham, dated Agamemnon, Vado Bay, August 27.

Having received information from Gen. De Vins that a convoy of provisions and ammunition was arrived at Alaffio, a place in the possession of the French army, I yesterday proceeded, with the ships named in the margin *, to that place, where, within an hour, we took the vessels named in the inclosed list; there was but a very feeble opposition from some of the enemy's cavalry who fired on our boats when boarding the vessels near the shore, but, I have the pleasure to say, no man was either killed or wounded. The enemy had 2000 horse and foot soldiers in the town, which prevented my landing and destroying their magazines of provisions and ammunition. I sent Capt. Freemantle, of the *Inconstant*, with the *Tartar*, to Languelia, a town on the West side of the bay of Alaffio, where he executed my orders in a most officer-like manner; and I am indebted to every Captain and Officer in the Squadron for their activity, but most particularly so to Lieutenant George Andrews, First Lieutenant of the

* *Inconstant, Meleager, Southampton, Tartar, Ariadne, Speedy.*

GENT. MAG. *October, 1795.*

Agamemnon, who, by his spirited and officer-like conduct, saved the French corvette from going on shore. I have the honour to be, &c.

H. NELSON.

Vessels taken by His Majesty's Squadron under the command of Horatio Nelson, Esq. in the bay of Alaffio and Languelia, Aug. 26, 1795.

La Resolu (corvette) Pollaco ship, 10 guns, 4 swivels, 87 men; 6 guns thrown overboard; belonging to the French.—*La Republique*, gun-boat, 6 guns, 49 men; belonging to the French.—*La Constitution*, galley, 1 brass gun, 4 swivels, 30 men; belonging to the French.—*La Vigilante*, galley, 1 brass gun, 4 swivels, 29 men; belonging to the French.—A brig, in ballast, name unknown, burthen 100 tons; belonging to the French.—A bark, name unknown, burthen 70 tons, laden with powder and shells; belonging to the French.—*La Guiletta*, brig, burthen 100 tons, laden with wine; belonging to the French.—A galley, name unknown, burthen 60 tons, in ballast.—A tartane, name unknown, burthen 35 tons, laden with wine.—A bark, name unknown, laden with powder, drove on shore.—A bark, name unknown, laden with provisions, burnt.

HORATIO NELSON.

Admiralty-office, Oct. 3.

A Letter from Rear-Admiral Harvey, dated Prince of Wales, off Belleisle, Sept. 27, to Evan Nepean, Esq.

You will be pleased to inform their Lordships that the *Minotaur* and *Porcupine* yesterday evening recaptured the *Walsingham Packet*, from Falmouth to Lisbon. She had been taken the 13th instant by *L'Isolente*, corvette brig, of 18 guns and ninety men, who very narrowly escaped being taken on the recapture of the packet, but got into *L'Orient* when just within reach of gun-shot of our ships.

Windsor, Oct. 3. This morning their Majesties and their Royal Highnesses set out from Weymouth at a quarter before five o'clock, and arrived here at six o'clock this evening, in perfect health.

Admiralty-office, Oct. 6.

Extracts of Letters from Vice-admiral Kingmill, to Mr. Nepean, dated L'Engageante, in Cork Harbour.

Sept. 26. His Majesties ship *Seahorse* is just returned from her cruise. Capt. Peyton informs me that, on the 29th of August, the Squadron fell in with two ships and a brig. The *Seahorse* took one ship, which proved to be a Dutch East India ship, called the *Cromhout*; the *Diana* took the other ship

ship, a South-whaler, laden with oil and coffee, called the *Herstilder*; and that the *Unicorn* parted in chase of the *Comet* brig of war.

Sept. 28. His Majesty's ship the *Unicorn* arrived here yesterday with her prize, the *Comet* Dutch sloop of war, mounting 18 English nine-pounders. I have examined the latter closely, and think she is the completest vessel of her class that I ever heard of, and even exceeds the opinion given me of her by the inclosed letter from Captain Williams. I am, &c. R. KINGSMILL.

Capt. Williams to Vice-Adm. Kingsmill.

Sir, *Unicorn, at Sea, Sept. 5.*

I beg leave to inform you that on the 28th ult. when cruising in conjunction with his Majesty's ships *Diana* and *Seahorse*, in latitude 61 deg. 18 min. longitude 4 deg. 17 min. the signal was made by Capt. Faulkner, for his Majesty's ship *Unicorn* under my command, to part company and chase, N.N.E. after a brig, that had out-sailed and separated from two ships which the Squadron were then in pursuit of. After a chase of thirteen hours, I was so fortunate as to come up with her, and, when she had discharged her guns and struck her colours, to take possession of her. She proves to be the *Comet*, a Dutch sloop of war, mounting 18 nine-pounders, commanded by Mynheer Claes, Captain-lieutenant, from the Cape of Good Hope, bound to the Texel. The *Comet* is a remarkably fine vessel, only four years old, sails extremely well, and is in every respect well calculated for his Majesty's service. She is copper bolted and coppered; length of gun-deck, 102 feet 7 inches; length of keel, 95 feet, 10 inches; breadth of beam 29 feet 9 inches; height between decks, 6 feet; and carries nine months' water and provisions for 110 men.

I have the honour to be, &c.

T. WILLIAMS.

Admiralty Office, October 29.

His Majesty's ship *Fortitude*, Oct. 12, 1795,
Cape Finisterre, by Account, bearing E.
about 16 or 17 Leagues.

"Sir, be pleased to acquaint my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, I left Gibraltar Bay the 24th of September, taking the first spirit of an Easterly Wind, after my Letter written their Lordships of the 21st of the same month, when the wind was Westerly. In coming through the Gut in the night, his Majesty's ships *Argo* and *Juno*, with some of the ships, parted company, and, I conclude, by steering more to the Northward than myself with the other Men of War and body of the convoy, it being near dusk in the evening before many got out of Gibraltar Bay, though the *Fortitude* was under weigh with the much greater part by ten A. M.; but, on the whole, their separation has turned out a most fortunate circumstance; for, with

great regret, I am to inform their Lordships, that on the 7th instant, Cape St. Vincent, by account, bearing S 83. E. 48 Leagues, the wind N. by W. standing on the larboard tack, I discovered nine sail of the enemy's ships, six of the line, two of which I judged to be of 80 guns, and three large frigates, who directly gave chase to his Majesty's ships under my command and convoy, under a press of sail. I made every possible disposition for the better security of the convoy by divers signals, and which, had many of them been punctually obeyed, a much greater number would have escaped. I then formed the line, with the *Bedford*, *Censeur* and *Fortitude*, determined, if possible, to give them battle, and save as many of the convoy as I possibly could. Just as the ships under my command had formed, the *Censeur* rolled away her fore-top-mast; by which, having only a frigate's main mast, she was rendered useless. The Van Line of Battle ship of the enemy, then but long gun-shot off, and the rest coming fast up, I judged it proper, with the general opinion of my Officers, coinciding with that of Capt. Montgomery of the *Bedford*, to bear up, keeping very near together for our mutual support, and cutting down every part of the stern for the chase guns. I ordered the *Lutine* frigate directly to take the *Censeur* in tow; but, from the very heavy fire from the enemy's van ship, it could not be effected. Capt. Gore, who commanded her, though in the disabled state his ship was in, not half manned (and but very little powder), made the most gallant defence; but being overpowered at last, by two sail more of the enemy's line coming up, I had the mortification to see him strike his colours about half past two o'clock. The *Bedford* and *Fortitude* kept up their mutual fire from their stern chaces from all the decks; and about one hour afterwards, the enemy hauled their wind on different tacks, to fire on the convoy as they came up with them. The three frigates, from the first, employed themselves on that service. When I first saw the enemy's force to be of such magnitude as to leave no hopes of saving the convoy, I dispersed them by signal, and, I believe, many escaped; at least fifteen sail I am sure did. For farther particulars I must refer their Lordships to Captain Turner, the bearer of these dispatches, who, with Captain Haggatt of the *Lutine*, I must beg leave to recommend to their Lordships as very deserving Officers. Had the enemy come to close action with the *Bedford* and myself, I am well assured, every effort would have been used by Capt. Montgomery, his officers and ship's company, and more fully so, from the handsome support he gave me while the firing continued, &c. his Majesty's service, and our mutual support. My Officers and ship's company behaved with that coolness that generally attends British seamen in such cases, and, I am sure, would

would have fought the ship to the last moment, had the enemy come up. I flatter myself every thing was done, first to save the convoy, and afterwards his Majesty's ships; and I hope and trust my conduct in this unfortunate business will meet his Majesty's and their Lordships approbation. I am, &c.

T. TAYLOR.

Evan Nepean, Esq.

Admiralty Office, Oct. 20.

Extract of a Letter from Sir Peter Parker, Bart. dated Royal William, at Spithead, Oct. 17, 1795, to Evan Nepean, Esq.

"SIR, I have the pleasure to acquaint you for the information of their Lordships, that his Majesty's ships Fortitude, Bedford, Lutine, and Tisiphone Sloop, are arrived at Spithead. I have given Capt. Taylor, of the Fortitude, leave to go to town to give their Lordships such particulars of the action with the enemy, as they may be desirous of knowing."

Extract of a Letter from Captain Burges to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated Argo, off the Needles, Oct. 17, 1795.

"SIR, You will please to inform my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty of the arrival of his Majesty's ship Argo, under my command, together with the Juno, Lord A. Beauclerk, and thirty-two sail of the convoy, which left Gibraltar Bay on Thursday, the 24th of Sept. under the Fortitude."

Admiralty-office, Oct. 24, 1795.

Extract of a Letter from Commadore Sir John Borlase Warren, K. B. to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated La Pomone, Road of Isle Dieu, Oct. 17, 1795.

"I beg you will inform their lordships, that the Aquilon frigate arrived, on the 14th instant, from Sir James Saumarez, with dispatches, and put to sea again the same day: at eleven A. M. on the 15th, she returned, and informed me, that there were two ships of Admiral Harvey's squadron in chase of the enemy. I immediately gave orders for the Concorde to weigh, and doing so with La Pomone, leaving five sail of transports in the charge of Lieutenant Bowling, of the Swinger gun vessel, and having cleared the South end of the island, I discovered the enemy, with the Orion and Thalia in chase and soon after perceived two other sail, which proved to be the Melampus and Latona; the Aquilon, who was the head-moost, being within gun-shot of the enemy, they doubled the Bakine bank, and proceeded up the Porteus d'Antioche to Rochfort, from which it was not possible to cut them off. I hauled to the wind directly, and discovered two other sail in the N. W. steering in for the La G; the whole squadron chased, and on our nearer approach found them to be a line of battle ship and a corvette brig; I endeavoured to cut them off from the land, and after several shot had been fired the corvette brought to, and proved to be

L'Eveille, of 18 guns, and 100 men: had been out 60 days, in company with La Forte, of 50 guns. Le Veriade, 36 guns, Tarreuf. 46 guns, and a lugger: they have, according to their report, taken 12 sail of West Indiamen, the Kent, of London, and Albion recaptured by this ship and the Orion, were of the number of their prizes."

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Hanover, Sept. 29. EDICT, "George the Third, King of Great Britain and Ireland, Elector of Hanover, &c. Whereas the Depot of the French Emigrants and other free corps, formerly stationed in the field with our army, were provisorily quartered in our German territories, till such time as they could be removed elsewhere, but whereas a continuance of their stay produces disorder, and becomes grievous and burthenome to our subjects, and whereas we have also long ago caused to be declared our acquiescence in the treaty of peace, concluded on the 5th of April of the present year, at Basle, between his Prussian Majesty and France. We do therefore will and command, by these presents, that each and all Emigrants, and other foreign corps, be embarked without delay, and removed from our German territories; and that, in future, such corps be, in no shape, permitted again therein to remain; on which account, we give this information to all our subjects, that they may act accordingly; and we command our officers, &c. throughout our German territories, not to grant to any such corps or detachments of men, from the moment of the impending embarkation, any residence or quarters, and still less to suffer, that the least depots, detachments, or posts of the embarked corps do remain behind any where, nor to let any transports of recruits belonging to them, march into or pass through the said territories, but immediately to stop, send off, and suppress all such transports, or detachments or corps, to conduct them beyond the frontiers of our territories, or to deliver them to the next garrison, to be transported farther, and to require, if there should be need, the assistance of the military for that purpose; all which things ought to be most punctually attended to, and all such officers as may be guilty of neglect, shall be responsible for the same."

Letter from the Council General of the Commune of Maubeuge, to the Committee of Public Safety.

Maubeuge, 12 Vendemiaire, Oct. 4.

Citizen Representatives,

We hasten to acquaint you with an event, which has taken place in our Commune, and of the consequences which it had produced. At a quarter past seven a loud explosion was heard, and took place in an upper apartment of the powder magazine. The roof of the building blew up, and apertures

tures were made in the walls, by which the fire quickly communicated to all the combustible matter. It soon spread to a contiguous apartment, where there was a quantity of boards, and of the wood necessary for artillery. Assistance was immediately given; but as there was a depot of cartridges under the higher apartments, which were in a blaze, the citizens who were present were struck with consternation from the knowledge of this circumstance, and a cry of "Let us save ourselves," induced all of them to withdraw from the explosion, which, from the rapidity of the flames, appeared inevitable. In this critical situation, citizen Edward Luce, commander of the place, formed the resolution to enter the magazine, and ascertain the extent of the danger. He demanded the keys from the chiefs of the corps, and the constituted authorities, who did not for one moment quit the scene of danger. "I am going to enter," said he, "and he that esteems me let him follow me." This address operated like electricity on those who were near him, and the intrepid Luce entered, followed by several citizens. We ought here to mention the names of those who particularly distinguished themselves. These were Collet, director of the park of Artillery; Bailly, mayor of the Commune; Montfort, commanding officer of Engineers; Schladenoff, chief of the battalion of Miners; Magne, Bernien Desmoujins, Coffin, and Philippe Restondeur, inhabitants of the Commune; Saint Martin, Commander of Artillery; Latendresse, serjeant-mayor; and Latranche, of the corps of miners, all followed the commander, and without hesitation, entered the magazine, where they found more than a hundred barrels of cartridges: the vault already consumed in several places, and which poured fire into the magazine, did not discourage their ardour. Animated by their example, the miners, inhabitants, cannoniers, and soldiers, hastened to remove from this dangerous place the powder which was lodged there. This mark of courage and intrepidity was quickly circulated from mouth to mouth, the danger was no longer regarded, and all the citizens, soldiers and inhabitants, exerted themselves to the utmost to stop the progress of the flames. The fire took place in the left of the edifice, and forty thousand weight of powder was in a low apartment on the right; the miners and cannoniers of the garrison, with hatchets in their hands, laboured with infinite courage in separating the burning wood from the building, and by that means prevented the flames from communicating to the right; the firemen strenuously seconded their labours, and by their exertions prevented an explosion, which would have blown up all the lower part of the city, and by a shower of wood and stones, destroyed all the rest of the place: at last the fire was entirely stopped at six in the evening. The council general thought

themselves bound to anticipate the national gratitude, by granting to those who had most distinguished themselves upon the occasion a sum of five hundred livres, as a reward for their intrepidity. They performed prodigies in crossing the flames, and exploring the most dangerous places; you will approve our conduct. Our gratitude ought to be proportioned to the extremity of the danger from which we have escaped. Several workmen perished by the explosion, three are killed, and three wounded, one of whom it is hoped will survive. When the particulars come to our knowledge, we will hasten to communicate to you a statement of the damage occasioned by the explosion to the adjoining buildings. BAILLY, Mayor.

The village situated on the lake of the four towns belonging to *Lucerne*, in Switzerland, named Weggis, has disappeared. The following are the circumstances attending this strange event. A brook, which had always flowed from the mountain of Regis to the village suddenly changed its course; its new course was followed, and it was perceived that it flowed into a deep gulph of the mountain. At the same time it was perceived that in several places near the village the earth sunk, and that the temple tottered. The inhabitants immediately carried away their effects. In a few hours the ground on which the village was situated gave way towards the lake; and at the same moment a part of the mountain fell and covered the village, not a vestige of which remains.

WEST-INDIA NEWS.

June 12. A dreadful fire broke out at the town of Montego-bay, Jamaica. One hundred and ten of the best houses in the town were destroyed. Two hundred hogheads of sugar, and one hundred puncheons of rum, besides great quantities of provisions, wine, soap, candles, and other property, belonging to the merchants, were totally consumed. The loss is estimated at little less than 400,000 l. The accident was occasioned by a gunsmith; while he was forging the spring of a gun, the sparks from the forge flew among the straw of a crate of earthen ware, which, blazing up, set fire to the house. This trivial accident caused the devastation in less than three hours.

Halifax, Aug. 17. Sunday arrived the schooner Hope, Captain Elmslie, from Dominica, but last from St Kitt's. He left Dominica July 23, and confirms the account of the defeat of the French who landed in that island; except a few stragglers, who had fled to the mountains, Dominica was entirely freed from them. The plan for taking that island appears to have been concerted between Victor Hugues and the French inhabitants of the island, who were very numerous. Many of them, who were wealthy planters, armed their negroes, and put them-

themselves at their head, to join their countrymen. A number of the most active of the French planters have been tried for their lives; eight were hanged before Captain Elmée failed; several more were on their trial, and there was no doubt they would, in a few days share the same fate. These men all possessed handsome properties. Governor Hamilton, finding that no confidence could be placed in the French inhabitants, has sent upwards of 600 of them to England. There was only one company of regular troops at Dominica; the island has been saved chiefly by the spirited exertions of the English inhabitants, and their faithful slaves. The enemy, fortunately, remained so little time on the island, before their defeat, that they have done little damage to the plantations.

At *Grenada*, after desolating the island in a great degree, and being repeatedly defeated by our troops, the banditti have retreated to a mountain, strong by nature, where they have fortified themselves. It was not doubted but they would be shortly dislodged from their post, and the whole island completely recovered. So great has been the destruction at that island, that many of the Grenada ships have gone home in ballast.

At *St Vincent's*, the insurrection was quelled entirely; the last body, consisting of 500, being either killed or taken, and examples made of the ringleaders. A part of the militia was dismissed; and, just as the island began to assume a tranquil appearance, another party of French desperadoes, consisting of 150, suddenly landed, and renewed the confusion. A desperate action soon took place between them and an equal number of our troops, which finally ended in the defeat of the enemy, the greater part of whom were either taken or destroyed; the remainder fled, and took refuge in the mountains.

AMERICA.

The Gazette of the United States of America, Aug. 17, contains the following letter from the President:

To the SELECT MEN of the Town of Boston.

"Gentlemen, *United States, July 28.*

"In every act of my administration I have sought the happiness of my fellow-citizens. My system for the attainment of this object has uniformly been to overlook all personal, local, and partial considerations, to contemplate the United States as one great whole, to consider that sudden impressions, when erroneous, would yield to candid reflections, and to consult only the substantial and permanent interest of our country.

"Nor have I departed from this line of conduct on the occasion which has produced the resolutions contained in your letter of the 23th inst.

"Without a predilection for my own judgment I have weighed with attention

every argument which has at any time been brought into view. But the Constitution is the guide which I can never abandon. It has assigned to the President the power of making Treaties, with the advice and consent of the Senate. It has doubtless supposed that these two branches of Government would combine without passion, and with the best of information, those facts and principles upon which the success of our foreign relations will always depend; that they ought not to substitute for their own conviction the opinions of others, or to seek truth through any channel but that of a temperate and well-informed investigation.

"Under this persuasion I have resolved on the manner of executing the duty before me. To the high responsibility attached to it I freely submit, and you, Gentlemen, are at liberty to make these sentiments known as the grounds of my procedure. While I feel the most lively gratitude for the many instances of approbation from my country, I can no otherwise deserve it than by obeying the dictates of my conscience.

With due respect, I am, Gentlemen, &c.

"GEORGE WASHINGTON."

Philadelphia, Aug. 20.

To the President of the United States.

The Address of the Subscribers, Merchants and Traders of the City of Philadelphia, Respectfully sheweth,

That, confiding in the wisdom, integrity, and patriotism, of the Constituted Authorities, we have forbore to offer our opinions on the merits of the treaty pending between Great Britain and the United States; though, as merchants and traders, our interests are more immediately concerned, than those of any other class of men amongst us; as well on account of the indemnity therein stipulated for past losses, as for the security we apprehend it will give to the immense property employed by the merchants of the United States, in their foreign commerce. But, seeing that other citizens have expressed their opinions upon this important subject, and fearing lest our silence should be construed into an acquiescence in those opinions, we deem it our duty publicly and explicitly to avow our approbation of the conduct of the Senate of the United States; believing that a different conduct respecting the treaty would have subjected us to the imminent hazard of war, with all its concomitant evils; and, more especially, as provision is made for the establishment of public and private credit—a continuance of peace—with all the advantages under which our commerce flourishes, and the further improvement of our country, now progressing in a degree elsewhere without example. These are advantages and blessings, which, in our opinions, greatly outweigh all the objections to the treaty generally; and, as farther negotiations are recommended for obtaining a less limited intercourse with

with British West India islands, we hope that it will be rendered still more beneficial to the country. Such being our sentiments, we submit them freely; and in confidence that, as they have not been hastily formed, so they will not be less deserving of consideration.

[A very long list of signatures follows.]

The President's Answer.

Gentlemen, I receive with great sensibility your address on the subject of the treaty lately negotiated between the United States and Great Britain; expressing your confidence in the Constituted Authorities, and the concurrence of your opinions with their determinations on this highly important subject. Such sentiments, deliberately formed, and proceeding from men whose interests are more immediately concerned than those of any other classes of my fellow-citizens, cannot fail to strengthen that just confidence in the rectitude of public measures, which is essential to the general welfare.

G. WASHINGTON.

President Washington did not sign the treaty, as had been reported, previous to his journey to Mount Vernon, but two or three days after his return to Philadelphia, having first advised with his Council and the Judges. Having made up his mind on the propriety of giving his sanction to the treaty, he ratified it with a dignity and firmness that reflect the highest honour on him, regarding more the deliberate judgement of posterity, than the approbation of the democratic madmen of the present age.

IRELAND.

Dublin-Castle, Oct. 5. His Majesty's Royal Letters Patent being received, granting the following dignities, Letters Patent are preparing to be passed under the Great Seal of this kingdom accordingly:—Robert Viscount Leitrim, the dignity of Earl of Leitrim co. Leitrim; Charles Lord Lucan, Earl of Lucan, of Castlebar co. Mayo; Luke Lord Mountjoy, of Viscount Mountjoy, of Mountjoy co. Tyrone; Robert Lord Londonderry, Viscount Castlereagh co. of Down; Laurence Harman, Lord Oxmantown, Viscount Oxmantown, of Oxmantown Dublin; John Lord O'Neil, Viscount O'Neil, of Shane's Castle co. Antrim; Francis Lord Bandon, Viscount Bandon, of Bandon-Bridge co. Cork; Mrs. Ann Wolfe, Wife of the Right Hon. Arthur Wolfe, Lady Kilwarden, Baroness of Kiltell co. Kildare, and to her heirs male by the said Arthur Wolfe, the dignity of a Baron, by the title of Lord Kilwarden, Baron of Kiltell; Rt. Hon. Rich. Longfield, Baron Longueville, of Longueville co. Cork; Sir Ralph Payne, Bart. K. B. Baron Livingston, of Livingston; Tho. Boothby Parkyns, Esq. Baron Racliffe, of Racliffe.

Dublin, Oct. 17. As two Gentlemen were returning to *Dublin*, after partridge-shooting, the dog came to a set in a field belonging to

Mr. Passey, about half a mile from the Bull, on the road leading to *Santry*, and on their heading the dog, they found lying in a ditch in the said field the dead body of a young woman, about eighteen or twenty years of age, quite naked, except that a red and white spotted handkerchief was tied tight round her neck, a corner of which was covering her face; by which handkerchief she is supposed to have been strangled. A straw hat, lined with silk, was found in a field near the spot, and is thought to have belonged to her, from which, and from the texture of her limbs, it is imagined she was something above the lower class.

Dublin, Oct. 20. The mines at little Peru (otherwise *Crogan Mountain*) were taken possession of on behalf of his Majesty, Major Brown, of the Royal Engineers, attended by Mr. Coates, Port Surveyor of Wicklow, marched two Companies of the Kildare Militia from the Barracks of Arklow, towards the place where the gold is got; but, with great judgement and propriety, on consulting with that active and spirited Magistrate, Thomas King, Esq. it was judged proper to send a constable before them to read a proclamation, and advise the crowd to disperse and leave the ground. In an hour afterwards, the Major, accompanied by Mr. King, Mr. Hayes, Sub Sheriff, (who readily attended,) and Mr. Coates, marched the army (about 68 men rank and file) to the place, when the crowd immediately, without riot or resistance, dispersed.

When men, who conduct themselves with such coolness, judgement, and spirit, as these Gentlemen did, support the Laws, there is no danger of opposition. It is much to the credit of the peasantry of the County of Wicklow, that not the slightest opposition had been given to the execution of the Law; that County is not cursed with disloyal Defenders.

A gentleman in the vicinity of *Cork* has lately discovered that copperas-water, sprinkled on gravel walks, effectually destroys all grass and weeds, and prevents any growing for a long time after. Repeated experiments have convinced him of the efficacy of this remedy.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Sept. . . The new Council House, built by the Earl of Radnor, in *Salisbury*, was taken possession of by the Corporation of that City, after which they voted thanks to his Lordship for the costly structure. A superb chair for the use of their Mayors was presented to them by the Hon. T. Bouverie, one of the members. Two elegant portraits, by Hopner, of the Earl of Radnor, as Recorder, in his robes, and W. Husley, Esq. member, were placed in the new council-room.

Sept. 26. This afternoon, about four o'clock, the new iron bridge over the river

Team

Team, at *Stamford*, co. *Worcester*, suddenly gave way completely across the center of the arch, and the whole of this elegant structure was instantly immersed in the flood. In the fall, the bars were all dis-jointed, and some of them, which struck against the abutments, were shivered into many pieces. At the moment of the crash, which was instantaneous, a man and boy were upon the bridge; the former, with great presence of mind, leaped into the river, and swam safe to shore; and it is a circumstance truly surprising that, though the boy went down with the fragments, he was also extricated unhurt. The bridge had been made passable, and only wanted the finishing of the side-rails towards its completion; but no carriages had yet passed over it. The people employed had not left their work above an hour, and were at an adjoining public-house, receiving their wages, when the alarm was given. The span of this bridge was about 90 feet; and the misfortune is generally imputed to the slightness of the iron-work, which was several tons lighter than the celebrated bridge at *Colebrook Dale*. The masonry remains uninjured.

Sept. 29. At a vestry held at *Barrow* this day, it was agreed that the thanks of the parish be given to the *Leicester Cavalry*, and to the *Rev. Philip Story*, and the *Rev. Thomas Burnaby*, his Majesty's justices of the peace, for their successful exertions in quelling the late riot at that place, and dispersing the lawless mob in a manner they deserved on account of their very insulting and violent behaviour. This is signed by *William Easton*, vicar, by the church-wardens, and several of the principal inhabitants.

The same night, between 11 and 12 o'clock an alarming fire broke out in a large barn belonging to *Mr. John Hervey*, of *Gayton*, *Staffordshire*, which was filled with near 250 strike of wheat, part threshed and part in the straw, as also with a large quantity of barley, and in the course of an hour the barn and its contents were consumed. Another barn, with a stable and cowhouse adjoining the above, were all burnt to the ground. The horses were saved, but the gearing and many implements of husbandry were destroyed. The house and rick-yard with difficulty were saved.—On minute enquiry there is reason to believe that the fire did not happen by accident.

About one o'clock the same morning, a fire broke out at *Dunstable*, which destroyed five houses before it could be extinguished. It was occasioned by some hot ashes being left in a cellar, and was first discovered by the guard of the mail-coach, who immediately gave the alarm. No lives were lost.

The same day a new-built house in the neighbourhood of *Chichester* was considerably damaged by lightning. It first struck a chimney, which it beat down, then passed

through the roof, down the side of the walls of the building, whither it was attracted by some brass pulleys in the sash frames, which were driven from their mortises, and could not afterwards be found. The electric fluid left curious crevices in the walls in its passage, and demolished almost all the ceilings of the chambers. A youth who was in an upper room remained there entirely unhurt; being only much frightened by the sudden and tremendous noise with which the lightning was attended.

As a chimney sweeper's boy was ascending a flue belonging to the counting-house of *Mr. Molineux* of *Leaves*, he stuck by the way, and was so tightly jammed in, that it was found necessary to cut away the chimney in order to extricate him from his perilous situation, which was effected in about three quarters of an hour, when the poor boy was drawn through the breach, without having suffered any material injury from his close confinement. The circumstance should operate as a caution against similar accidents.

Oct. 1. As the remains of the *Right Hon. Edward Henry John Spencer*, late his Majesty's ambassador to the Court of *Berlin*, and 2d son to his grace the *Duke of Marlborough*, who died July 3, were passing through *Aylesbury*, after a procession of five days from *Yarmouth*, where they had halted, the hearse broke down in the middle of the town, and the coffin, which had been shaken in the rough roads on the Continent, fell out, and, bursting open, presented the body, a shocking spectacle; the stench of which annoyed the town for a considerable time. As soon as it could be deposited in another coffin, it was privately interred in a temporary vault under the chancel at *Ardley*, co. *Oxford*, near *Burcester*.

Oct. 2. As the *Marquis of Townshend* was shooting at *Packfield*, near *Rainham*, attended by his gamekeeper, *Charles White*; the *Marquis* having got over a hedge, *White* was delivering the gun to him through the hedge, when unfortunately it went off, and the contents lodged in *White's* thigh; who died on Sunday afternoon, though every possible assistance was administered.

On Sunday, *Oct. 11*, was opened in *Margate* church the organ presented to the parish by *Francis Cobb*, sen. esq. built by *Mr. England* of *Stephen-street*, *Tottenham-court-road*; when a sermon in the morning, from *Psalms* cl. 6, was preached by the *Rev. Mr. Butler*, of *Chelsea*, a native of *Margate*, upon that occasion, and to recommend the charity-schools there. Another, in the afternoon, from *Tit. iii. 8*, was given by the same, in farther aid of the charity. The organ was played by *Mess. Saffery*, -sen. and jun. of *Canterbury*; and the whole business conducted with a decorum well suited to the circumstances, that equally reflected credit upon the governors of the schools and on the liberal donor of the instrument; which

was much and justly admired, both for the elegant simplicity of its construction, and the fine effect it produced in a large church before very numerous congregations. The weather proved unfavourable from rain; but the collections for the day amounted to upwards of 40l.

Leicester, Oct. 16. The weekly market at *Kegworth* was revived in great form, and amidst the rejoicing which such an event deserves. It is now forty years since corn or any considerable market business was done at *Kegworth*. The first day afforded a pleasing prospect of more extensive transactions: several samples of wheat were sold at 83 and 84, and there was barley on sale at 35 and 36. The situation of *Kegworth* for a market town equals any in this county; and the neighbourhood will doubtless avail itself of the inconvenience, and give due encouragement to the present project.

This day the pair of very elegant colours, (the gift of Thomas Buxton, Esq. and Wm. Firmadge, gent.) were presented by John Mansfield, and Tho. Bentley Buxton, Esqrs. to the Loyal Leicester Corps of Volunteer Infantry; that of Mr. Buxton, bearing the King's Arms; Mr. Firmadge's, the figure of a volunteer full accoutred, supporting the town arms. Mr. Firmadge is also the artist, and the beautiful style in which they are finished will best speak his abilities. About ten o'clock, the volunteers being assembled in the market-place, proceeded to St. Martin's church, attended by their presenters, and their chaplain, the Rev. Mr. Robinson; the Leicester troop of Yeomanry Cavalry, commanded by Capt. Ioraine Smith, who had politely offered their attendance on this occasion, led the way. The colours had been previously placed on the altar, under a guard from the corps. On entering the church, the organ played "the Coronation Anthem." The chaplain then delivered a most animated address to the corps—he observed, that, upon seeing before him the instruments of war, he could not but deplore the sad necessity which had always existed for such like preparations; he lamented the desolations, which, through the malignant passions of men, had been produced upon the earth, and proved, that, on account of the depravity of human nature, communities could not subsist without the means of defence. He then took a view of the state of things amongst ourselves, and, from the discontent and turbulence of spirit which have appeared, maintained the expediency of peaceable and well-affected citizens associating together for the protection of their respective towns and countries. To the volunteers thus associated, the chaplain took the opportunity of suggesting the most sensible cautions and directions for the regulation of their conduct; he defended

the presentation of their colours in the house and before the altar of God, as a proper acknowledgment of their dependence upon him, and reminded them, that those colours were to be defended with courage, and be considered as the band of union amongst themselves. The whole was closed with a general exhortation to all persons professing Christianity, to remember their obligations as enlisted under the banner of the Cross, and to maintain a firmness in the spiritual conflict, from the assured expectation of final victory.

After the address, the corps being properly arranged in the chancel, a solemn prayer was offered up by the chaplain.

At the close of the service, the chaplain delivered the colours to the respective gentlemen, who presented them to the Capt. Commandant, and they were by him delivered to the ensigns, with the following address to the corps:

"Gentlemen,

"Through the medium of two respectable townsmen, I have the unspeakable pleasure, this day, of committing these colours to your care; and I have too great an opinion of your courage and good conduct to suppose the honour of this ancient and respectable borough will suffer in your hands."

The organ immediately played God save the King, and the corps returned through some of the principal streets to the market place, where they went through a variety of evolutions, firings, &c. much to the satisfaction of a great number of spectators, who were assembled to be witnesses of this splendid scene. Too much praise cannot be given to the corps for their steadiness and very soldier-like appearance. The display of so much loyalty warmed every heart with rapture, brightened every countenance, and the satisfaction the heart felt was visibly written in the face of every spectator. The enjoyment of all public ceremonies depending materially upon the weather, we cannot but remark that the fineness of the day added greatly to the general joy.

The attendance of the gentlemen who compose the band of the Loyal Loughborough Volunteer Infantry, contributed also to enliven this scene of loyalty, and the pieces of martial musick selected for the occasion do infinite credit to the conductor. The corps afterwards dined together at the Lion-and-Dolphin inn, and many loyal and constitutional toasts were given from the chair.

Sir Richard Worsley's vineyard, in the *Ile of Wight*, is planted with vines of the *White Muscadine* and *Plant Verd* kind, such as flourish on the opposite coast of Brittany. He has about 700 plants in three acres; some in their second, some in their third growth.

year's growth. His vine-dresser does not expect any considerable quantity till the fourth year, when there is every reason to look for an abundant produce.

Oct. 22. A shocking fire broke out this morning at Draventry. It began in a coach-house, and, before it could be got under, consumed the same, with eight or nine dwelling-houses and eight horses. It is deserving of notice, that this fire, like that at Dunstable, p. 871, was first discovered by a passing stage coach, and the fire had nearly consumed the coach-house and horses before the stage came up.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

BRITISH INTEGRITY.

Captain J. Moore, of his Majesty's yacht the *Medina*, of 10 guns, being lately, on the coast of Flanders, in distress for provisions, bore down on a party of fishermen, who were following their avocations at some distance from the shore. The nets being down, on the first appearance of an enemy, were immediately abandoned by their affrighted masters, who made off in one of the boats for land. Capt. Moore immediately ordered them to be hauled in, and the fish to be brought on board his own ship, and valued at the mast-head; after which, with a justice worthy of the highest commendation, he inclosed six guineas in a bladder, the adjudged price of the fish, fastened it to the nets, and left the whole in the same state he had found it; disdaining to rob a parcel of poor fishermen, though enemies, of a single iota of their well and hard-earned labour.

MR. HASTINGS'S FORTUNE.

"To Warren Hastings, Esq.

Sir, *Harley-street. Sept. 17, 1795.*

The late resolutions of the General Court in your favour, with respect to the charges incurred by you in consequence of the impeachment; and the annuity, as a reward for your services to the East India Company; are sufficient proofs of the high estimation in which you stand with the proprietors at large.

These resolutions have not been carried into immediate effect, because doubts have arisen as to the legality of the measure under the provisions of the act of Parliament as to the application of the profits of the Company, after certain defined payments are made, and with regard to the annuity, the approbation and confirmation thereof being expressly, under the provisions of the act, with the Commissioners for the affairs of India.

Whilst these questions have been agitated, and remain undecided, the publick and every individual proprietor have, in the exercise of their judgement upon the propriety of the measures (to which they most

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undoubtedly have a right), canvassed with precision your character and conduct whilst exercising the high office of Governor General of all their affairs in India, and particularly the fortune you acquired in their service. Upon the two first points, I trust, there is no doubt; but as to the latter, variety of opinions are entertained by men of the first character and honour in the country, from some hasty, and perhaps unnecessary, declarations made some time ago, and from appearances since. Gentlemen of this description have entertained doubts of the truth of the assertions; and, though a printed paper has been in circulation as to the state of your fortune, yet your immediate constituents, the East India Company and the publick, whose interests I consider as inseparable, remain without any declaration or avowal from you personally as to the true state of your affairs.

It is suggested, that a distinction is attempted to be made between your fortune and Mrs. Hastings's; this is a subterfuge unworthy of your honour and character, and I am sure it is unnecessary for me to point out to you how impossible it is to make this distinction with any degree of justice.

I have, Sir, no pretensions in my individual capacity to enquire into the state of your private affairs: I should think myself impertinent so to do; but, as Chairman of the East India Company, anxious for the honour and character of their servants of every description, especially those who have held such high and confidential offices, I have taken upon myself to desire of you to state to me in writing, upon your honour, a full, plain, and unequivocal account of your fortune, for the purpose of availing myself, if I see a fit and proper occasion, for removing those doubts, which, I must repeat, do at present exist in the minds of persons of distinguished honour and character.

It, Sir, you chuse to give me an explicit answer, it may be of use; if not, you will consider my letter as coming from a gentleman holding (however unworthily) a very honourable and respectable situation, and not the impertinent curiosity of an individual. My situation must be my apology, and my object can only be to rescue, or rather preserve pure, your character from the suggestions before stated. I have the honour, &c.

STEPHEN LUMINGTON.

[The answer next month]

"Queen Charlotte, off Belleisle, Oct. 2.

"Yesterday, Oct. 1, we experienced the hardest and most tremendous squall, or rather gale, I have seen here or elsewhere. We had a good deal of thunder and rain in the morning, but by noon it was fine weather. About two it loured again; a most tremendous clap of thunder took place, and was succeeded not only by a very heavy rain,

bag

but what is very uncommon, and what we never expected, by a perfect hurricane, for about an hour. We were on our beam-ends for two minutes. Luckily our lower and middle-deck ports were shut, but we lost our fore-yard. Several ships were considerably damaged. The *Russel* had her main-mast struck by the lightning, which shattered it much. And, alas! her first lieutenant, while at dinner at the ward-room table, was killed on the spot by the lightning. He has left a widow and four children. Three of the seamen were also killed."

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Friday, Sept. 9.

Late this night a melancholy event occurred in the Fleet Prison, in consequence of a dispute between Henry Rede, Esq. of Beccles, Suffolk, and Lieut. Proctor, relative to their rooms. The parties fought a considerable time, and Mr. Rede did not give in till he was obliged, from the entire suspension of his faculties. He lingered only a few hours after. The Coroner's Inquest have since brought in their verdict *Man-slaughter*.

Wednesday, Sept. 23.

William Laurence, a carman, was examined before the Lord Mayor, at the Mansion-house, on a charge of having wilfully driven his cart over two women in Chatham place (see p. 787); one of the women was afterwards delivered of a dead child, and the other very much bruised. He was committed to the Poultry Compter.

Friday, Oct. 2.

This day came on before the Governors of Christ's Hospital, the election by ballot of a clergyman for the vicarage of Albrighton, co. Salop, *vice* Binfield, deceased; On casting up the ballot, there appeared,

For the Rev. Mr. Lloyd	—	93
Rev. Mr. Richards	—	90
Rev. Mr. Trollope	—	45

Mr. Lloyd was declared duly elected.

Wednesday, Oct. 7.

A robbery has lately been committed in the house of Mr. Ardesiof, of Hampstead, to a considerable amount; the circumstances of which have gained the interest and attention of many persons. It appears that Mr. A. is an old gentleman of considerable property, and not long since discharged one Joseph Bodkin from his service as butler. The man was saucy, and vowed vengeance. Soon after, some drawers were plundered and set on fire, by means of a hole in the back of a closet; and furniture, money, and many articles, were stolen. By means of a young woman, of the name of Ann Hales, to whom it appears that Bodkin pretended passionate love, though he had been many years married, many of the articles have been found; and he was yesterday committed from the Public Office, in Bow-street, for trial, and the young woman bound over to appear as an evidence. They both ap-

peared very much agitated, and the woman fainted several times. She was bailed by two gentlemen, with whom she formerly lived as servant.

Monday, Oct. 12.

An extraordinary circumstance occurred in Bridge-street, Black-friars. A bullock, worried by the dogs, ran into the aperture made in the arch, which covers the large drain from Fleet-Market to the Thames, under Bridge-street. The animal dropt into the drain, and was carried by the current of water down to the Thames, where it was laid hold of. The bullock lost one of its eyes in the fall, but came out alive.

Monday, Oct. 26.

A general meeting of the London Corresponding Society was held in the fields, near Copenhagen-house, where the number assembled as members, auditors, and spectators, was extremely great. Three *rostra* were erected for the convenience of those who wished to speak. On the recommendation of a committee, communicated by Mr. Jones, Mr. John Binne was called to the chair, who opened the business of the meeting, which he stated to be—An Address to the nation on its present very critical and calamitous state; a Remonstrance to his Majesty on the neglect and contempt shown to the late Address delivered into the hands of his ministers; and certain Resolutions which were thought applicable to the present alarming crisis, and absolutely necessary to be entered into. After Mr. Hodson had recommended hearing the sentiments of every person present who chose to deliver them, whether a member of the society or not, and no such person appearing; the address, remonstrance, and resolutions, were severally read, and adopted by acclamation; and they are to be printed and distributed at the expense of the society. The meeting was closed by speeches from Thelwall, Hodson, and Jones; and, from proper precautions that had been previously taken, the multitude dispersed in the utmost quietness.

Thursday, Oct. 29.

His Majesty, attended by Lords Onslow and Harrington in the state-coach, and by the Earl of Westmoreland (as Master of the Horse) in a state-chariot, went to the House of Peers, where the Session of Parliament was opened by the following most gracious speech:

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"It is a great satisfaction to me to reflect, that, notwithstanding many events unfavourable to the common cause, the prospect resulting from the general situation of affairs has, in many important respects, been materially improved in the course of the present year.

"In Italy, the threatened invasion of the French has been prevented; and they have been driven back from a considerable part of the line of coast which they had occupied.

There

There is also reason to hope that the recent operations of the Austrian army have checked the progress which they had made on the side of Germany, and frustrated the offensive projects which they were pursuing in that quarter.

"The successes which have attended their military operations in other parts of the campaign, and the advantages which they have derived from the conclusion of separate treaties with some of the powers who were engaged in the war, are far from compensating the evils which they experience from its continuance. The destruction of their commerce, the diminution of their maritime power, and the unparalleled embarrassment and distress of their internal situation, have produced the impression which was naturally to be expected; and a general sense appears to prevail throughout France, that the only relief from the increasing pressure of these difficulties must arise from the restoration of peace, and the establishment of some settled system of government.

"The distraction and anarchy, which have so long prevailed in that country, have led to a crisis, of which it is as yet impossible to foresee the issue; but which must, in all human probability, produce consequences highly important to the interests of Europe. Should this crisis terminate in any order of things compatible with the tranquillity of other countries, and affording a reasonable expectation of security and permanence in any treaty which might be concluded, the appearance of a disposition to negotiate for general peace on just and suitable terms will not fail to be met, on my part, with an earnest desire to give it the fullest and speediest effect. But I am persuaded you will agree with me, that nothing is so likely to ensure and accelerate this desirable end, as to shew that we are prepared for either alternative, and are determined to prosecute the war with the utmost energy and vigour, until we have the means of concluding, in conjunction with our Allies, such a peace as the justice of our cause and the situation of the enemy may entitle us to expect.

"With this view I am continuing to make the greatest exertions for maintaining and improving our naval superiority, and for carrying on active and vigorous operations in the West Indies, in order to secure and extend the advantages which we have gained in that quarter, and which are so nearly connected with our commercial resources and maritime strength.

"I rely with confidence on the continuance of your firm and zealous support, on the uniform bravery of my fleets and armies, and on the fortitude, perseverance, and public spirit, of all ranks of my people.

"The acts of hostility committed by the United Provinces, under the influence and controul of France, have obliged me to treat them as in a state of war with this country.

"The fleet which I have employed in the North seas has received the most cordial and active assistance from the naval force furnished by the Empress of Russia, and has been enabled effectually to check the operations of the enemy in that quarter.

"I have concluded engagements of defensive alliance with the two Imperial Courts; and the ratifications of the treaty of commerce with the United States of America, which I announced to you last year, have now been exchanged.—I have directed copies of the treaties to be laid before you.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"It is a matter of deep concern to me, that the exigencies of the public service will require farther additions to the heavy burdens which have been unavoidably imposed on my people.—I trust that their pressure will, in some degree, be alleviated by the flourishing state of our commerce and manufactures, and that our expences, though necessarily great in their amount, will, under the actual circumstances of the war, admit of considerable diminution in comparison with those of the present year.

"My Lords, and Gentlemen,

"I have observed for some time past with the greatest anxiety the very high price of grain; and that anxiety is increased by the apprehension that the produce of the wheat harvest in the present year may not have been such as effectually to relieve my people from the difficulties with which they have had to contend. The spirit of order and submission to the Laws which, with very few exceptions, has manifested itself under this severe pressure, will, I am sure, be felt by you as an additional incentive to apply yourselves with the utmost diligence to the consideration of such measures as may tend to alleviate the present distress, and to prevent, as far as possible, the renewal of similar embarrassments in future. Nothing has been omitted on my part that appeared likely to contribute to this end; and you may be assured of my hearty concurrence in whatever regulations the wisdom of Parliament may adopt, on a subject so peculiarly interesting to my people, whose welfare will ever be the object nearest my heart."

His Majesty having retired; the two Secretaries of State left the house, upon urgent and important business, and the proceedings were of course suspended. At about a quarter before six o'clock, the Duke of Portland and Lord Grenville re-entered the house. The latter, as soon as he had taken his place, arose to state, that, before entering upon the Order of the Day, he had something of the deepest import to communicate. The Lord Chancellor interrupted his Lordship, by ordering the House to be cleared below the Bar; in consequence of which, all strangers were immediately excluded.—At present we say no more on a subject of such high importance, than that the King is unhurt. Mr.

Mr. URBAN, London, Sept. 29.

IN p. 707, the death of my acquaintance, Mr. John Watkin, of Northampton, is ascribed to "a want of regard to common temperance." The great length of time I have known him, and having resided in the town upwards of 20 years, has afforded me the means of knowing him well; and it is but merely common justice to his worthy character to say, that he was most exemplary in his manner of life; intemperate he was never known to be: on the contrary, he was remarkably attentive to a rational way of living, and always withdrew early from every family in which he visited. I hope you will insert this in justice to my friend, in whose defence I have not the least scruple against revealing my name and profession.

ANGLICANUS.

Vol. LIX. p. 215. The following lines, from a monument lately erected in the cathedral church of Gloucester, exhibit a just portrait of the venerable and pious character they are designed to delineate:

"Sacred to the memory of

WILLIAM ADAMS, D. D.

Master of Pembroke College, Oxford,

Prebendary of this Cathedral, and

Archdeacon of Landaff.

Ingenious, learned, eloquent,
he ably defended the Truth of Christianity:

Pious, benevolent, and charitable,
he successfully inculcated its sacred precepts.

Pure and undeviating in his own conduct,

he was tender and compassionate to the
failings of others.

Ever anxious for the welfare and happiness
of mankind,

he was, on all occasions, forward to encourage
works of public utility and
extensive beneficence.

In the government of the college over which
he presided,

his vigilant attention was uniformly exerted
to promote the important objects of the
institution;

whilst the mild dignity of his deportment,

his gentleness of disposition,

and urbanity of manners,

inspired esteem, gratitude, and affection.

Full of years, and matured in virtue,

he died January 13th, 1789,

aged 82."

Vol. LXV. pp. 174, 617. Mrs. Alice King is the same person mentioned in both places. Her acquaintance with Pope, Addison, Congreve, &c. spoken of in p. 174, alludes only to the works of the pens of these great men being her admiration in her youth. She was 87 years old when she died; and is called *Agnes* in p. 617. by mistake.

Mr. Keate, whose death is recorded p. 351, was also author of "A free Examination of the Sentiments of Doctors Price and Priestley," and of "William Bull's Address to the Steward of the Manor." See our vol. LX. p. 933.

P. 441. A superb monument has been lately erected in the Abbey, with this inscription:

"COLONEL ALEXANDER CHAMPION,

Died March 15, 1795.

His memory remains!

not less adorned, exalted, and endeared, by domestic virtues, than by professional abilities. He rose, in the course of twenty years active service in India, to the chief command

of the Company's troops in Bengal:

and, in the various situations wherein he held that honour, his zeal, his courage, and success, were ever tempered by humanity.

In private life, those who best knew him,
best can speak!

The esteem which was borne him testified
his worth.

He was in manners plain, open, and unaffected;
possessing a sincerity of soul,
heightened by benevolence,
and enlarged by hospitality.

His monument, on the tablet of which her gratitude, respect, and affection, are with truth inscribed, was erected by his widow,

FRANCES CHAMPION."

The sculpture is by N. K. representing Fame on a pedestal, with her trumpet inverted, holding a medalion of the deceased. A coat of mail, cannon, battle-axe and war-like trophies, surround the pedestal.

P. 789. Dr. Romane resides at Realing. His curacy is at Peckbourne, a pleasant village, just six miles distant, on the Wallingford road, where he regularly performs the whole duty of the church. the present worthy rector (the Rev. John Monckton, M. A. of St. John's college, Cambridge,) being at a very advanced age, and wholly confined to his chamber by blindness and bodily infirmity.

P. 791, col. 1, l. 24, read "sister to the Countess of Dart, and to H. G. Lewis, esq. of Malvern-hall;" &c.

BIRTHS.

Sept. 25. A T. Hamburgh, Lady Bruce, a daughter.

26. At Berlin, the Princess, consort of Prince Louis, the King's son, a prince.

Lately, in Cheshire, the Lady of Charles Cholmondeley, esq. a son.

Oct. 6. The Lady of Samuel Boddington, esq. of Mark lane, a son.

7. At his house in Devonshire-place, the Lady of John Sperling, esq. a son.

16. At his Lordship's house, next to Gregory's library, on the Steine, Brighthelmston, the Countess of Jersey, a son.

18. The Lady of the Rev. Robert Gray, vicar of Farringdon, Berks. a son.

At his Lordship's house in the Admiralty, the Lady of Lord Hugh Seymour, a daughter.

19. At Kilverstone-lodge, co. Norfolk, the Lady of Jacob Whittington, esq. a daughter.

20. At his seat at Shugborough, co. Stafford, the Lady of Thomas Anson, esq. M. P. a son and heir.

25. At his house in Great Portland-street, the Lady of Geo. Bryan, jun. esq. a son and heir.

MARRIAGES.

Feb. **A** T Buxar, in Bengal, Capt. Hyndman, to Miss Sarah Blair, second daughter of the late Rev. Dr. B. prebendary of Westminster.

Sept. 17. Mr. Wm. Slark, jun. of Cheap-side, to Miss Eliz. Towers, daughter of the Rev. Mr. T. of Barbican.

Mr. Dobson, to Miss E. Teasdale, both of Newcastle upon Tyne.

19. At St. Botolph, Aldersgate, the Rev. J. J. Ellis, of St. John's college, Oxford, to Miss E. Hockaday, third daughter of Capt. H. of the first regiment of guards.

At Dublin, Henry Stratton, esq. son of Major general S. to Miss Isabella Guest, of Dame-street.

21. At Garscube, near Glasgow, Francis Sitwell, esq. of Barmoor-castle, co. Northumberland, to Miss Anne Campbell, third daughter of the Right Hon. Hay C. Lord president of the Court of Session for Scotland.

22. Mark Pringle, esq. of Clifton, M. P. for Selkirkshire, to Miss Anne-Elizabeth Chalmers, daughter of Rob. C. esq.

At Dundee, Mr. Wm. Mudie, bookseller, to Miss Alison Baxter.

24. At Kingston, Surrey, Mr. Ayliffe, of Wardour-street, turned to his Majesty, to Miss Hill, of Kensington.

At Haverfordwest, the Rev. George Jenkins, chaplain of his Majesty's ship Ruby, to Miss Cecil Pictou, daughter of the late Thomas P. esq. of Poynton, and niece to General P.

25. At Leith, Mr. J. Sommervail, merchant, to Miss M. Megget, daughter of the late Archibald M. esq. of Darlington.

At Ipswich, Mr. W. H. Meyer, of Throgmorton-street, to Miss Edith Bleadon, of Clapham-common, Surrey.

27. At Longbenton church, Robert Roddam, esq. of Roddam, co. Northumberland, admiral of the White, aged 75, to Miss Harrison, aged 28, niece of George Colpitts, esq. of Killingworth, in the same county, with a fortune of 10,000l.

28. At Paisley, in Scotland, Mr. James Buchanan, merchant in London, to Miss Margaret Orr, daughter of the late Mr. Robert O. merchant in Paisley.

29. Mr. Rich. Cooke, ratuary, of Portland-road, to Miss Hannah-Fox Cheeke, only daughter of John C. esq. of the Terrace, Kentish-town.

Rev. Charles Heathcote, M. A. fellow of Trinity-college, Cambridge, and son of Gen. H. of Derby, to Miss Ward, daughter of the late John W. esq. and grand-daughter of the late Russel Plumtre, M. D. professor of physick in the university of Cambridge.

Mr. Sadler, of Aldersgate-street, to Miss Jefferies, of Islington.

Lately, Rev. G. Martin, nephew of James

M. esq. M. P. for the borough of Tewkesbury, co. Gloucester, to Miss Clarke, daughter of Richard C. esq. of the College-green, Worcester.

Mr. Bingley, of New-inn, to Miss Cottrell, of Pontefract, co. York.

Mr. J. Kelfe, limner, to Mrs. Henrietta Egerton (formerly Ambrose), of Newman-st.

October 1. Mr. Wm. Wright, of Hart-street, Bloomsbury, surgeon, to Miss Patrick.

Dr. Wm. Heberden, of Dover-street, to Miss Miller, daughter of the late Charles M. esq. and niece to Sir Thomas M. bart.

At Norwich, Mr. Fletcher, merchant, of Liverpool, to Miss Enfield, daughter of the Rev. Dr. E. of Norwich.

Mr. G. Nelson, to Miss D. Dale, both of Nottingham.

2. At Sutton-Coldfield, Mr. Benjamin Wyatt, architect, to Mrs. E. Clay, many years housekeeper to the late Joseph Duncumb, esq. of Sutton.

5. Mr. Joseph Higginson, of Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street, to Miss Poyds, only daughter of James P. esq. of Hornerton.

At Burnt-island, in Scotland, Philip Darrell, esq. of Cale-hill, Kent, to Miss Poole, of Teddington, co. Middlesex.

6. George Watlington, esq. barrister at law, to Miss Charlotte Nevins, youngest daughter of Charles N. esq. of Duke-street, St. James's.

By special licence, at the house of Mrs. Price, in Sackville street, Dublin, William-Evans Morris, esq. son of Clayton Bayly, esq. of Gowran, co. Kilkenny, and grandson to the late Sir Wm. M. bart. to Miss Savage, daughter of Charles S. esq. of Ardkeen, co. Down, and sister to Francis S. esq. knight of the shire for the said county, and niece to Crom. Price, esq. of Hollymount, M. P. for the borough of Monaghan.

7. At Seston, co. Lancaster, Thomas Stonor, esq. of Stonor, co. Oxford, to Miss Catharine Blundell, daughter of Henry B. esq. of Iuce Blundell, co. Lancaster.

At Edinburgh, Mr. John M'Alpin, merchant, of Greenock, to Miss C. Murray, daugh. of Mr. James M. merchant, Edinb.

8. Robert Long, esq. of Finsbury-square, to Miss Maria Franklyn, of Wimpole-street.

George Bond, esq. of his Majesty's marine forces, to Miss Mary Payne, only daughter of William P. esq. of Deptford, Kent.

9. At Mingham, Berks, John Richard Lord Viscount Dungarvon, eldest son of Edmund Earl of Cork and Orrery, to the Hon. Isabella-Henrietta Poyntz, one of the maids of honour to her Majesty, and third daughter of William P. esq. of Midgham-house.

At Bath, by special licence, Francis Gregor, esq. M. P. for the county of Cornwall, to Miss Jane Urquhart, niece of Gen. Morris.

10. At Iwer, Bucks, John Bowden, esq. of Powis-place, to Miss Mary-Anne Roberts, daughter of John R. esq. one of the East India directors.

12. Mr. E. G. Bourdillon, of Tottenham-wood, to Miss F. Langmore, of Hackney.

At Llandilo, co. Carmarthen, Rev. Dornig Rasbotham, fellow of Brazen-nose-college, Oxford, and of the collegiate church at Manchester, to Miss Barton, third daughter of the late George B. esq.

13. John Cock, esq. of Stockwell, to Mrs. Mary Buck, of Islington, relict of the late Henry B. esq.

Thomas Green, esq. of Ipswich, barrister at law, to Miss Catherine Hartcup, youngest daughter of Lieutenant-colonel H. of the royal engineers.

At Eton, Thomas Thackeray, esq. son of Mr. T. of Cambridge, to Miss Frances Ward, grand-daughter of the late Professor Plumtre.

15. By special licence, Major-general Ross, to Miss Gunning, dau. of Sir Rob. G.

At Dalby-on-the-Wolds, co. Leicester, Rev. E. Cowley, master of a private academy at Elston, in that neighbourhood, to Miss M. Orson, of the former place.

19. Wm. Cruchley, esq. of Lamb's Condon-place, to Mrs. Schaw, widow of Charles S. esq. of Schawfield, Jamaica.

20. At Houghton-le-Spring, co. Durham, Lord Mulgrave, to Miss Sophia Mahng, daughter of C. T. M. esq. of West Hemington, co. Durham.

At St. George's church, Hanover-square, by the Bishop of Dromore, Samuel Isted, esq. of Eton, in Northamptonshire, to Miss Barbara Percy, his Lordship's eldest daughter.

Thomas Millward, esq. of Spanish-town, Jamaica, to Miss Barnard, daughter of the late Wm. B. esq. of Deptford, Kent.

Mr. Roberts, attorney, of London, son of Mr. R. of the White Horse, Fetter-lane, to Miss Sykes, of Enfield.

21. Wm. Stott, esq. barrister at law, to Miss Beresford, of Ludgate-hill.

22. At Bristol, Mr. Nelme Rogers Bond, of that city, to Miss Pember, daughter of Mr. Wm. P. sugar-refiner, in Brunswick-square.

24. Rev. Richard Ness, of Hanwell, co. Oxford, to Miss Eliza Derby, second dau. of Rev. J. D. of Whitehall Ringwood, Hants.

At Guildford, Mr. Potts, of Smithfield-barrs, to Miss Syrcy, daughter of the late John S. esq. of Tooting, Surrey.

Richard Barker, esq. of Golden-square, surgeon to the second regiment of life-guards, to Miss Robertson, of Wimpole-street.

At Frostenden, co. Suffol'k, John Berry, esq. of New York, to Miss Smear, eldest dau. of the Rev. Christopher S. of Frostenden.

26. Capt. Samuel Maitland, of the East India Company's service, to Miss Isabella Anderson, of Blackheath, Kent.

DEATHS.

1792. **A**t Paris, in his 91st year, Peter de Lalouette, doctor of physick, and heretofore a knight of the order of St. Michael. He was a native of Paris, and author of a treatise on the cure of the vene-

real disease by fumigation, of which a translation into English, from the French edition, was published in London, in 1777, 8vo.

Oct. . . . At Paris, aged 60, Peter John Claudius Mauduyt de la Varenne, doctor of physick, and author of essays on medical electricity, published in the "Memoirs of the Medical Society at Paris," of which he was a member.

Dec. 10. At Paris, John Joseph Sue, professor in the schools of surgery at Paris, fellow of the Royal Society of London, and formerly surgeon in chief of the Charity Hospital at Paris. His first work, intituled "Traité des Bandages," 12mo, was published at Paris so long ago as the year 1746. He was likewise the author of "Abrégé d'Anatomie, 1748," 2 tomes, 12mo; "L'Anthropotomie; ou l'Art d'Injecter, de disséquer et d'embaumer. 1749," 8vo; "El-mens de Chirurgie, 1755," 8vo; "Traité d'Osteologie (a translation of Monro's Osteology, accompanied with excellent engravings of the bones, and some valuable notes), 1759," 2 tomes, folio; besides several papers, on anatomical subjects, published by the Academy of Sciences at Paris, in the "Memoires des Savans Etrangers."

1793. May . . . At Paris, aged 50, M. Gigot d'Orey, formerly one of the receivers-general of the finances, and well known to the lovers of entomology by the great work intituled "Papillons d'Europe," published at his expence, and under his direction.

Sept. . . . At Lyons, during the siege of that city, aged 50, Antony Louis Claret de la Tourette, author of "Voyage au Mont Pilat, 1770," 8vo; "Demonstrations Elementaires de Botanique, 1766," 2 tomes, 8vo; and "Dissertation sur le fucus Helminthocorton, 1783," 8vo.

22. At Harlem, aged 75, Christian Charles Henry Van der Aa, minister of the Lutheran Church, and secretary of the Academy of Sciences in that city.

1794. Jan. 11. At Paris, in his 39th year, Mr. George Forster, who, with his father, Dr. John Reinhold F. accompanied the late Capt. Cook in one of his voyages round the world.

Dec. 2. At Duisburg, in his 50th year, John Gottlob Leidenfrost, M. D. and, during 51 years, professor of physick in the university of that place.

1795. Feb. 19. At Madeira, in the East Indies, John Walker, esq. surgeon in the East India Company's service.

May 18. At Færberg, in his 82d year, Christian E. Gellert, a celebrated metallurgical chemist.

June 4. At Paris, aged about 46, Peter Joseph Default, surgeon in chief of the Hotel Dieu, in that city, and editor of a work in great estimation among surgeons, intituled "Journal de Chirurgie;" of which an English translation was published by the late Mr. Gossling (see vol. LXIV. p. 868). He died,

died, not without suspicion of having been poisoned, during his attendance on the late Louis XVII.; and it is worthy of observation, says the editor of a French journal intitled "La Correspondance politique," that Chopart, "who succeeded Desault in his attendance on the Dauphin, and likewise Doublet, who also visited him, both followed him to the grave within four days."

24. At Grenada, of a fever, Mr. James Stevenson, merchant.

27. At his seat at Greenspring, in Virginia, William Lee, esq. who served the office of Sheriff of London and Middlesex in 1773, and in 1775 was chosen alderman of the ward of Aldgate, which office he resigned in consequence of the war with America.

July 27. At New York, in his 71st year, Lieutenant general John Maunsell. He was 54 years a commissioned officer, served at the siege of Port l'Orient, Louisbourg, Quebec, Montreal, Martinique, and the Havannah, and commanded the 35th regiment, which mounted the breach of the Moro, and was also at the battle of the plains of Abraham, under General Wolfe, and in the action under General Murray, at the same place, and was twice wounded on service.

Aug. In the West Indies, on-board the Aimable frigate, Lieut. Errol Ruffel, of the marines, fifth son of Mr. R. of Rathen, in Scotland.

15. At Dublin, after an illness of two years, which he bore with the greatest fortitude, Sir John Prestwich, bart. of Prestwich and Holme, in the county of Lancaster, son of the late Sir Elias P. of Holme and Prestwich, who died March 24, 1735 (LV. 236), and a lineal descendant from Thomas Prestwich, esq. who was created a baronet April 25, 1644; though, in the Baronetage of 1741, the title is said to be then extinct. Certain it is that the gentleman whose death we now record always claimed the title; and as certain that, for what reason we know not, the claim was not universally allowed. His title, however, to notice as an author rests on a more certain basis. He was the author of an ingenious "Dissertation on Mineral, Animal, and Vegetable Poisons, 1775," 8vo (XLV. 181); and of an Heraldic volume, intitled, "Prestwich's Respublica; or, A Display of the Honours, Ceremonies, and Ensigns, of the Commonwealth, under the Protectorship of Oliver Cromwell, 1777," 4to (LVII. 318); dedicated to Lord Sydney; in which he repeatedly takes occasion to introduce his title of Baronet; and, after describing three different coats of arms granted to his ancestors, and mentioning the lordship and manor of Holme, the original noble seat of his family, he adds, "This information is for those that come after me, and is not given through pride, but that they may see and learn to tread in the paths of Virtue, Valour, Honour, and Integrity: for (as Solomon sayeth)

seest thou a man diligent at his business, he shall stand before kings, he shall not stand before mean men." A full account is also given by

him of one of his relations, Edmond Prestwich, esq. a bard of the last century, well known by his translation of the Hippolytus of Seneca, and other poems; and also of the Rev. John Prestwich, a benefactor to Brazen Nose and All Souls colleges in Oxford, and to the public library at Manchester. A second volume of the "Respublica" (which, notwithstanding its title, is replete with loyalty) was intended by the ingenious Author, had he received the encouragement he expected, or, rather, had he not been prevented by a continued series of illnefs, during which he owed the little comfort he enjoyed almost solely to the unremitted and affectionate attentions of Lady Prestwich.

20. At Bath, aged 60, of a liver complaint, which affliction he endured for some years with tranquillity and resignation, Henry Ellison, esq. of Hebron-hall, co. Durham, comptroller of the issues and payments of the receiver-general of the customs in the port of London for 30 years past; a place which produced only 300l a-year. The late Gen. Cuthbert Ellison, who was, we believe, the oldest officer in the King's service when he died in 1785, aged near 100, was his uncle, and left him Hebron-hall, and 100,000l. This seat has been lately rebuilt. His mother died a few years ago, at the paternal estate, Gateshead-park, near Newcastle. Mr. E. had two unmarried sisters, one of whom lived as a companion to the late Lady Ravensworth. He has left eight children, by Miss Isaacson, of Newcastle, whom he married about ten years ago, who survives him, and who, by the death of her brother, a merchant in London, and of her friend Miss Addison, with whom there subsisted the warmest friendship, brought him a fortune of 30,000l. He was buried at Bath; his uncle the General died and was buried at Richmond in Surrey.

23. At his seat near Philadelphia, William Bradford, attorney-general of the United States of America.

Sept. At Windsor, Mrs. Ifferwood, relict of the late Henry I. esq. one of the unfortunate sufferers by poison of copper-vessels at Salt-hill in 1773 (see vol. XLIII. p. 201).

11. At her house on Richmond-green, Mrs. Graves, the widow of James G. esq. whom she survived about 40 years. She had completed the advanced age of 94; and Providence, in requital for her irreproachable manners and extensive benevolence, had indulged her almost to the last month of her life with the possession of all her faculties; and until the last four years she could take long walks with the uprightness and agility of a young person. She has amply provided, by will, for her old and affectionate servants; and has left some thousand pounds in legacies

to deserving relations. The bulk of her property falls to her nephew Sir Joseph Andrews, bart.

14. At his house in Artillery-place, Finsbury-square, Mr. William Graffey, apothecary; a young man deservedly rising into esteem by his engaging manners, extreme care, and indefatigable attention in his profession. But all these bright prospects were clouded by his death in a fit of apoplexy, in his 32d year. He has left an amiable widow to bewail her loss.

16. In his 65th year, John Aikin, esq. Sheriff-substitute of Dumfriesshire.

19. At Frisky-hall, near Dumbarton, in his 81st year, George Murdoch, esq. merchant, and formerly lord provost of Glasgow.

20. At her house at Plaistow, Essex, in her 80th year, Mrs. Monk.

21. At his seat at Clounalis, co. Roscommon, in Ireland, O'Connor Don, a lineal descendant of the last Irish monarch of that name.

At his house in Paragon-buildings, Bath, John Paterson, esq.

25. At Brompton, in her 62d year, Mary dowager Lady Napier, relict of the late Francis Lord Napier, of Merchiston, in Scotland.

At his apartments at Knightsbridge, after a lingering illness, Mr. Wm. Roberts, formerly an eminent stucco plaisterer of the city of Oxford.

At York, aged 58, Joshua Oldfield, esq. one of the aldermen of that corporation, and lord mayor of that city in 1790.

Rev. Jo'n Holland, B. A. of University-college, Oxford, and only son of James H. esq. of Rochdale.

At Stebbing, co. Essex, where he was curate, of a fever, aged 64, the Rev. Angel Silk, M. A. of Clare-hall, 1740, rector of Ashelham, and curate of Little Dunmow. He married a daughter of the Rev. Mark Gretton, of Stebbing, vicar of Good Estre, in whose right he became patron of that living, since, in 1771, consolidated with High Estre; and by whom he has has left two sons and seven daughters.

At his father's house at Garlington, Mr. James Mackanefs, solicitor.

26. Miss Veronica Boswell, eldest daughter of the late James B. esq. of Auchinleck.

27. At Harwich, John Colmus Talbot, esq. many years a respectable merchant at Colchester.

28. Suddenly, at Portsmouth, the Rev. Mr. Clifton, of Guildford.

In his 82d year, William Girdler, esq. of Hare-hatch, son and grandson to the two late eminent Serjeants at Law, of that name, and uncle to J. S. Girdler, esq. who is his heir-at-law. He was 2d son of Wm. G. a Serjeant at Law, and younger brother to the late Justice, Sir J. G. who died 1788. He married his first wife, S. Hannah, younger daughter of the late Thomas Ryves, esq. of

Rauston, Dorset; and she dying 1789, he took to his 2d wife a widow of Mr. Cleveland, coal-merchant, of Salisbury-court, Fleet-street.

29. Of a locked jaw from a wound in the thigh, in his 16th year, Master Frederick Milbourn, second son of Mr. John Milbourn, drawing master in the New Road, Mary-labonne. About 17 days before, he had received in the middle of his thigh the contents of a small pistol he was taking out of his coat pocket. The two slugs, with which he had charged it, could not be traced or extracted; and, from the power of sympathy, the pain was only felt in the upper part of his thigh: whereas the injury done to the nerves from the rugged corners of the lead was in the ham below. The bone was unhurt. He was bled freely, evacuated, and kept low, to no effect. The irritation, on the system, from the first moment gradually increased. The rigidity of the muscles of his body was in an extraordinary degree. Before his dissolution, from the use of opium and musk, he articulated somewhat distinctly. He had a manly and firm mind, and lamented his approaching fate; which he attributed wholly to his first and only disobedience of the intreaties of his parents. He had a natural turn to the polite arts, and preferred architecture, in which he had, for his age, made some wonderful studies. The writer of this would be amply gratified, if, in the usage of fire-arms, grown persons, as well as the youth of the age, would use more caution: many fatal accidents would be prevented.

At his house in Crutched-friers, Mr. Fear, cornfactor.

At Smallholm-manse, in the 87th year of his age, and 57th of his ministry, the Rev. Dr. Alex. Duncan, minister of that parish.

30. At Leicester, aged 80, Mr. Akerman Palmer.

Lately, at Calcutta, Mr. Alefounder, painter, who went from this country to India, and was thriving very well in his profession.

At Georgia, in North America, Sir Geo. Honston, bart.

At Jamaica, of the yellow fever, Mr. William Charnley, son of Mr. C. of Blackburn, one of the coroners for the county of Lancaster.

At Portarlinton, in Ireland, aged 85, Mark Ransford, esq.

At Belfast, the Rev. George Murray, Presbyterian minister of the congregation of Cookstown.

At his seat, Ballytweedy, co. Antrim, Henry-William Shaw, esq.

In Dominick street, Dublin, Mrs. M'Nally, wife of Mr. M'N. counsellor at law.

At Dublin, Charles Dillon, esq. of an ancient family in that kingdom.

In the parish of Gwinear, in Cornwall, Christopher Blewett. He fell into a tin-pit just 240 yards deep; which, except that of

Pilate

Pilaire de Rosier and his companion, is, perhaps, as great a perpendicular fall as any man ever had. He was literally dashed to pieces, and his brains and many parts of his skull could not be found.

At Plymouth, on his arrival with dispatches from Quiberon-bay, Capt. Dawson, of his Majesty's ship *Trompeuse*, and nephew to Viscount Cremorne.

At Wellingborough, co. Northampton, aged 80, Mrs. Ball, relict of the late Col. B. lieutenant-governor of Jersey.

At Hucclecote, near Gloucester, aged 102, Mrs. Mason.

At Procester, in her road from Cheltenham, Mrs. Cleather, wife of Thomas C. esq. of Plymouth.

Suddenly, Mrs. Salmon, bookseller, of Warwick.

At Longborough, John Scott, esq. in the commission of the peace for the county of Gloucester.

Charles Dowdeswell, esq. a lieutenant in his Majesty's corps of artillery, and brother to W. Dowdeswell, esq. recorder of Tewksbury, co. Gloucester.

At Oakeley-park, the Hon. Miss Charlotte Clive, second daughter of the late Lord Clive, and sister to the present Lord.

At Knutsford, the Rev. Thomas Oatley.

After a long and painful illness, Mr. Thomas Rundell, son of Thomas R. esq. surgeon, of Bath.

At Clare-hall, Herts, Mrs. Barwick, relict of John B. esq.

At Peckham, co. Surrey, Rear-admiral Clayton.

Mr. Brown, one of the superintendants of the gardens of Lady Heathcote, at North-end, near Hammer-smith. Amusing himself with flying an electrical kite near a thunder-cloud, by some unfortunate mismanagement of the apparatus, he had neglected the proper precautions requisite for conveying the electrical fluid to the earth, when, on a sudden, the cloud burst with a most tremendous shock, and Mr. B. with the horse he rode on, were struck with instant death. He has left a wife and five children to lament his untimely loss.

At his house in Queen-square, Holborn, Bellingham Mauliverer, esq. of an ancient family in the Northern part of the county of York, and in the duchy of Cleveland. He has left two daughters, both unmarried.

Aged 56, Mrs. Blanchard, wife of Mr. B. short-hand-writer.

Mrs. Dobson, widow of the late Dr. D. and author of the *Life of Petrarch*, and of the *Literary History of the Troubadours*.

October 1. At Margate, whither he went for the benefit of his health, aged 38, Mr. Hurford, a considerable manufacturer of gut, commonly called cat-gut, in the city of London. He was the only son of Mr. Henry H. many years a grocer in St. John's

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street, who died, at the age of 76, in December 1792. He married, a few years ago, Miss Edwards, by whom he has left no children. His family was of the county of Somerset; a cousin of his father was the memorable William Hurford, of Thames-street, coal-merchant, and common councilman of the ward of Castle Baynard, whose zeal for the privileges of the city of London is well known, and will be long remembered.

At Glegynog, in Montgomeryshire, in his 81st year, Arthur Blney, esq. This worthy gentleman, for he was very properly styled "The Father of Montgomeryshire," was the common friend of the poor and distressed, and his death will be long and deeply lamented in his own neighbourhood and in the adjoining parishes around his mansion. By his unremitting exertions and most liberal assistance he has given a new face to the surrounding country. His tenantry will have great cause to lament his death: for he has not raised the rent of his farms for more than forty years. The great Road, the Canal, the Church, will be lasting monuments of his perseverance and public spirit. He was buried in Tregynon church-yard, the family-vault having been stopped up several years since by his order, from a dislike he had to interment in churches, and by his express desire the funeral was very private.

In her 63d year, Mrs. Mary Fox-ergill, wife of the Rev. Dr. F. provost of Queen's-college, Oxford, and niece of the late Lord Chancellor Hardwicke.

Mr. Williams, a dealer in timber. Being on a pile of deals in his own yard, his foot slipped, and he fell off on some iron spikes, which went through his body, and killed him on the spot. A child of his was drowned but the day before; and his widow has since died of grief.

At Hampton, — Garrick, esq.

Aged 90, Mr. R. Allanson, brother to the late Mr. Alderman A. of York.

At Derby, aged 95, Francis Ashby, esq. in the commission of the peace for the counties of Derby and Stafford, and an alderman of that borough. He served the office of mayor three times.

At Chatham, aged 95, Mrs. Miles, relict of the late Rev. Mr. M. who was many years curate of that town and parish, and has been dead about 40 years.

2. In Holles-street, Cavendish-square, aged 55, Sir Samuel Marshall, kn. deputy comptroller of his Majesty's navy.

At her son's house at Clapham, Surrey, Mrs. Barraud, widow of Mr. Francis-Gabriel B. of Wine Office court, Fleet-street, whom she had survived but a few months (see p. 253).

3. In Upper Church-street, Bath, aged 83, John Christopher Smith, esq. the pupil, assistant, and friend of the immortal Handel,

del, and his successor in conducting the oratorios.

At Dalkeith, in Scotland, James Pittullo, esq. of Hayfield.

At Cannon, in Kent, in her 78th year, Mrs. Elizabeth Style, eldest and only surviving daughter of the late Sir Tho. S. bart.

4. At Castle-Leod, in Ross-shire, in his 74th year, John Mackenzie, esq. of Avoch.

Mr. Charles White; see p. 871.

In the Dock-yard at Portsmouth, Robert Mowbray, M. D.

"The willing Muse, engag'd in Virtue's cause,
To worth departed gives its just applause;
Devotes to Mowbray an unpolish'd line,
An Offering made at Friendship's hallow'd shrine.
What though in real grief poetic fire [shrine.
Is damp'd—and faintly sounds the trembling
lyre, [praise

What though his merits and transcending
Derive no splendour from these artless lays;
As stars which, set in native lustre bright,
Borrow no radiance from reflected light,
Yet Friendship will the faint attempt forgive,
And in its bosom nurs'd—this Verse shall live.
Mowbray, who scorn'd to wear in outward
mien

The formal garb of grave and sullen spleen,
With cheerful aspect look'd, unmix'd with
guile,

And, cloath'd in Virtue's liv'ry, wore a smile.
'Twas his, in others happiness to find
The first enjoyment of a social mind,
An Husband, Father, Brother, and a Friend,
Incessantly employ'd to some good end.
In ev'ry stage of life, from early youth
A firm supporter of religious truth!
All who like him life's thorny path have trod,
In charity with Man, in peace with God;
When they have finish'd here their earthly race,
Ascend on high, and recognize their place;
Enter with cheerful joy the sacred doom,
And wrapt in bliss confess their native home."

J. CRANE, M. D.

5. At Gimmermills, in Scotland, George Forrest, M. D. professor of natural philosophy in the university of St. Andrew.

At Alcafer, co. Warwick, in his 71st year, Mr. Samuel Brandish, surgeon and apothecary, but had retired from practice many years.

At Jedburgh, aged 91, the Hon. Mrs. Home, relict of the late Hon. Geo. H. esq.

7. At his house in St. James's-street, Mr. John Baxter, late of Pall Mall.

At Sheffield, co. Bedford, the Rev. Mr. Davenport, rector of Creaton, near Northampton.

8. At Wingfield, Berks, Mrs. Hammond, widow of Leonard H. esq. and mother-in-law to the Right Hon. the Speaker of the House of Commons.

At Clifton, near Bristol, Lady Haddon.

At Caldwell, Mrs. Eliz. Mure, sister of the late Wm. M. esq. of Caldwell, one of the barons of the Exchequer.

At Henry Bullock's, esq. at Pyle, near

Colnbrook, Bucks, Mrs. Hatley, widow of the late James H. esq. secretary at Bombay, in the East Indies.

At his house in Crown-street, Westminster, in his 72d year, the reverend and learned Andrew Kippis, D. D. F. R. and A. S. S. He was born at Nottingham, March 28, (O. S.) 1725. His father, Robert Kippis, a respectable silk-hosier of that town, maternally descended from the Rev. Benjamin King, of Oakham, in Rutlandshire, an ejected minister, was second of the three surviving sons of Andrew K. who died Sept. 9, 1748, aged 84, and is buried in Sleaford church, Lincolnshire, where is a tablet commemorating him, his wife Bridget, 1752, five daughters, and a son, who died in their infancy (see vol. LVI. pp. 98, 198). His mother, Anne Ryther, was the grand-daughter of the Rev. John R. ejected from the church of Perriby, co. York. His father dying in 1730, he went to reside with his grandfather, at Sleaford; and received his classical education at the grammar school in that town; but what contributed most to his future eminence was the friendship of the Rev. Mr. Merrivale, who was equalled by few of his contemporaries in various branches of learning, particularly in his acquaintance with the Classics, his knowledge of ancient and modern history, and his refined taste in the *Belles Lettres*. Dr. K. frequently said, that it was impossible for him to express his obligations to this friend of his youth. In 1748 he removed to Northampton, and commenced his academical studies under Dr. Doddridge; his obligations to, and esteem of, whom he has expressed at large in his life in vol. V. of the *Biographia Britannica*. After a residence of five years at the academy, he was invited by several congregations to become their minister. Though he was pressed to settle at Dorchester, and had been chosen their minister, he gave the preference to an invitation from Boston, co. Lincoln, where he went to reside in September 1746. Here he continued four years, and in November 1750 accepted the pastoral charge of a congregation at Dorking, in Surrey. The congregation meeting in Princes-street, Westminster, having been without a minister about two years, he was chosen, in June 1753, to succeed the Rev. Dr. Obadiah Hughes. On the 21st of September following, he married at Boston Miss Elizabeth Bow, one of the daughters of Mr. Isaac B. a merchant of that place, and in the month of October fixed his residence in Westminster. In June 1767, he received the degree of D. D. from the University of Edinburgh, on the unsolicited recommendation of the late learned Professor Robertson. He was elected F. S. A. March 19, 1778, and F. R. S. June 17, 1779; and in both societies had the honour of being in the council two years. He is said to have had a cough these thirty years, and to have often predicted that, when that ceased, he should depart.

depart. He, Mrs. Barbauld, &c. had been on a visit at Mr. William Smith's at Parndon in Essex, whence he returned, about a fortnight before his death, not well. He was interred, on Thursday the 15th, in the Dissenters burying ground in Bunnill-fields. The funeral oration was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Rees. His funeral was also attended by the Rev. Dr. Towers, the Rev. Dr. Williams, the Rev. Dr. Disney, the Rev. Mr. Thomas Tayler, the Rev. Mr. Thomas Morgan, the Rev. Mr. Jervis, the Rev. Mr. Worthington, the Rev. Mr. James Taylor, the Rev. Mr. Stennett, Dr. Garthshore, Mr. Littlefair, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Coffer, and other gentlemen.

Among the Doctor's numerous publications, those noticed in our Review are, a Sermon on the Advantages of Religious Knowledge, 1756; Observations on the Coronation, a Sermon, 1761; a Sermon at Sakers hall, before the Society for propagating Christian Knowledge, 1777; Sermon at the Ordination of Messieurs Worthington and Jacob, 1781 (see vol. LII. p. 536); on the Revolution, 1788 (LVIII. 1095); Observations on the late Contest in the Royal Society, 1784 (LIV. 928); New Edition of the Biographia Britannica, Vol. I. 1778 (XLVIII. 320); Vol. II. 1780 (L. 33); Vol. III. 1784 (LIV. 437); Vol. IV. 1789 (LIX. 917, 1027); vol. V. 1794. Life of Captain Cook, 1788 (LVIII. 615); Address delivered at the Interment of Dr. Price, 1791 (LXI. 559), at the end of which his own works are enumerated; Sermon on the Fast, 1794 (LXIV. 347). Other sermons by him are, on the Lord's Supper; Thanksgiving, 1759; Ordination, 1769; Funeral, for the Rev. Mr. Laugher, 1769, for Charity-school, 1780; at the Old Jewry, on the Opening of Hackney-college, 1756; Charge at Bridport at the Ordination of Mr. Howe, and at Kingwood of Mr. Gillebrand, 20 and 16 July, 1788. 8vo; Sermon on November 4, 1788, before the Society for commemorating the Revolution, 8vo. He wrote also the Life of Sir John Pringle, Bart. prefixed to his Six Discourses delivered at the Royal Society on a signing the Copley Medal, 1783; Life of Dr. Laidner, prefixed to a complete edition of his Works, in 11 vols. 1783, 8vo; and assisted in preparing the Collection of Hymns reviewed LXV. 321.

Dr. K. was eminently distinguished for the virtues and accomplishments which form the chief ornaments of private life. With a simplicity of manners, and urbanity of behaviour peculiarly attractive, he united that knowledge of men and books, which rendered his conversation uncommonly entertaining and instructive to the circle of his acquaintance and friends. He was distinguished by great ardour and activity of benevolence; and was of a temper extremely liberal and disinterested. As a minister, he was not less eminent for his profound acquaintance with every branch of Theology, than for the happy manner in which

he applied it, to the improvement of those who attended his ministry. His Sermons were remarkable for perspicuity, elegance, and energy; and his elocution was unaffected and very impressive, particularly at the close of his Discourses. But the superior powers and vigour of his mind, which he derived from nature, and which he had cultivated with unremitting diligence and peculiar success, were not to be confined to the narrow limits of private life, and the duties of the pastoral charge, however important: they were designed for more extensive and important services to his country and to mankind. The interests of Literature, Science, and Religion, have received from the exertion of his talents as a Writer the most essential advantages. His first efforts in literature were made in "The Gentleman's Magazine;" a periodical publication called "The Library;" and "The Monthly Review;" to each of which he contributed many important articles, especially in the historical and philological departments of the last. He was the author of two important tracts, viz. "A Vindication of the Protestant Dissenting Ministers with regard to their late Application to Parliament, 1772," which went through two editions in the same year; and "Considerations on the Provisional Treaty with America, and the Preliminary Articles of Peace with France and Spain, 1783." 8vo. two editions. His improved edition of "Dr. Doddridge's Lectures" is a work of great value; and "The History of Knowledge, Learning, and Taste, in Great Britain," prefixed to the new Annual Register, merits and has received the approbation of the public. He published at different times several single sermons; among which, that on the death of his friend the Rev. Mr. Laugher is entitled to very high praise. The greater part of these he republished, with other practical discourses, in the year 1794. But the work, which, next to the studies immediately connected with his office as a Christian minister, engaged his principal attention, and by which he has long been distinguished, is the new edition of the "Biographia Britannica." In this great national publication, the comprehensiveness and powers of his mind, the correctness of his judgment, the vast extent of his information, his indefatigable researches, and unremitting assiduity, his peculiar talent of appreciating the merits and analyzing the labours of the most eminent writers, and his unshaken integrity, unbiaſſed fidelity, and impartial decision on the characters of the philosopher, statesman, poet, scholar, and divine, are strongly displayed, and universally acknowledged. His style, formed on the models of Sir William Temple and the classical Addison, is remarkable for its perspicuity, elegance, and purity; and gives a peculiar lustre to the rich stores of knowledge, treasured in the volumes now published. This work has given him a high rank among the literati of this kingdom, and

will carry down his name with distinguished reputation to posterity. See p. 803—806.

9. Mr. John Phillips, sen. of Carnaby-market, fishmonger to his Majesty.

At Falmouth, of a bilious fever, after an illness of only five days, Capt. C. Wyuch, of the Worcestershire militia.

10. At Kensington, the Rev. Rice Harris, D.D. an eminent dissenting minister, and many years pastor of a dissenting congregation in Hanover-street. His only publication was a funeral sermon, 1767, 8vo.

At Thorpe, near Norwich, aged 101, Mary Thurston.

At Paignton, co. Devon, after a lingering illness, Thomas Were, esq. of Finbury-square, London.

11. At his house in St. George's, Canterbury, William Long, esq. an eminent attorney at law, and senior alderman of that corporation.

At Langattock, co. Monmouth, Richard Lucas, esq. His estate devolves to the Rev. Wm. Lucas, of Peterstow, co. Hereford.

12. At Chawley, near Cunner, Berks, just turned of 109, Richard Brown, well known by the name of the Old Shepherd. He was blind for the last ten years; but healthy and in great spirits till within a few days of his death. He was drawn out in the Oxford train-band in King William's reign; and at Queen Anne's accession to the throne, he was sixteen years old; many particulars of which time he has been used to relate. The register of his birth could never be found; but, by what Dr. Buckler, the late vicar, could collect he was not so old as is above stated. His son is seventy years old, very hearty, and probably will arrive at the great age of his venerable father.

In Upper Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, John Wace, esq.

At Chatham, in his 74th year, after eating a hearty supper, John Weatherall, esq. many years store-keeper of that dock-yard. He had been at business the whole day, and was reading some time after dark in the evening at his office. Mr. W. is much lamented, and will be missed by the poor of that town, to whom he was very charitable.

At Aberdeen, Mr. Alexander Cutlibertson, merchant.

13. At his house at Pentonville, Mr. Hen. Hurle, a respectable surveyor and builder in the city of London, and many years a member of the Court of Common Council.

At Merton, Surrey, Miss Mary Halfhide.

At Peckham, in Surrey, much lamented, after a long illness, Mrs. Mary Troy, wife of Jacob Cazeneuve T. esq. wine-merchant, of Chatham.

14. Aged 87, the Rev. John Hall, B. L. 1735, of St. John's college, Cambridge, 60 years rector of Eastorp, near Colchester, to which he was presented in 1735.

After a lingering illness, advanced in age, at his vicarage-house at Edmonton, co.

Middlesex, the Rev. Henry Owen, M. D. F. R. S., whose learning, and its application in the illustration of the Holy Scriptures, will transmit his name to the latest posterity. He was admitted of Jesus college, Oxford, where he proceeded M. A. 1743, B. M. 1746, D. M. 1753. He was presented to the rectory of St. Olave, Hartstreet, 1750, by Thomas Dineley and others, trustees of Sir Andrew Rickard, who died 1672; in 1776, to the vicarage of Edmonton, by the present Bishop of Durham, then one of the canons-residentary of St. Pauls. Sept. 3, 1760, he married Miss Mary Batts, daughter of the Bishop of Ely of that name; by whom he had a son, Henry, elected, 1791, afternoon lecturer of All-hallows Berking, and four daughters, who all survive him. His first publication was in 1748, viz. "Harmonia Trigonometrica; or, A short Treatise on Trigonometry," 8vo. Afterward, his thoughts turning entirely to Divinity, the world is indebted to him for some excellent "Observations on Scripture Miracles, 1755," 8vo; and "Observations on the Four Gospels, 1764," 8vo; "Directions to young Students in Divinity, 1766," 8vo; "An Enquiry into the Septuagint Version, 1769," 8vo; "The Intent and Propriety of the Scripture Miracles considered and explained, in a Series of Sermons preached in the Parish Church of St. Mary-le-Bow, 1769, 1770, 1771, 1772, at the Boyle's Lectures, 2 volumes, 1773," 8vo; an accurate edition of Grahe's Collection of the celebrated Cottonian MS. of Genesis (since burnt) with the Vatican, 1778, 8vo (see vol. XLVIII, p. 594); "Critica Sacra; or, A short Introduction to Hebrew Criticism, 1774," 8vo; a Supplement to it, in answer to some remarks on it by Mr. Raphael Beruh, a learned Jew; "Essay on Scripture Miracles, 1773" (XLIII. 341); "A brief Account, historical and critical, of the Septuagint Version of the Old Testament; to which is added, A Dissertation on the comparative Excellency of the Hebrew and Samaritan Pentateuch, 1787," 8vo (LVII 514). In 1785 he published the octavo edition of Xenophon's "Memorabilia," left unfinished by Dr. Edward Edwards, of Jesus college, Oxford, who had only lived to print the text and version. His last publication, "The Modes of Quotation used by the Evangelical Writers explained and vindicated, 1789," 4to. was honoured with a list of subscribers so numerous and so respectable as to shew fully the sense entertained of Dr. Owen's merits by the most eminent literary characters of the age. Lesser pieces by him are, "A Collation of the Account of the Dedication of the Temple" (in the "Origin of Printing, 1776," p. 113); "Remarks on the Time employed on Cæsar's Two Expeditions into Britain" (Archæologia, II 159). He published the second edition of Rowland's "Mona Antiqua," 1766, corrected in lan-

guage and matter, with the addition of notes by the late ingenious Lewis Morris. Most of these works were printed by Mr. Bowyer, or, his successor. The former's connexion with the Doctor is properly acknowledged in the *Anecdotes of his Life*, p. 482; and by the legacy of 100*l.* and such of his Hebrew books, and critical books on the New Testament, as he pleased to take. As an instance of grateful return, the editor of the "*Conjectures on the New Testament*, 1782," assures us, "that he should not have presumed to venture on a task of such importance as well as difficulty, if he had not been encouraged throughout by the unremitting labour and friendship of Dr. Owen, whose regard for the memory of Mr. Bowyer, and distinguished zeal for the interests of Sacred Literature, prompted him not only to enrich the volume with a considerable number of new notes, but also kindly and attentively to superintend the correction of the whole. Of this valuable work a copy remains in the Doctor's library, prepared for a new edition. In 1783, Mr. Nichols inscribed to him an excellent quarto edition of Mr. Bowyer's Greek Testament, "*ipsius auxilio concinnatam.*"

At his house at Brompton, Jeremiah Tinker, esq. late of Weybridge, Surrey. He fell a sacrifice to the wanton and illiberal tyranny which was exercised towards the English who remained in France after the war was commenced. Though he previously enjoyed good health, his constitution was not proof against unwholesome prisons, want of exercise, and perpetual anxiety of mind. Every effort was made to obtain his release, while change of air, and proper medical assistance, might have availed them; but the life of a fellow-creature, however deserving, was too trifling an object to engage the attention of Republican humanity, and Mr. T. was not suffered to return to England till too late. No one possessed more generally the qualities which deserve esteem, or conciliate affection. In conversation he was uncommonly eloquent; and an extensive and unaffected flow of information, joined to a sedate and habitual politeness, rendered his society peculiarly attractive. The writer of this article was a fellow-sufferer, who sincerely laments his loss, and finds a momentary consolation in paying this just tribute to his memory. The sad catalogue of victims to the French revolution has already swelled with the best and most brilliant characters, and Mr. Tinker ought to be ranked among the number as much as though he had fallen under the sentence of a sanguinary tribunal.

At Irvine, in Scotland, Mrs. Walker, relict of the Rev. Thomas W. late minister of Dendonald.

At York, in his 65th year, that eminent painter on glass, Mr. William Peckitt.

Mr. Charles Sharpe, perfumer, Ludgate-

street, many years one of the members in common council for the Ward of Farringdon Without; but better known, in the line of his profession, as the inventor of concave razors, and as an eminent vender of Olympian dew, and other celebrated cosmetics.

15. At Edinburgh, John Oliphant, esq. of Bachilton.

At Kelso, James Watson, M. D. He got the infectious fever of which he died, by his assiduous attention in his professional capacity.

At Gloucester, Miss Howard, daughter of the dowager Lady Andover.

16. At Bedhampton, near Havant, after a lingering illness, and at a very advanced age, Mr. John Lone, mealman. By his death the community is deprived of a valuable member, ever kind and beneficent to the poor.

At Millbank, Edinburgh, Mr. John Balfour, bookseller.

J. B. Norton, esq. collector of the customs at Shoreham, was this evening murdered. Returning home from Southwick, where he had been on a visit to his brother-in-law, Mr. Nat. Hall, he was stopped in a field near that place by two men, who, after rifling his pockets of every thing they contained, beat him, and otherwise ill-treated him, till they supposed him dead when they threw him into a dry ditch and left him. About twelve the same night, Mr. Norton was discovered lying, with his face to the ground, by two persons who had attended a court leet at Egypt, and were returning to Shoreham: they went up to the unfortunate man, and jogged him, but, being unable to make him sensible of his situation, it was imputed to drunkenness, which they said he would sleep off, and passed on without knowing him. About five the next morning he was again discovered by two sailors, who, on turning him over, had a perfect knowledge of his person; they found some signs of life remaining, and immediately carried him to Mr. Hall's, where every means were used for his recovery, but in vain, for he expired in a few hours after, without having uttered a syllable, or shewn the smallest symptoms of sensibility. At camp the next morning a silk handkerchief, marked with the initials of Mr. Norton's name, and a knife that he had lately purchased of a cuxler at Brighton, were exposed to sale by a private in the Westminster militia. This circumstance created a suspicion that was strengthened by some hints thrown out by a drummer of the same regiment, who was himself in consequence taken into custody. The private was also apprehended at Arundel, whither he was pursued, having marched from camp with the first division of his regiment the day before. Some keys belonging to the custom-house were found upon him. The drummer, soon after he was taken into custody, confessed the fact, and said, though they had resolved on the death of Mr. Norton, to prevent talk, he did not
assist

assist in the murder, that having been committed by his accomplice, who, after beating the deceased about the head and other parts of his body, seized him by the throat, and, as he thought, strangled him; after which they dragged and threw him into the ditch where he was found. The coroner's inquest have since delivered in their verdict, a full murder against the two prisoners, who were in consequence committed by the coroner to Horsham goal, to take their trials for the offence. They are both under the age of 20. Mr. N. has left a widow pregnant, and 8 children.

17. At her house in Kennington-lane, Mrs. Prince, widow of John P. esq. late commander of the Latham E. Inviaman.

Mr. Edward Stokes, of Battle-bridge, brother of the late Mr. Abjohu S. of Chelmsford, esq. Essex.

On his road from Bath, Rupert Leigh, esq. of Chedale, co. Stafford.

At his vicarage of Wolstanton, co. Stafford, in his 64th year, the Rev. Edw. Sneyd.

At Silverknows, near Cramond, in Scotland, Sir John Gordon, bart. of Earlston.

18. At Stafford, in his 84th year, the Rev. Joseph Dickenson, M. A. in the commission of the peace, rector of Stafford, and of Fenny Compton, co. Warwick, curate of St. Chad's, and of Castle Church.

At his apartments in Craven-str. Strand, Thomas Stribling, esq. of Exeter, colonel of the loyal Exeter regiment of foot.

19. Mr. Willard, a master-tailor at Bright-helmstone. Retiring from a public-house, where he had been drinking wine with a friend, to the sea-shore, after taking off his hat and coat, he plunged into the water, and was drowned.

At Canonbury, Islington, in his 71st year, Mr. Thomas Bentley, of Essex str. Strand.

At his house in Spring-gardens, William Southwell, esq. great uncle to Lord De Clifford, and father to the Lady of Sir Cecil Bishopp, bart.

21. At Sunning, Berks, aged 92, Mrs. Waller, mother of Dr. W. archdeacon of Essex, and sister to Dr. Terrick, late bishop of London.

22. At Glasgow, Mr. Tho. Pott, merchant. Mr. Martin, master of the Black Horse inn at Enfield-highway.

24. Mr. Culver, of Ponder's-end, Enfield. In his 62d year, Mr. Thomas Brook, of York, one of the proctors general of the ecclesiastical court in that city.

Aged 63, Mr. Daniel Nichols, many years master of the Bell alchouse, in Bell-Savage yard; but had retired from business, with a decent competence, so lately as Michaelmas.

26. In Enfield workhouse, aged 76, Royce Brombly, an old blacksmith.

Mr. Anthony Frederick Pollon, of the General Post-office. While sitting with a few friends, he dropped from his chair, and instantly expired.

* * Promotions and Preforments in our next.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

Oct. NEW DRURY-LANE.

1. The Wheel of Fortune—Lodoiska.
2. The Jew—Ditto.
3. Jane Shore—Ditto. [Lawyer.
4. The Siege of Belgrade—The Village
5. The Three and the Deuce—Lodoiska.
6. First Love—The Village Lawyer.
7. The Mourning Bride—Lodoiska.
8. The Wheel of Fortune—The Children in the Wood.
9. The School for Scandal—Peeping Tom.
10. First Love—Ditto.
11. The Grecian Daughter—Lodoiska.
12. The Dependents—My Grandmother.
13. Venice Preserv'd—The Prize.
14. The Rivals—Lodoiska.
15. First Love—Peeping Tom.
16. Venice Preserv'd—No Song No Supper.
17. The Mountaineers—Lodoiska.
18. The School for Scandal—The Village Lawyer.
19. Venice Preserv'd—Peeping Tom.
20. The Cherokee—The Citizen.
21. First Love—The Prize.

Oct. COVENT-GARDEN.

2. The Suspicious Husband—The Poor Sailor.
5. Love in a Village—The Midnight Hour.
7. The Rage—A Divertisement.
8. The Road to Ruin—Hartford Bridge.
9. Love in a Village—The Farm-House.
12. Romeo and Juliet—Oscar and Malvina.
14. The Deserted Daughter—Sprigs of Laurel. [Wanderers.
15. The Provok'd Husband—The Midnight
16. Richard the Third—The Farm House.
19. Hamlet—The Ghost. [Vina.
21. The Deserted Daughter—Oscar and Malvina.
22. Jane Shore—The Highland Reel.
23. Rose and Colin—The Secret Tribunal—The Shipwreck.
24. The Beggar's Opera—Crotchet Lodge.
26. Hamlet—The Shipwreck.
27. The Beggar's Opera—Crotchet Lodge.
28. Deserted Daughter—Oscar and Malvina.
29. Jane Shore—The Death of Capt. Cook.
30. The Rivals—Hartford Bridge.
31. The Wives Reveng'd—The Secret Tribunal—The Shipwreck.

BILL of MORTALITY, from Sept. 22, to Oct. 27, 1795.

Christened.	Buried.
Males 8702	Males 8982
Females 827	Females 841
Whereof have died under two years old 726	

Peck Loaf 4s. 1d.

Between	2 and 5	205	50 and 60	108
	5 and 10	79	60 and 70	108
	10 and 20	47	70 and 80	68
	20 and 30	115	80 and 90	38
	30 and 40	125	90 and 100	4
	40 and 50	147	100	

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending October 17, 1795.

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlesex	85	9	37	0	33	0	25	10	45	3
Surrey	82	2	43	0	34	8	25	6	45	0
Hertford	81	11	36	3	34	8	25	7	49	1
Bedford	84	0	41	4	33	2	22	6	00	0
Huntingd.	84	5	00	0	32	10	22	6	35	11
Northam.	79	4	48	0	32	8	24	0	49	0
Rutland	85	0	40	0	37	0	23	0	40	0
Leicester	76	8	00	0	33	9	22	7	50	5
Notting.	80	6	45	11	39	8	22	6	45	0
Derby	77	8	00	0	35	0	24	10	51	8
Stafford	75	0	00	0	32	10	25	0	46	11
Salop	78	0	50	1	35	11	23	4	55	2
Hereford	66	0	43	2	30	1	22	0	41	2
Worcest.	82	2	46	9	31	4	25	11	47	2
Warwick	77	0	00	0	30	2	23	7	56	2
Wilts	90	4	48	0	31	0	28	0	55	8
Berks	91	8	51	0	32	7	26	0	43	10
Oxford	89	9	00	0	30	0	20	9	45	10
Bucks	84	6	00	0	32	6	21	0	45	0
Montgom.	68	0	00	0	33	8	19	9	00	0
Brecon	70	4	57	8	31	11	19	2	00	0
Radnor	67	4	00	0	28	7	21	11	00	0

Average of England and Wales, per quarter.

76 3/43 1/32 1/22 11/45 7

Average of Scotland, per quarter.

64 8/27 2/26 6/20 3/37 3

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Essex	81	4	31	0	32	4	25	0	39	0
Kent	82	11	38	0	32	6	24	3	40	3
Suffex	74	0	0	0	30	0	24	6	00	0
Suffolk	73	6	40	8	30	1	21	10	34	11
Cambrid.	74	3	38	6	29	0	20	9	40	2
Norfolk	68	6	34	0	27	1	22	4	37	0
Lincoln	78	11	41	0	31	5	21	0	00	0
York	67	4	42	10	30	9	21	10	44	10
Durham	69	0	00	0	32	0	19	11	00	0
Northum.	66	2	35	0	28	6	20	3	00	0
Cumberl.	64	8	43	7	29	0	21	0	00	0
Westmor.	75	0	46	0	32	0	21	10	00	0
Lancaster	83	9	00	0	34	4	25	9	48	8
Chester	76	0	00	0	37	2	24	8	00	0
Flint	73	10	00	0	38	4	21	4	00	0
Denhigh	75	5	00	0	34	4	19	11	00	0
Anglesea	00	0	00	0	28	0	00	0	00	0
Carnarv.	60	0	52	0	32	0	18	6	00	0
Merioneth	76	4	53	7	35	8	18	2	00	0
Cardigan	58	9	38	8	26	8	16	0	00	0
Pembroke	55	5	00	0	31	8	12	0	00	0
Carmarth.	70	5	00	0	31	6	15	4	00	0
Glamorg.	69	11	00	0	31	10	18	8	00	0
Gloucest.	84	5	00	0	31	1	27	6	50	8
Somerfet	86	8	00	0	32	6	20	0	47	8
Monm.	69	10	00	0	33	3	00	0	00	0
Devon	83	5	00	0	28	9	19	2	00	0
Cornwall	64	3	00	0	29	2	16	0	00	0
Dorset	85	10	00	0	29	4	22	0	51	4
Hants	82	3	00	0	31	3	00	0	40	0

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, 42s. 2d.

AVERAGE PRICE, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated.

Districts	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans		Districts	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1	85	11	39	0	34	6	26	6	41	0	9	64	4	38	0	30	6	15	5	45	7
2	73	8	40	1	29	10	21	7	15	8	10	81	1	43	1	32	1	23	9	45	10
3	68	6	34	0	27	11	22	4	37	0	11	74	8	43	1	28	11	16	9	45	7
4	71	8	40	0	29	11	21	2	42	8	12	83	4	43	1	30	0	22	0	44	0
5	67	7	35	0	29	5	20	1	45	7	13	68	5	27	2	27	0	21	11	37	10
6	68	1	43	8	29	9	21	4	45	7	14	61	4	27	2	28	4	17	2	40	0
7	81	5	43	1	35	9	28	6	48	8	15	78	4	27	2	26	0	22	4	40	1
8	71	6	53	0	33	7	19	3	45	7	16	54	0	27	2	24	11	18	4	27	2

PRICES OF FLOUR.

Fine	70s. to 75s.	Middling	00s. to 00s.	House Pollard	9s. 0d.
Seconds	67s. to 00s.	Fine Pollard	20s. to 00s.	Bran	
Thirde	67s. to 00s.	Common ditto	12s. to 00s.		

PRICE OF HOPS.

Yearlings.		Yearlings.	
Kent Pockets	5l. 12s. to 6l. 18s.	Kent Pockets	4l. 1s. to 5l. 5s.
Ditto Bags	4l. 10s. to 5l. 12s.	Ditto Bags	4l. 10s. to 5l. 0s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW.

St. James's—Hay	6l. 00s. 00d. to 6l. 6s. 0d.	Avert 6l. 3s. 0d.
Straw	1l. 16s. 00d. to 1l. 19s. 6d.	Aver. 1l. 17s. 9d.

Average Price of SUGAR, computed from the returns made in the week ending Oct. 17, 1795, is 66s. 4d. per cwt. exclusive of the duty of Customs paid or payable thereon on the importation thereof into Great-Britain.

SMITHFIELD, Oct. 26. To sink the offal—per stone of 8lb.

Beef	2s. 4d. to 3s. 2d.	Pork	4s. 4d. to 5s. 0d.
Mutton	3s. 6d. to 4s. 0d.	Lamb	3s. 0d. to 4s. 0d.
Veal	3s. 4d. to 5s. 0d.		

Tallow, per stone of 8lb. 4s. 9d. Candles 11s. 4d. per dozen.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN OCTOBER, 1791.

	Bank Stock	3 per Ct. Consols.	4 per Ct. Consol.	5 per Ct. Ann.	Long Ann.	Short 1778-9	India Stock.	India Bonds.	S. Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	New Navy.	Excheq. Bills.	3 per Ct. Scrip.	4 per Ct. Scrip.	L. Ann. ditto.	Omn.	Eng. Lot. Tickets.	Irish Lot. Tickets.
27	Sunday 1791	—	68 1/2 a 67 1/2	—	20 1/2	—	—	7 pr.	—	—	—	2 1/2 dl.	6 pr.	—	—	—	—	14 4 6	6 7 0
29	—	—	—	101 1/2	—	—	200	6	—	—	—	2 1/2	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
30	169 1/2	—	68 1/2 a 60 1/2	101	—	—	200	—	—	—	—	2 1/2	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	169 1/2	69 1/2	68 1/2 a 7 1/2	101	19 1/2	—	198 1/2	—	—	—	68 1/2	2 1/2	5	—	—	—	—	14 3 0	6 2 0
2	169	70 1/2	68 1/2 a 7 1/2	100 1/2	—	—	198 1/2	5	—	—	—	2 1/2	4	—	—	—	—	14 2 0	6 0 0
3	16 1/2	—	68 a 1/2	100 1/2	—	—	198	—	—	—	—	2 1/2	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	Sunday	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	169	—	67 1/2 a 68 1/2	100 1/2	—	—	198 1/2	5	—	—	—	2 1/2	5	—	—	—	—	14 0 0	5 15 6
6	168 1/2	—	67 1/2 a 68	100 1/2	—	—	198	5	—	—	—	2 1/2	7	—	—	—	—	13 19 0	5 17 0
7	168 1/2	—	67 1/2 a 68 1/2	100 1/2	—	—	197 1/2	4	—	—	—	2 1/2	7	—	—	—	—	13 18 6	5 17 0
8	167 1/2	—	67 1/2 a 1/2	100 1/2	—	—	198 1/2	5	—	—	—	2 1/2	7	—	—	—	—	13 19 0	5 17 0
9	168 1/2	—	67 1/2 a 68 1/2	100 1/2	19 5/8	—	198 1/2	—	—	—	—	2 1/2	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	168 1/2	—	68 a 1/2	100 1/2	19 5/8	—	199 1/2	—	—	—	—	2 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	Sunday	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	167 1/2	—	67 1/2 a 68	100 1/2	19	—	198 1/2	5	71 1/2	—	—	2 1/2	6	—	—	—	—	14 0 0	6 0 6
13	167	—	67 1/2 a 1/2	100	—	—	198	—	—	—	—	2 1/2	5	—	—	—	—	14 0 0	6 1 0
14	167	—	67 1/2 a 1/2	100 1/2	19 3/8	—	197 1/2	5	—	—	—	2 1/2	5	—	—	—	—	4 0 0	—
15	—	—	67 1/2 a 1/2	100 1/2	—	—	197 1/2	—	72	—	66 1/2	2 1/2	6	—	—	—	—	14 0 0	6 7 0
16	166 1/2	—	66 1/2 a 67 1/2	100	—	—	197 1/2	6	—	—	—	2 1/2	8	—	—	—	—	14 3 0	6 10 0
17	—	—	67 1/2 a 1/2	100	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	2 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18	Sunday	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19	167	—	67 1/2 a 1/2	100 1/2	19 1/2	—	—	6	—	—	—	2 1/2	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
20	166 1/2	—	67 1/2 a 1/2	100 1/2	19 1/2	—	197 1/2	7	—	—	—	2 1/2	8	—	—	—	—	14 1 6	6 7 0
21	166 1/2	—	67 1/2 a 1/2	100 1/2	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	2 1/2	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
22	168	—	67 1/2 a 6 1/2	100 1/2	—	—	198 1/2	8	—	—	—	2 1/2	6	—	—	—	—	14 2 6	6 6 6
23	170	69 1/2	68 1/2 a 69	102 1/2	19 7/8	—	—	—	72 1/2	68 1/2	—	2 1/2	6	—	—	—	—	4 2 6	6 6 6
24	—	69	68 1/2 a 69 1/2	102 1/2	19 1/2	10	—	—	—	—	—	2 1/2	4	—	—	—	—	4 1 0	6 6 6
25	Sunday	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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NOVEMBER, 1795.

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Embellish'd with beautiful Perspective Views of SUTTON BARON, in KENT, where Dr. PLOT was born; and of the COTTAGE near HALES OWEN, where SHENSTONE was educated; also with some curious FRAGMENTS from CHATHAM &c. &c.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

Printed by JOHN NICHOLS, at Cicero's Head, Red-Lion Passage, Fleet-street; where all Letters to the Editor are desired to be addressed, POST-PAID. 1795.

1 **METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for November, 1795.**

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.						Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.					
D. of Month.	1 o'cl. Morn.	Noon	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pt.	Weather in Nov. 1795.	D. of Month.	1 o'cl. Morn.	Noon	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pt.	Weather in Nov. 1795.
Oct.	o	o	o			Nov.	o	o	o		
27	45	58	56	29.50	stormy	12	40	48	47	30.50	cloudy
28	57	62	54	29.50	stormy	13	47	53	47	30.04	cloudy
29	46	57	56	29.56	showery	14	35	43	36	30.14	fair
30	45	54	43	29.71	showery	15	35	42	32	30.16	—
31	51	57	49	29.82	cloudy	16	33	41	42	30.40	cloudy
Nov.	53	53	44	29.35	rain	17	42	48	46	29.25	fair
1	45	47	39	29.62	cloudy	18	47	48	46	29.15	rain
2	38	46	37	30.05	fair	19	45	51	40	29.46	cloudy
3	33	43	44	29.22	fair	20	38	44	31	29.58	fair
4	49	52	46	29.78	cloudy, high w.	21	45	38	40	29.81	fair
5	47	53	46	30.02	fair [at night]	22	47	48	40	29.57	cloudy, stormy
6	47	57	43	29.28	fair	23	35	44	40	29.74	fair [at night]
7	42	46	42	29.28	—	24	49	50	41	29.34	showery, wind
8	42	47	41	29.39	—	25	41	43	32	29.07	cloudy
9	39	47	41	29.54	—	26	27	36	35	29.38	fair
10	40	49	40	29.60	—						

W. CARY, Optician, No. 182, near Norfolk-Street, Strand.

Days	Wind.	Barom.	Thermom.					Hygrom. feet in.	State of Weather in October, 1795.
			1.	2.	3.	4.	5.		
1	SE calm	30, 2	61	51	54	53	50	1.7	rain in the evening
2	SE moderate	29, 83	64	59	6	59	60	.5	fair
3	SE calm	30, 60	49	58	52	48		.9	fair
4	NW calm	29, 60	54	7				.8	fair, high showers P.M.
5	SE moderate	30, 60	51	5				.8	fair
6	NW moderate	29, 60	54	6				2.2	fair
7	SE calm	30, 1	58	44				.5	rain all day
8	SE moderate	29, 60	58	52	5			.1	showers P.M.
9	SE moderate	29, 10	57	50	6			1.7	—
10	SE moderate	28, 95	55	45	4			.5	heavy showers
11	SE moderate	29, 0	55	46	5			2.0	showers P.M.
12	SE calm	30, 54	46	4				1.9	fair
13	SE moderate	29, 43	58	54				.0	rainy morning, clears up, fine
14	S calm	29, 55	59	56	5			.3	gloomy, and little rain
15	SSW brisk	29, 25	62	55	5			.0	frequent showers
16	SW moderate	29, 40	61	55	5			.3	heavy rain
17	SW moderate	29, 68	61	56	7			.5	rain at night
18	SE moderate	29, 50	61	56	6			.0	after a fine day, rain at night
19	SE moderate	29, 53	60	51	5			.3	showers
20	S calm	29, 45	62	57	5			.3	heavy showers
21	SE moderate	29, 24	60	55	6			.4	heavy showers
22	SE calm	29, 15	54	43	4	44	47	2.0	after a fine day, rain
23	W gentle	29, 8	55	48	64	49	47	.3	showers
24	SW brisk	28, 78	58	53	58	55	51	.1	showers
25	SW brisk	29, 50	58	55	70	49	51	.1	black clouds, little rain
26	SW moderate	29, 72	56	47	63	61	48	1.0	bright and pleasant
27	SE brisk	29, 40	58	50	5	50	50	.0	showers
28	SW moderate	29, 30	58	51	5	51	52	.3	showers
29	SW brisk	29, 14	55	47	52	46	47	2.0	tempestuous
30	SW moderate	29, 20	53	47	65	50	46	.2	showers
31	SW stormy	29, 47	55	52	54	55	50	.0	little rain

N. B. The thermometers have been differently arranged this month, from a hint of Dr. Garnet, who is reading a course of Lectures in Liverpool.—No. 1, within-doors, the wall a Northern aspect. No. 2, out of doors, a Northern aspect, in a recess in the wall, 6 feet from the surface of the ground. No. 3, in the same recess with No. 2, but upon the ground. No. 4, suspended upon a gallows without any reflexion of wall, six feet high, a Southern aspect. No. 5, on the same gallows, but closed in a case.

1. Lightning with heavy rain in the evening.—7. Hoar frost. Harvest home finished this

T H E

Gentleman's Magazine:

For NOVEMBER, 1795.

BEING THE FIFTH NUMBER OF VOL. LXV. PART II.

Mr. URBAN, Chesterfield, Nov. 20.

***** HIS neighbourhood was
 ***** greatly alarmed last
 P ***** Wednesday evening the
 ***** 18th Inst. with that very
 ***** awful convulsion of na-
 ***** ture, an earth-quake.

It commenced a little before midnight with a small tremulous motion, increased to a very considerable shock, and then went off gradually as it began; the whole time of its duration was guessed to be about half a minute. I was not myself sensible of the gradation, the shock waking me out of a deep sleep, when I was disturbed by a great agitation, which though it did not remove my body out of the position I was then lying in, I think little more force would have done it. Whether any noise issued from the earth at the time; I cannot positively ascertain; several people in the house seem confident they heard one; but others, that were walking in the street at that instant hour, were not at all conscious that any thing extraordinary had occurred. The men working in the lead mines were greatly alarmed; they thought all their works were coming down upon them, and made what haste they could out of their subterraneous

vaults. There had been great storms at West and North West, for some time previous to this accident; and particularly on the morning before it happened there blew a terrible hurricane, but this ceased in the evening, and has not since occurred. The barometer was very low at the time. (See p. 964)

Mr. Halhed added greatly to our consternation upon this occasion. That gentleman's prophecy, that this world and all its concerns were to come to an end on the 19th of November, had been the subject of frequent conversations in our family for some weeks previous to that time, so that the near approach of the day was attended with some degree of anxiety among us. A young woman who had retired to rest, upon perceiving the house and furniture moving round her, had no doubt but it was the prelude to the expected change, and for some hours, in constant apprehension of what the next minute would produce, lay in momentary expectation of the great dissolution of nature. Her great anxiety seems to have been, that she had not taken leave of her friends the preceding evening. Her sensations may be more easily conceived than expressed. But in due time sleep overcame her fears; and the

this day. Winter apples gathered.—10. A very heavy mist.—16. Gathered a Provence rose from the shrubbery; no uncommon article in many places at present. Blossoms upon the apple-trees appear in many places; a strong proof of the mildness of the season.—17. Grubs devour the different vegetables in gardens, and have been at work some time: they are voracious creatures; it is astonishing how much they devour in a short space.—23. A very boisterous night. The equinoctial gale, which has been pent up, or wandering in some other quarter, at last has made his usual visit, though so late.—On the 29th it became tempestuous; the tide has not risen so high at Liverpool, it is said, since the year 1722; the great height of the water has done much damage in different places. A woodcock seen, and killed, this day.—Fall of rain, 3 inches 5—10ths. Evaporation, 2 inches 3—10ths.

Wheat in general looks well; great quantities sown. The riding surveyor for the port of Liverpool says, such a quantity of land sown with this grain in his circuit has not often been observed. This, and the great economy in the consumption of this article amongst all ranks of people, must, in due time, have an effect on its price. As a proof of this fact, the following instance may suffice: the Walton miller, who did not formerly grind 200 bushels of barley in the space of one year, at present grinds more barley than wheat, the average of which may be about 150 bushels per week. A flour-dealer sells five packs of barley flour for one of wheat, and another sells seven packs of barley for one of wheat-flour.

Walton, near Liverpool.

J. HOLZ.

the next morning she recognized the rising sun with due thankfulness.

Upon this, and many other similar occasions, the great changes in the weather seem in some measure to depend upon operations of the elements in the bowels of the earth, which sufficiently accounts for the hitherto vain endeavour of philosophers to reduce the various appearances of our atmosphere into any kind of system. Yours, &c. A FARMER.

Mr. URBAN,

Nov. 20.

IT is really a melancholy thing to reflect on the number of institutions in various parts of the kingdom, founded by our worthy ancestors in the most pious intentions, and flourishing for a length of time to the great benefit of the community, that have either been suffered to fall into decay by the negligence of those to whose care they have devolved, or been design'dly brought to ruin from self-interested motives. In addition to the instances that have been occasionally given in your useful and elegant compilation, permit me to mention that of the famous grammar school at Bishop-Stortford. This seminary, which for many years produced a succession of learned and virtuous men, some of whom adorned elevated stations in church and state, was about the middle of the present century suffered to fall into such a state of decay as to furnish a pretext for pulling down the building in order to save the trust the charge of repairing it. It was the custom of this school for every scholar at quitting it to present the library with some book; by which means that collection was become extremely valuable both on account of the number and elegance of its volumes. This library is at present taken care of by my worthy and learned friend Dr. Dimdale, of Bishop-Stortford, who gratuitously gives it room in his house; and, but for whose pious concern for this venerable repository, it would soon, in all probability, have become a prey to avarice, and been sold by the pound to the grocers and chandlers of the town. It was founded by Mr. Thomas Leigh, as I find by the MS. records of the school; where his donation is entered in the following words:

"Tho. Leigh, A. M. è coll. Christi Cant. anno 1621. et scholæ Stortfordiensis ab eo anno ad præsentem 1664. archididascalus, non solum propriis impensis bibliothecam construi et ornari curavit, et libris (qui in hoc catalogo recensentur) locupletandam tum ab alumnis tum et amicis impetravit eorum

etiam libros proxime sequentes, pro suo in literas amore et ut aliis exemplo esset, largitus est."

Then follows a list of the books he gave, to the amount of several hundred volumes, many of which are extremely rare and of early dates.

"Guil. Leigh, fil. natu. max. prædicti magtri Tho. Leigh, et scholæ Stortf. alumnus, coll. Christi Cant. socius, & academice procurator electus, edidit."

Demosthenis, [&c. &c. &c.] the number likewise of some hundreds.]

Tho. Leigh fil. natu. proximi prædicti magtri Tho. Leigh. Jacobus Leigh, fil. tertius, scholæ hujus alumnus, &c. Johan. Leigh, fil. quartus prædicti M. Tho. Leigh."

The successive benefactors, with their respective donations, then regularly follow, down to the year 1745.

In the same book too are entered the names of the reverend clergy who preached the anniversary sermon during a period of near a century.

In Knight's Life of Dean Colet, 8vo. 1724. p. 428. I find the following paragraph:

"Thomas Tooke, D. D. born at Dover in Kent, was bred under Dr. Thomas Gale, master of St. Paul's school; from under whose care he was removed to Corpus Christi, or Benet College, in Cambridge; where he became fellow of that society, and continued so many years. He afterwards became master of Bishop-Stortford School, in Hertfordshire; which, by his great industry, and happy way of teaching and governing, he raised to very great fame: so that for many years it flourished among the very best in the kingdom, and sent out many excellent scholars. It still continues to keep up an anniversary or school-feast for the gentlemen educated therein. The present Archbishop of York [Sir William, Dawes], the Rev. Dr. Robert Mosse, Dean of Ely, Dr. Nicholas Clagett, now Archdeacon of Bucks, &c. have honoured these meetings by preaching on that occasion. After refusing the public schools of Norwich and Bury, he died at Bishop-Stortford in the year 1720. Having by his will given to Benet College aforementioned, after a certain number of years, the perpetuity of the rectory of Lambourn in Essex, where he had an estate, as also the living of Braxled Magna, in Essex."

In the archives of the school he thus appears:

"D. Thomas Tooke, S. T. P. Collegii Corporis Christi quondam socius, postea ecclesiæ parochialis de Lambourn in agro Essex rector, scholæ de Stortford ep'i per xxx& amplius ann. archididascalus dignissimus simul ac felicissimus; qui cum literis & moribus

moribus bonis juventutis erudienda & formanda ætatem contriverit, ut post mortem etiam rei literariæ consuleret & studiosis prodesset, decem libras ad augendum armarium scholæ suæ, & viginti solidos quotannis pro concione ad annum festum scholarium habenda extremis testamentis legavit, quam quidem summam si quo anno nullum festum agerent scholaris libris cœmendis in usum bibliothecæ scholæ suæ impendi jussit.

Quæ donatione cœcepta sunt

1738. Phavorini Lexicon Græc. fol.

Cyrilli, Philoxeni, aliorumque glossaria."

Over the chimney in the apartment allotted to the books by the favour of Dr. Dimdale are two portraits in oil, which formerly hung up in the school; one of the aforementioned Thomas Leigh—black coat, straight hair, and broad bands: under which are the following verses:

"En qualem formam, dum vixit Leighus habebat;

Pingere virtus quæ penicilla valent?

Plenius has narrent, hæc quid dicere magistro Artes, egregium quois meruere decus.

Consilio cepto, & curis & munere adaucta Testatur laudes bibliotheca suas."

The other portrait is that of the above-named Dr. Tho. Tooke, in a large flowing wig, band, and modern clerical habit, without any inscription.

Now, good Mr. Urban, be so obliging as to chronicle these few memorials of public-minded men in your eventful tablets, not indeed as an encouragement to others to go and do likewise, (for alas, their ungrateful posterity have defeated that part of their good intention) but to prevent their noble efforts from being entirely effaced from the notice of mankind; which otherwise must shortly be the case, as in another generation the place where this seminary stood will no longer be known. VICINUS.

Mr. URBAN,

Nov. 20.

IF your intelligent correspondent JULIUS FRONTINUS would favour you with his description of the Roman camp at *Burrow Hill*, its admeasurements, &c. and what he takes to be its proper Roman name, he would oblige many of your readers. Bishop Gibson observes, that there does not appear the marks of a town demolished, so much as of some particular great building, and rather a temple than any other, to which the several adjacent Colonies might conveniently resort.

Is there any place near Burrow whose Roman, British, or modern name, sounds like *Windsor*?

The sentiments of T. R. or of Mr. TAILBY, or any other gentleman, on this subject, will be esteemed a favour, by
EXPLORATOR.

Mr. URBAN,

Nov. 23.

YOUR Correspondent S. P's general reading must have been very limited, who "never met with any book in which mention is made of an architect," (p. 716), no wonder therefore that he had never met with such a book as the *Anecdotes of Painting*, but I am much surprized that your Correspondent of last month (p. 821), when he is giving him an account of what had been written on the subject of *English Architects*, should not have been aware that in the work above alluded to are to be found the lives of all the *English Architects* down to that of Kent, in the reign of George the Second. Yours, &c. S.

Mr. URBAN,

Sidney College, Cambridge, Nov. 26.

THOUGH I had heard of the insertion of some verses in your Magazine for September, which were subscribed with a signature leading to me as their author, but which, I am informed, were written many years ago by Mr. Duncombe, of Canterbury; I did not know, till to-day, that my not disowning them could affect any body but the person who inserted them.

As the insertion must have been the work of one to whom I am known, I should be glad to discover, that it did not originate in malignity. If it was the trick of playfulness, it ought to have been supported by the ingenuity of invention*; though indeed, from what I hear of the verses, (for I have not yet had the pleasure of seeing them) I probably should not have found it easy to believe, that the ingenuity of writing them could have consisted with the tally of so disowning them. The purpose of malignity was more likely to be attained by the method pursued, by conveying to my cabinet a jewel, which, known to be the property of another, might be claimed by its owner to my confusion.

When I have submitted a composition to the perusal of the public, I have either subscribed my name at length, or assumed a signature, which would not plainly lead to a discovery. E. PEARSON.

* We really knew not whence they came, and could, in a case like this, have no suspicion of a trick. EDIT.

Ms.

Mr. URBAN,

Carham, Tweedside,
O.S. 26.

AS you admit many useful things to be inserted into your Magazine, I hope you will have no objection to the publication of the two following.

The first relates to the curing of cattle that are hoveed or swelled. An Irish gentleman, above thirty years ago, desired, that if any gentleman, or person concerned in breeding of black cattle, knew of any such cure, he would do a singular benefit to the publick, if he inserted the mode of cure in the *Museum Rusticum*.

Having had experience in that way, I answered his request, and desired him, in that case, to take a trochar, or a sharp-pointed knife, and to strike it into the great bag; and then, taking out the instrument, two men must press the sides of the hoveed beast, and force the corrupted fluid out of the bag.

By not attending the above cure, I have known lately some cattle lost.

The next thing I would mention, relates to the cultivation of rhubarb.

It is not enough to give it depth of good soil, but it must be watered in drought; and in winter must be well covered with straw or dung. If this is attended to, your rhubarb will be solid when taken out of the ground; and your kitchen, if a warm one, when cut into pretty large pieces, will soon fit it for use.

I have at present by me between twenty and thirty pounds of as good rhubarb as is imported from Tartary, of my own curing. I am too old, being in my 79th year, to attend the exhibition before the Society.

RICHARD WALLIS, M. A.
Curate of Carham.

Mr. URBAN,

Nov. 17.

IT is somewhat surprizing that the University of Cambridge, notwithstanding all its profound skill in the Newtonian philosophy, and strict enquiries after truth, cannot yet distinguish the comparative from the superlative degree, by turning those *senior optimists* who we should naturally suppose were

superior to *Wranglers*, though in reality they place them in a rank below them.

Yours, &c.

S. T. D.

Mr. URBAN,

Nov 20.

SEEING in your last Month's Magazine a short account of the excellent Mr. Cherry's conduct towards the poor of his parish, many of whom he made rich; his conduct towards his servants as well as his tenants was excellent—I will not say singular, for the worthy father of the present excellent marquis of Winchester was similar. Mr. Pawlet's establishment was, as I have often heard his daughter Mrs. Herbert mention, twenty servants; five men, and five youths educating under them; five women, and five younger ones under them. The late d—— of —— was granddaughter to the coachman. I heard it said, about twenty years ago, that there were at that time seven very respectable persons then living—some are still living—whose fathers, mothers, grandfathers, or grandmothers, were domestics to Mr. and Mrs. Cherry at Shottesbrook-house, all raised to good fortune by their honesty or piety. Mr. Cherry always kept a Cergyman in his house, to read Prayers, Lessons, and Psalms, twice every day, when every servant was obliged to attend. The learned Thomas Hearne was one of his under-footmen; but his genius being discovered by Mr. Cherry, he sent him to Oxford, and maintained him there. He had, as Mr. Gough elegantly expresses it in one of his Topographical works, "A noble fortune and a princely spirit."

I herewith send you a beautiful Elegy, written many years ago on the death of a lovely little descendant of his, as also of the excellent bishop Berkeley. It was presented to me at the time it was written, by his idolizing, almost broken-hearted, Father:

On the Death of Master G. R. BERKELEY,
April 15, 1775, aged 8 Years, 4 Months,
and 4 Days.

"O may I ever, like the Saints above,
Adore my Maker with seraphic love!"

I ask

Reading one day to his mother, the subject led him to enquire, what was the difference between a Cherub and a Seraph? He was told, that it was supposed by divines, that Seraphs loved God most, but that Cherubs knew more of God and of his adorable nature. He paused near a minute, and appeared to be in deep thought: then looking on his mother, he said, "Mama, mama, pray listen to me: I do desire to be a Seraph, that I may love God a great deal, rather than be a Cherub, and have a vast deal of knowledge." This was remarkable, as he had a very uncommon thirst for knowledge. The above choice

I ask not earthly treasures to obtain:
 Be poverty my lot, if Christ my gain² !"
 Thus spoke the loveliest³ child, that e'er
 the sound [the ground.
 Of the last trump shall summon from the
 Heav'n heard, and yielding to the warm
 request,
 Receiv'd with open arms the longing guest.
 But ah! how much that dread compliance
 cost,
 Say ye, who mourn a son, a brother⁴ lost?
 Nor think, though anguish should the voice
 restrain,
 Ye cannot tell your agonizing pain.
 More than the pomp and majesty of song,
 Or words, that move in solemn state along;
 More than the deep-ton'd, melancholy knell
 The big-swoln eye, and heaving bosom tell.
 What, though from care and sorrow far
 away,
 He shines for ever in the realms of day,
 Still sigh we must—but sigh, alas! in vain:

No sighs, no tears, no wishes can regain.
 Can tears or sighs recall the fleeting breath,
 Or move the bosom of relentless death?
 What force of words, what pathos can
 prevail, (fair?
 Where beauty, innocence, and ROBERT'S
 Lamented ROBERT I thou, whose spotless
 breast
 No sin polluted, no remorse oppress!
 Blest with the art affection to engage⁶;
 Fond without flatt'ry, arch above thy age;
 Manly in voice and look⁷, of heart sincere,
 Stranger alike to ev'ry vice and fear!
 Oft, as returning, this lov'd school I see,
 Once blest with joy, and liveliness, and thee,
 Still from my bosom steal unhidden sighs,
 And thoughts of former happiness arise.
 What gen'rous pity in thy bosom glow'd,
 Thy ev'ry action, ev'ry gesture show'd;
 What strong emotions fill'd thy tender
 breast,
 To see a babe by sad disease oppress!

choice was made just a month before his death, when in good health, in high gay spirits, being just come in from playing with some of his school-fellows.

² When he was but seven years old, reading that part of the Gospel, where our blessed Saviour says, "How hardly shall they that are rich enter into the kingdom of heaven!" he started, dropt the Bible on the table, and said: "What! can no rich people go to heaven?" Being desired to proceed, and see what would follow, he read, "It is easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle, than for a rich man to enter into the kingdom of heaven." He added, "Then I am sure it is impossible." On being told, that Christ says, how hard it is for those, who trust in riches, to enter into the kingdom of heaven; and that riches are apt to draw off the heart from God, although that is not always the case; he laid down his book, considered some time in silence, then addressed his mother as before, and said, "I do desire to be poor, and to go to Christ, rather than to be very rich, and live without him." He naturally loved money exceedingly, and never parted with it willingly but to the poor: he would frequently borrow of the servants to relieve them, if his allowance was all spent.

³ He was universally allowed to be very handsome: he had fine large eyes, with an uncommon mixture of sense and sweetness, and very long dark eye-lashes. He had fine nut-brown hair, which curled on his forehead, and round his face, and hung in fine ringlets almost to the bottom of his back: his complexion a fine distinct red and white.

⁴ He loved his only brother, four years older than himself, so violently, as is hardly to be described. He has been overheard by the servants of the family, when alone with his brother, to say, "Brother, I will not live a moment after you—die whenever you will. If you go to fight against the French, I will go too: if you are shot, I will be shot the very next minute." When he was not six years old, his brother was exceedingly ill, and, refusing to take a medicine, this lovely child came to him, and, in an agony of soul, *not to be described*, urged him to take it, saying, "if you will not, I must die." This had the desired effect, as his brother doated on him, and was so delighted with hearing his beauty admired, as was wonderful, but he had not a grain of envy in his nature.

⁵ He was always called by his second name.

⁶ He had been always told that God saw all that passed in his heart; and he was so fully convinced of the truth of it, that he never could be prevailed on to say any thing he did not really think, and yet he had a sweet engaging manner of saying obliging things.

⁷ He was remarkably manly in his gait, his air, and in his voice, which was a very deep, but not at all a coarse one. He was very uncommonly tall, being at the time of his death exactly five feet one inch. He spoke French as well as he did his mother tongue; drew, and cut paper beautifully; sang, and danced finely; and went through the whole exercise of the infantry most gracefully. His figure and beauty were so striking, that when his father went to reside at Canterbury, he then four years and a half old, persons used to call their neighbours to their doors to look at the beautiful child that walked out with the stranger-footmen; he was not put into men's cloaths till near six years old. He chaunted at five years old the whole service at the cathedral, as well as a choirister. "A blaze betokens brevity," says Dr. Young.

Eager to pity, though you durst not greet,
 You flew to kiss the wretched infant's feet⁸.
 Though from the gloomy mansions of the
 grave, (save.
 Thee, nor thy virtue nor thy form⁹ could
 Can we forget the beauties of thy face,
 The seat of dignity and manly grace?
 What pow'r of song those auburn locks can
 tell, (fell?
 Which down thy back in graceful ringlets
 What, tho' a total dimness has o'erspread
 The noblest eyes that ever grac'd a head,
 Still on their former lustre dwell the mind,
 Where lively sense and sweetness shone
 combin'd.

No farther powers fond Nature could unite
 To raise our admiration and delight:
 Oh! had she stopt, content with the display,
 Nor rais'd their value by their shorten'd stay!
 But Faith perform'd what Nature could not
 do:
 Still other virtues Faith held forth to view:
 Faith ev'ry anxious thought and with sup-
 press'd,

And warm'd with firm belief his youthful
 breast.
 E'en when some truth to question he in-
 clin'd,
 Reflection brought this moral to his mind:
 "Man was not made to question, but adore!"
 He stopt, submissive stopt, nor added
 more¹⁰.
 At that black hour, the cause of ev'ry sigh,
 When Death, remorseless conqueror, drew
 nigh,
 His soul, while here his tortur'd body lay,
 Aspiring said, "Lord, teach my heart to
 pray¹¹!"

For me, who, mindful of my absent friend,
 Have paid this mournful tribute to his end,
 It still appear'd some solace, some relief,
 To tell how great his merits and my grief.
 Thus the poor bird, who mourns her
 plunder'd nest,
 With plaintive notes by fond concern oppress'd,
 Sounds through the wood sequester'd from
 the throng,
 And vents her grief in melody and song.

CHARLES SAWKINS¹², King's School, Canterbury, June, 1775.

⁸ This alludes to a little incident, which happened when he was only two years and a quarter old. A poor woman brought a wretched little child to his father's house to apply for relief: the poor creature was covered over with a loathsome humour. He, sitting in his nurse's arms, heard the mother tell its deplorable case: he turned to his nurse, and said, "Pray let me go and kiss it, to make it well." She, fearing her darling might suffer by his philanthropy, said, "No, you *must* not, lest you should get any harm." He submitted, for some minutes, then sprang from her arms, ran across the room, and kissed each of the child's shoes, saying, "There, I have kissed its shoes; I hope that will make it well, and can do *me* no harm, nurse." When he was three years and a quarter old, his nurse had a violent illness: his grief was very great. Some months afterwards she related to a friend how ill she had been; he was at the other part of the room, much taken up (as it was supposed) with play; he left his play-things, ran to her, and with tears in his eyes said, "Pray, my dear nurse, do not talk any more of your illness. I *cannot* bear to think what I felt then."

"Ye who ere lost an angel, pity me,"
 says the eloquent Young. Pity the relatives of this lovely child! And of that truly amiable little creature Master Tatton, only son of the Rev Dr. Tatton, and grandson of that patron of the poor, Dean Lynch, who survived his *beloved* Robert only *one* month, dying on the day sev'nnight, of the same dreadful fever, then raging in Canterbury. He was a year and a half older than his friend Master R. B. It is a fact, that they were both children of very uncommon piety for their tender age—both would go, of their own accord, to church on an holyday, before they went to cricket, so as often to occasion Dr. Berkeley, at his return from church, to say, "There was dear little Tatton and Robert at church, chaunting like two cherubs, and now they are scampered off to play with the other boys as eagerly as any of them."

(9) He was very tall and graceful.

(10) He would, when reading the Holy Scripture, often ask questions not to be answered. —Lest a too great inquisitiveness might lead to scepticism, he was told to keep always in his mind that true line of Dr. Young,

"Man was not made to question, but adore."

This was near a year before his death. About six weeks before that dreadful event, some doubts arising in his mind of a very deep nature, he was told, that those were questions that could not properly be known, till mortality was swallowed up of life. He replied, "To be sure, Man was not made to question, but adore."

(11) During his last illness of only seven days, he was one night much troubled, lest he should not go to God, and cried out to the servant who always waited upon him, "Teach me to pray." She replied with tears, "My angel, God will teach you to pray." He said, with great earnestness, "Lord, teach my heart to pray." He had always been told, that the prayer which reacheth to God, must come from the heart, and with the heart this lovely creature often did pray. He always used Bishop Kenn's Prayers and Hymns.

¹² Then aged 16, private tutor in the family to Dr. B's sons, now Student of Ch. Ch. Oxon.

Ma.

SUTTON-BARON, formerly the seat of Sir THOMAS HOWDEN in KYT.

Mr. URBAN, *Brompton, Kent, Oct. 22.*

WHATEVER relates to a man so deservedly famous, and so well known to the Naturalist and Antiquary, as the late Dr. Robert Plot, must certainly be acceptable to those who approve his labours, or find information in his writings; to such, therefore, will the annexed view of his seat (*plate I.*) be a *desideratum*, especially as it was the place of his birth, and which he took a great pleasure in improving. It appears that William Plot, his immediate predecessor, resided in the reign of King Edward IV. on an estate called Nettlested Place, in the parish of Stockbery, near Sittingborne, in Kent; and there did his family continue until the beginning of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, when Robert Plot, gent. purchased the manor of Sutton-Baron, of late improperly called Sutton-Barne, in the adjoining parish of Borden, and came there to reside. He seems to have begun the more antient part of the present mansion; which, from the initials *P. R. W.*

being placed on a stone over the front door, it is apparent, was finished by William his son. The latter was buried at Borden, April 12, 1614, and was succeeded by Robert, his son and heir. He died April 20, 1669, aged 63, leaving by Rebecca his wife, who, dying before him, was interred at Borden, Sept. 28, 1654, a son, the celebrated Dr. Robert Plot, who, being born at Sutton-Baron, was baptized Dec. 13, 1640. He began his education at Wye school, in Kent, whence he was entered a student of Magdalen hall, in Oxford, under the tuition of the noted John Pullen, and afterwards removed to University college. Whilst at Oxford, he went through the first degrees in arts, and afterwards commenced bachelor and then doctor of laws. He improved his seat at Sutton-Baron by erecting a large parlour and chamber over it at the North end, and inclosed the fore court with a high brick wall, placing an alcove at each corner. But it should seem that his literary pursuits, however commendable, rather diminished than increased his personal property, and might have been the first cause to the subsequent indigency of his family. On August 21, 1690, he married, at Canterbury, Rebecca, widow of Henry Burman, and younger daughter of Ralph Sherwood, citizen and grocer, of London;

don; Mary, her elder sister, being the wife of the Rev. Gervas How, minister of Battersea, in the county of Surrey. Mr. Sherwood died Sept. 9, 1705, aged 80, and, with Mary, his wife, who departed this life Aug. 8, 1708, aged 72, lies buried at Borden: respecting whom, the Parochial Register says,

"Donavit pius vir dominus Radulphus Sherwood, civis Londinensis, et pater dominæ Rebeckæ Plotte, pulvinarium in usum suggestis, cum cati* ejusdem apparatus camfic* optima colore coccinea. Ornavit insuper bibliorum repositorium parili cultu; quarto iduum Nov. anno Dom. 1700.

"Gulielmus Edwards, vic."

"Quam mariti pietatem summo affectu promovebat Maria uxor, matrona corpore admodum venusta; sed insuper omni Christiana virtute imbuta venustior."

Dr. Plot died at Sutton-Baron, April 30, 1696, aged 55, and was buried in the church of Borden, where there is a handsome monument to his memory†. By the said Rebecca, his wife, he had two sons, Robert and Ralph Sherwood Plot; the latter was of Newington-Lucy, a neighbouring parish, and married, in Canterbury cathedral, Jan. 11, 1721, Frances Tassell, of Sittingborne. He was buried at Borden, Sept. 5, 1732.

Robert Plot, gent. the Doctor's eldest son, succeeded to, and resided at, Sutton-Baron. He was a weak thoughtless man, and, taking to his first wife Sarah, sister to Mr. Thomas Pigeon, of Bobbing, he so offended his mother, that she would never see her daughter-in-law. By her, who, dying, was buried May 24, 1720, Mr. Plot had issue Robert, baptized October 20, 1715, buried May 14, 1716; Mary, baptized April 16, 1718, buried Jan. 25, 1719; Rebecca, baptized July 31, 1719: she married, in 1746, to Mr. John Palmer, hop-facter, in the Borough, London; and, dying without issue, was buried at Borden, Dec. 7, 1746.

Mr. Plot's second marriage was as inconsiderate as his first; for, being fond of his cup, and drinking liberally in a convivial party at the house of a Mr. Tong, in Borden, a match was jocularly proposed between him and Mr. Tong's cousin Anne, of West Malling, then on a visit to her relation. The courtship immediately commenced, and the marriage took place, it is said, the next morning, Feb. 20, 1720-1. By this Anne Tong, his second wife, he

* Qu. This whole sentence? EDIT.

† Printed in his Oxfordshire. EDIT.

had issue another Robert, born July 13, 1723, buried October 9, 1735; Mary-Sherwood, baptized February 16, 1724; she had three husbands, the first was Benjamin Dobson, of Sheerness; and the last, Robert Jeddery, now of Ramsgate; but she died without issue; Frances, born November 14, 1727, buried January 14, 1728. Soon after the death of the last-mentioned daughter, Mr. Plot removed from Borden, and, in 1734, was resident at Faversham, where probably was born his youngest daughter, who had also the name of Frances. He next removed to Sheerness; and there, his affairs being in a ruinous situation, he was entered, hapless vicissitude! a labourer in the navy-yard, his wife keeping a public-house at the Blue-houses. Hence Mr. Palmer, his son-in-law, took him to London, and maintained him till his death, when he buried him at Borden, with his ancestors, March 29, 1751. His wife continued at Sheerness; till at length, her business failing, she quitted that place; and, after living many years in indigency, was buried at Borden, Oct. 7, 1783.

It now remains to speak of Frances, his youngest daughter, of whom only there is issue remaining. She married at Minster, in the Isle of Sheppey, to Rob. Nye, a seafaring man, who was from Epsom in Surrey; by him she had a daughter named Eleanor. After his decease she became the wife of Mr. Thomas Napleton, of the Parsonage, in Upchurch, near Borden, by whom she left no children. Eleanor Nye, her daughter by the first husband, is now the wife of John Taylor, of Rainham, and possesses, as the only relic of her family, a large portrait of her maternal grandfather, Mr. Robert Plot; while she and her children, of whom she has ten, Thomas, John, Eleanor, Frances, William, James, Richard, Stephen, Mary, and Robert, are the only remaining descendants of her celebrated and venerable ancestor.

On the decease of Mr. Plot, Sutton-Baron came to his son-in-law Mr. Palmer, who, enjoying it until his death, devised it by will to his second wife and his attorney. About this time Anne, Mr. Plot's widow, learning that she had a claim to dower from her late husband's lands, sued his legatees, and obtained from them, by compromise, 25*l.* *per annum* for her life. This she, in a short time after, sold to them again for the

sum of 100*l.* only, and they as quickly divested themselves of the estate by sale to Abraham Chambers, esq. of London, in whose family it now remains.

Yours, &c.

J. TRACY.

Mr. URBAN,

Nov. 6.

I BENT my way up the common from *Tunbridge Wells*, and, passing through a farm-yard, had a pleasant walk TO THE ROCKS—which were well clothed with ivy, and deserving of notice from their bulk. Cattle were cooling themselves in the interstices; of course the distance is great; and yet you may observe, in some of the adjoining rocks, a parallel horizontal line, which proves they must have originally been one consolidated block, rent asunder by one of those convulsions the will of Providence had ordered.

Vegetation and foliage are in perfection in the little valleys, and upon the sides of the hills which composed them; and you might take in, upon a small scale, corn-fields that promised to lessen the too prevalent scarcity, hay-fields, beans, peas, pasturage, and the lofty hops in tolerably healthful growth. Besides, I was rewarded with the recollection of having this summer made an excursion to BRIMHAM ROCKS, in Yorkshire. It would be presumptive to attempt describing what are, in my opinion, *grand* beyond conception, or the power of words. A small, a very small scale is offered.

A ROME in ruins could not exhibit a more interesting combination of noble fragments—the prospects they command would, in any other place, draw the most enlivening attention; but the eye is *forced* from extensive views, to dwell on the varied and variegated masses, which associate the idea of order in the midst of disorder.

Turning to the left in the descent from Tunbridge rocks, after stalking over a ploughed field I penetrated a thick wood. Choosing to pass through it, in my passage to *Waterdown*, the task was more difficult than had been expected; and, when pursuing what appeared a good path, I was checked by a stoppage the land-owner had fastened across the lane. After traversing different paths, I was retarded by similar checks; and could not help thinking the farmers in general inconsistent and unaccommodating, as they alter their roads frequently; and you cannot say,

“such

"such a distance will I go," in any of the retired walks in the neighbourhood of Tunbridge.

These obstacles obliging me to dart again into the wood, with exertion I came to a brook too broad to attempt leaping over; and therefore deliberately walked through, leg-deep, rather than again encounter the scratches of the brush-wood.

The sterile plain of *Waterdown** was before me, whence I some time ago sang the *maladies* of a peaceful encampment. The solitary hero of all around, I passed over places most fully remembered. The old cooking-births were the first and most conspicuous objects that struck my notice; those once useful places of pots and fumigation. Hurrying on, rotten cords, tent-pins, and pieces of crockery-ware, marked out the officers' lines. By a broken *utensil*, I found out the place whence I used to vent my sulkiness with the satisfaction of thinking nobody minded it. Pieces of pipes, from an inch to a foot, and scattered glass, were the traces of a spot that had often been dedicated to the Jolly God, whilst the rubied draughts and "KING"-like thoughts inspired—

"To Anacreon in Heaven," &c.

But—

Now the long tubes no longer wisdom quaff,
Or jolly soldiers raise the vacant laugh;
The scene is clos'd—but scatter'd fragments
tell [dwell.

Where Bacchanalian joys were wont to

The soldiers' lines were very much overgrown, and could not be traced out but for old rags and the bottoms of shoes, most of them full of nails, so much so, you might collect as many as would mend the *soles* of a company at least; and, if I may be allowed to exaggerate, we will add, of a regiment too. But, zounds, Sir! while laughingly rushing on, I found myself surrounded by swarms of bees that had been regaling upon the purpled bloom, threatening me most violently for hurrying on. I might be said to be in a state of siege, and could not help thinking it was impossible for any soldier to enjoy a *peaceful* day upon *Waterdown*. However, as I had come out with a resolve, and knowing myself the aggressor, I put my hands behind my coat, and stood still; and it was some time before I thought it safe to advance. I then stole over the heath, making a

respectful stand whenever any of the industrious hummers were disturbed; for, to be honest, they had a natural right to take full draughts of the honeyed flowers during the short time they were to bloom.

I now enjoyed the scenery, and was delighted with the buzzing stragglers circling round with their tubes filled with plenty. These thoughts, amidst recollection to those honest fellows, companions of the sultry days passed upon this common, brought me to the high road; and, after a hot and a dusty walk, I sat down to a humble board, and had the satisfaction of perceiving my diurnal account raise *smiles*, whence I the most wish to receive them.

A RAMBLER.

General GAGE's Answer to General WASHINGTON. (See our last, p. 753; and "*General Washington's Official Letters*," Vol. I. p. 27)

Sir, Boston, Aug. 13, 1775.

TO the glory of civilized nations, humanity and war have been compatible, and compassion to the subdued is become almost a general system. Britons, ever pre-eminent in mercy, have out-gone common examples, and overlooked the criminal in the captive. Upon these principles, your prisoners, whose lives, by the laws of the land, *are destined to the cord*, have hitherto been treated with care and kindness, and more comfortably lodged than the king's troops in the hospitals—indiscriminately, it is true; for *I acknowledge no rank that is not derived from the king*.

My intelligence from your army would justify severe recrimination. I understand there are of the king's faithful subjects, taken some time since by the rebels, labouring like negro slaves to gain their daily subsistence, or reduced to the wretched alternative to perish by famine or take arms against their king and country. Those who have made the treatment of the prisoners in my hands, or of your other friends in Boston, a pretence for such measures, found barbarity upon falsehood.

I would willingly hope, Sir, that the sentiments of liberality, which I have always believed you to possess, will be exerted to correct these misdoings. Be temperate in political disquisition: give free operation to truth, and punish those

* Gent. Mag. vol. LXIII. p. 538.

those who deceive and misrepresent: and not only the effects, but the causes, of this unhappy conflict will be removed.

Should those, under whose usurped authority you act, control such a disposition, and dare to call severity retaliation; to God, who knows all hearts, be the appeal for the dreadful consequences. I trust that British soldiers, asserting the rights of the state, the laws of the land, the being of the constitution, will meet all events with becoming fortitude. They will court victory with the spirit their cause inspires, and from the same motive will find the patience of martyrs under misfortune.

Till I read your insinuations in regard to ministers, I conceived that I had acted under the king, whose wishes, it is true, as well as those of his ministers and every honest man, have been to see this unhappy breach for ever closed. But, unfortunately for both countries, those who long since projected the present crisis, and influence the councils of America, have views very distant from accommodation. I am, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

THOMAS GAGE.

[*George Washington, Esq*]

General WASHINGTON's Reply.

Sir, *Head Quarters, Cambridge,*
Aug. 19, 1775.

I addressed you, on the eleventh instant, in terms which gave the fairest scope for the exercise of the humanity and politeness which were supposed to form a part of your character. I remonstrated with you on the unworthy treatment shewn to the officers and citizens of America, whom the fortune of war, chance, or a mistaken confidence, had thrown into your hands.

Whether British or American mercy, fortitude, and patience, are most pre-eminent,—whether our virtuous citizens, whom the hand of tyranny has forced into arms to defend their wives, their children, and their property, or the mercenary instruments of lawless domination, avarice, and revenge, best deserve the appellation of rebels, and the punishment of that cord which your affected clemency has forbore to inflict,—whether the authority under which I act is usurped, or founded upon the genuine principles of liberty—were altogether foreign to the subject. I purposely avoided all political disquisition; nor shall I now avail myself of those advantages which the sa-

cred cause of my country, of liberty, and human nature, give me over you: much less shall I stoop to retort and invective. But the intelligence you say you have received from our army requires a reply. I have taken time, Sir, to make a strict enquiry, and find it has not the least foundation in truth. Not only your officers and soldiers have been treated with a tenderness due to fellow-citizens and brethren, but even those execrable parricides, whose counsels and aid have deluged their country with blood, have been protected from the fury of a justly-enraged people. Far from compelling or permitting their assistance, I am embarrassed with the numbers who crowd to our camp, animated with the purest principles of virtue and love of their country.

You advise me to give free operation to truth, to punish misrepresentation and falsehood:—if experience stamps value upon counsel, yours must have a weight which few can claim: you best can tell how far the convulsion which has brought such ruin upon both countries, and shaken the mighty empire of Britain to its foundation, may be traced to these malignant causes.

You affect, Sir, to despise all rank not derived from the same source with your own:—I cannot conceive one more honourable than that which flows from the uncorrupted choice of a brave and free people—the purest source and original fountain of all power. Far from making it a plea for cruelty, a mind of true magnanimity and enlarged ideas would comprehend and respect it.

What may have been the ministerial views which have precipitated the present crisis, Lexington, Concord, and Charlestown, can best declare. May that God, to whom you then appealed, judge between America and you! Under his providence, those who influence the councils of America, and all the other inhabitants of the United Colonies, at the hazard of their lives, are determined to hand down to posterity those just and invaluable privileges which they received from their ancestors.

I shall now, Sir, close my correspondence with you, perhaps for ever. If your officers, our prisoners, receive a treatment from me different from what I wished to shew them, they and you will remember the occasion of it.

I am, Sir, your very humble servant,
[*General Gage.*] G. WASHINGTON.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN,

O^B. 15.

PERMIT me, through your hands, to congratulate the publick, that the continuation of Henry's History of Great Britain is undertaken by a person so well qualified as Mr. Andrews is to execute it without disgracing his predecessor. The distinguished merit of Dr. Henry as an historian is unquestionable. In point of *arrangement, authority, simplicity, and perfect impartiality*, to say that his history ranks before all others is to say less than it deserves.

If Mr. Andrews knew how sincerely the present writer is concerned that his continuation may, in all those points, approach so perfectly to the original, that the publick may not feel the least disposition to countenance a second continuation, he would excuse me for taking the liberty of calling his attention to the latter of these qualities, in which it is even questionable whether his great predecessor would not have erred in steering his vessel through the rocks and quicksands of party in the later periods of our history. But, if he writes for immortality as an historian, let him believe that he will write in vain if he does not divest himself of all party spirit and principle whatever. The undertaking is great, and success in it will be glorious. No writer of English History, who has brought forward his own opinions upon the great points of party difference, has hitherto acquired or deserved in all points the character of impartiality. Let Mr. Andrews be the first to merit it, and the temper of the times is sufficiently discriminating and impartial to reward him with its highest honours. Let not Charles the First be either a fool or a villain; for, he was neither, but owed all his errors to the strong bias of his education. Let not Cromwell be a knave from the beginning, and upon a settled plan; for, he was the slave of circumstances, and had not virtue enough to resist a combination of temptations. Let it not be said that poor James the Second was a voluntary abdicator, without its being said that there was a contrivance to fright him into the measure. Let not the Revolution be represented as proceeding upon, and acknowledging and establishing, the right of the people of Great Britain to cashier their rulers at their pleasure, but rather as one of those great efforts for freedom which paramount expediency alone can justify. Among the Whigs and Tories, and

other parties of the more modern periods of our history, it will be less difficult for Mr. Andrews to conduct his researches with full impartiality. But no where, and in no shape, let our inimitable Government be depicted on the one hand as containing the seeds of despotism, or, on the other, as founded upon abstract and metaphysical principles. It is the result of wisdom and progressive experience combined. It is the admiration of the world. It is justly so. It is so because it is founded in experience and not in theory. It rises in esteem from a comparison with the transitoriness and puerility of neighbouring mushroom and speculative systems. It is a monarchy, but a monarchy so restricted, that it combines the probability of the greatest good that can result from any government whatever, with the probability of the least evil. These are the points in which the writer's mind will be most imperceptibly drawn aside. With regard to the true principles of our Constitution, Dr. Henry has given an excellent model for the imitation of his successor; and, with such a model before him, it is amazing to me that Mr. Laing, who completed the sixth volume of the History, which was left imperfect by the author, should have been capable of indulging his party spleen to so ridiculous a length as to lug in an *invective* upon Monarchy, in the most unqualified terms, in a chapter upon Manners, when the whole history of the author, even in those chapters which lead him to treat upon the Government and Constitution, does not convey a positive *opinion* of his own upon the merits or demerits of any form or system. He judged, it seems, and he judged wisely, that history is not a vehicle of private opinions, but a representation of facts with their causes and consequences. And, though it may be convenient to Dr. Priestley to convey his favourite notions in the form of a History of the Western Church, yet it is beneath the dignity of an historian of his country to make his history the vehicle of his own private opinions. I hope Mr. Laing has long since wished to get himself a little more credit as an imitator by expunging the exceptionable passages; for, as his part of the history stands at present, I dare say it is the wish of many, and I am sure it is mine, that there was a "*cetera desunt*" at the close of the original author's share. And this, not because I am incapable

capable of doing justice to a talent of enquiry, which Mr. Laing seems to possess, or because I cannot make some allowance for an author's prejudices, however ill-timed or violent, but because I would not have the first, the leading, the standard, the popular History of Great Britain, which, as Dr. Henry's, I know it will become, and, as Mr. Andrews's, I hope and believe it will; because I would not have this history defiled with a spirit that is disgraceful to an historian, and inconsistent with the principles on which the other parts of the work are conducted. A continuator very seldom has a claim, from the very circumstances of his undertaking, to the praise that is due to the original projector of a work. This applies with particular force to works that are so peculiarly the contrivance and invention of their author as is the plan of Henry's History. But the difficulties of avoiding party spirit accumulate so greatly upon Mr. Andrews in his portions of the history, that it requires no prophetic spirit to foretell that, if he steers his vessel safely through the dangers that surround him, his merit on this account will entitle him to an equal rank with his predecessor among the great, the worthy, and the learned, of his country. That he may attain this rank is the sincere wish of his and Mr. Urban's friend, J. P.

Mr. URBAN,

Nov. 9.

AS I was so fortunate as, by your means, to discover the portrait of James IV. with the falcon, I am induced again to beg your assistance. In a MS Catalogue of the paintings of Charles I. there is this entry, p. 86, among the pictures in the Chair Room, Whitehall:

"A half figure, half so big as the life, of James the First of Scotland, in a gowld gown."

This gown of cloth of gold may, with the print in Johnston's Inscriptions, the Scotch Acts of Parliament, or Drummond's History, conspire to ascertain this small portrait.

There was also a portrait of an Earl of Douglas at Whitehall. This, or any other Scotch portraits, it will be a great favour if your correspondents can point out.

The late Lord Hailes mentioned a miniature of James III. in a missal in the Museum. Query, what library, and number?

FABIUS PICTOR.

Mr. URBAN,

Oct. 16.

IN addition to the enquiry made by E, pp. 728-9, allow me to ask, whether a clergyman of the Church of England is legally justified in refusing to read the Burial Service over the grave of a parishioner, who was one of that denomination of Protestant Dissenters called Anabaptists?

By referring to your vol. LXII. p. 733, your Country Correspondent may meet with some biographical notices of the poet whom he so deservedly applauds. His eulogium reminds me of a passage in the letter of a much-lamented friend: "To Cowper," said he, "I owe many obligations, since I never read his poems without finding myself a happier and a better man." The "Negro's Complaint," which C. has vainly searched for in the two volumes, was written (I believe) posterior to their publication. Some smaller pieces, not there collected, have also appeared in the European Magazine.

The following forms part of the inscription on the monument of Collins in Chichester cathedral, and should have accompanied the *epitaph* as given in p. 742; a joint tribute of two contemporary poets, Mr. Hayley and Mr. Sargeant. Line 16, for *tendered* read *tenderest*.

"This monument was erected, by a voluntary subscription,
in honour of WILLIAM COLLINS,
who was born in this city MDCCKXI.
and died in a house adjoining to the cloisters
of this church MDCCCLVI."

E. H. p. 750, by consulting Anthony Wood (Ath. Oxon. I. 295) may convince himself that Stephen Gosson, who died rector of Bishopgate, was the same person who wrote the book he mentions. I have two tracts by him in a similar strain: the "Ephemerides of Phialo," 1579, and "School of Abuse," 1587. The latter written professedly as an invective against poets, players, and jesters, but with much good sense and good temper. He was no mean prototype of the celebrated Jeremy Collier. Gosson, however, had himself "penned comedyes in time past;" whence he takes occasion to observe, that he was well qualified to read the first lecture in his own school of abuses. Wood, says he, was ranked as a pastoral writer with Spenser and Sir P. Sidney. In Egerton's Theatrical Remembrancer, three dramatic productions are ascribed to him.

In the Notes on Percy's Reliques, p. 754, your learned commentator remarks, that Dr. Nash, in his Hudibras, has added a reference to the Tatler, No. 103, for a citation which he cannot verify. I apprehend there must be some oversight in this remark; for, the above reference was made in Dr. Grey's edition; but it applies to the following lines, which precede ver. 729, as specified by your critick:

"Some philosophers of late here
Write, men have four legs by nature,
And that 'tis custom makes them go
Erroneously upon but two."

And, in No. 103 of the Tatler, the same idea is thus ludicrously treated:

"It is well known that we ought, according to the natural situation of our bodies, to walk upon our hands and feet; and that the wisdom of the ancients had described man to be an animal of four legs in the morning, two at noon, and three at night; by which they intimated that a cane might very properly become part of us in some period of life."

Yours, &c.

T. P.

Mr. URBAN,

YOUR excellent Magazine has of late given place to various complaints concerning the hardships endured by the *inferior* clergy, from the scantiness of their incomes, which I cannot consider as any thing else than the language of discontent, and therefore, in my opinion, ought to be discouraged. Such complaints naturally tend to impress people with an idea that there is something in the church-establishment that is *not right*, and, consequently, that may be *altered* for the better. Were this admitted, it would be opening a door for a torrent of innovation which none of us might be able to stop; hence it becomes a duty to make fast our bolts and bars, in order to resist its approach. *Principiis obsta* is a maxim we should always bear in mind; and which, I hope, we shall always have wisdom and spirit enough to adopt into our conduct. If the inferior clergy are *necessitous*, the church is not to blame; the root of the evil is this, that persons of no family or fortune bring up their sons to the profession of clergymen, who must of course be poor, and the odium of their poverty is most unjustly thrown upon the church.

If the inferior and poorer clergy of the establishment are dissatisfied with their condition, they are under no com-

pulsion to continue in it; the postern of *dissent* is open. It is a laudable sentiment, that "those who do not like the present government of our country may *leave* it;" and I am not afraid of being disavowed when I say, that those ministers, who dislike any thing in the church, have the consent of her orthodox and leading members to do the same. I believe I may also add, with the approbation of the superior clergy, that it would be for the advantage of the church, were none but persons of fortune and family admitted into it; who being possessed of the natural human means of estimation (as Mr. Burke admirably expresses it) would, doubtless, support its dignity in a proper manner, and we should hear no more of the unequal distribution of its revenues, or of the poverty of its *inferior* ministers.

From my own knowledge I can affirm, that those, who utter complaints respecting the condition of the inferior clergy, are also least attached to the Articles and Liturgy of our church, and in consequence scruple not to take the most unwarrantable liberties in the discharge of their duty by *alteration* or *omission*; such as substituting *ordinance* for *mystery* in the communion-service; *who* for *which* in the Lord's prayer; resurrection of the *dead* for resurrection of the *body* in the Apostles' creed; or neglecting to read on the appointed days the *creed* of St. *Atanasius*; not pronouncing the words *Let us pray* so often as they occur; and even daring to omit the *prayer* to be used during the present just and necessary *war*, which, over and above, must be looked upon as a mark of dissatisfaction to our government. These are offences of a most serious nature, and may lead to others still worse.

When any thing of this kind is done by beneficed clergymen, it falls properly under the cognizance of their bishop; when such liberties are taken by a mere curate, it is certainly the province of his rector to reprimand, or even to discharge him. The bishop or the rector indeed are absent, and cannot come to the knowledge of these delinquencies without information from others, and I do not know any persons whose more immediate duty it is to communicate such information than those zealous and conscientious clergymen who are sincere in their attachment to the church as by law established, and averse to every alteration

on any pretence whatsoever. The office of information may be unpleasant; but, being a *duty*, they ought not to be deterred from it by any unmerited odium they may happen to incur with the unthinking part of mankind, who may be ready enough to stigmatize them with the opprobrious name of *reformers*, and other similar appellations. Nor should they shrink from it, though glanced at by the more refined and oblique censures of those who wish to be thought possessed of more than ordinary liberality and impartiality of mind.

I am happy in being able to say, that instances of this kind have fallen within my own observation (others may also be known to your readers), where one clergyman has been impelled by the most disinterested sense of duty to inform against another, and the principal, with becoming gratitude for the information and disapprobation of his substitute, has accordingly made no delay to discharge him, though in other respects a man of exemplary moral character, and deservedly esteemed in his parish and his neighbourhood. An event of this complexion may appear to some of your readers *velum plusquam civile*, or as *frater fratrem confodiens*, and deserving of the severest reprobation; but, I believe, it will be viewed in a different light by those who are superior to a foolish lenity or an affected candour. They who are sensible of the value of sound orthodoxy, and of the necessity of uniformity of practice and opinion as far as they can be enforced, are convinced that they are acting for their own and the Church's real interest, by endeavouring to preserve every thing tight and in its proper place, that is, according to established usage, and by setting their faces against every instance of variation. Such persons as these are deserving of every commendation; and, I may add, that their approbation is more than a sufficient recompence for the condemnation of others whose sentiments are of a different stamp.

Owing to these *complainers* and these *variators* it is, that the Church and her doctrines are declining in the estimation of many. She herself is made to appear partial and unjust in her remuneration of services performed; and her tenets become suspected of error when they seem to be given up by her own sons who eat of her bread. I must also be permitted to say, that even her most

orthodox ministers do not in general sufficiently insist on her *mysteries* from the pulpit, such as *original sin*, the *incarnation*, the *atonement*, and, above all, the *Trinity*. With respect to the last, the most sublime of all mysteries, it seems in a manner deserted; for, the deity of Jesus Christ and of the Holy Ghost is seldom inculcated though equally gods with God the Father, each being God by himself, as St. Athanasius justly affirms. From this culpable neglect, united with other causes, it arises, that this primary Article of our Faith is hardly retained in the Creed of the greater part of the laity, who indeed find it in their Prayer-books, but are contented to let it remain there as a thing with which they do not feel themselves much concerned. The present Bishop of Rochester, when at St. David's, very earnestly recommended this topic to his Welsh clergy; who, it is to be presumed, have paid due attention to such high authority. The subject cannot be revived too often.

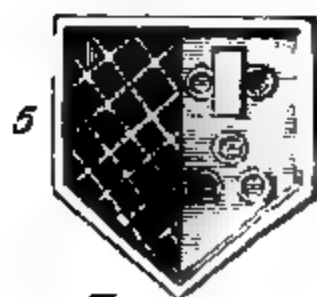
I trust I have no need to apologize to Mr. Urban, or his readers, for the length of my letter on such a momentous subject as the present, on which silence would be criminal; and I look with confidence for the assistance of the *superior* Clergy to put a stop if possible to the growing evils of licentious complaint and unfounded discontent; which, if suffered to continue and to spread, may be attended with the most fatal consequences. **ORDINIS MAJORIS.**

Mr. URBAN, *Honiton, Sept. 16.*

I DO not recollect to have seen noticed in your Magazine a fault which the generality of letter-writers are apt to fall into, that of not leaving a blank space for the seal or wafer, by which means often a considerable or very material part of the subject of the letter is destroyed in opening it. This inconvenience you, Mr. Urban, as well as every publisher of a periodical work, where the correspondence is large, must often be liable to; and thus hinting it may not be unnecessary or unuseful.

Another fault respecting books I wish now to mention, which is, the great length of time it is, if they are borrowed, before they are returned; which makes it necessary every person should write their name on it; and readers often are apt (a very improper habit) to mark the margins opposite particular passages, or even to write observations

1



on them. These are seldom profound enough to excite any wish but to erase them in the mind of the next reader; indeed, if such marks are made with pencil, they are excusable; but the liberty of crowding up any friend's books with crude remarks ought, I conceive, to be avoided. If you, Sir, think with me, your admission of this letter may tend to rectify what it complains of.

Yours, &c. J. FELTHAM.

Mr. URBAN, *Shrewsbury, Oct. 24.*
I HAVE inclosed a drawing of a cottage near Hales-Owen, in Shropshire, once the *infantile* school of the celebrated poet Shenstone; and, as he hath delivered his humble *Dame* to posterity in his beautiful poem "*The School-Mistress*," I hope you will preserve this representation of the *house* in your valuable museum. (*See Plate II.*)

The following elegant lines, written by Mr. Shenstone, but not inserted in his works, may be acceptable to some of Mr. Urban's friends.

Yours, &c. Δ. Π.

INTENDED FOR A BEECH-TREE AT THE LEASOWES.

YE rural Maids and rustic Swains,
That here your annual vows renew;
Are kings and queens so free from pains,
Are they so blest in love, as you?
Then may ye live content with fate,
Yet ever *seem* your fate to mourn;
Should Courtiers know your happy state,
Ye should not taste it long *alone*.

W. S.

Mr. URBAN, *Chatham, Aug. 23.*
THE accompanying fragments, I apprehend, when in their perfect state, contributed to decorate the altar of *Our Lady of Chatham*, whose image, antiently placed in the East part of this parish-church, is reported to have been in considerable repute during the dark ages of superstition, on account of many wonder-working properties attributed to it.

In the year 1788, when most of the old fabrick was pulled down, various remains of statues, canopies, and reliefs, were discovered to fill up the center East light of the chancel; and, what may perhaps be rather a curious circumstance, the wall, which was constructed with these stones, displayed on its interior face the Ten Commandments, painted, in two columns, in old text or black letter; each column, or,

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as I suppose, *table*, circumscribed with a square black border.

As some of your antiquarian correspondents are eminently "*skilled in legendary lore*," an illustration of these sculptures may not be unacceptable to your readers, and will very much oblige,

Yours, &c. T. F.

Figures 1 and 3. Two views of part of a statue of stone, about 12 inches in height.

Fig. 2. Fragment of an alto relievo, in white marble, representing the lower part of a foot, with hands chained to the earth: the chain, and fringe of the garment above the left hand, appear to have been gilt, but are now worn nearly plain; the ground a bright green, pricked out with flowers and blades of grass; the painting in tolerably high preservation. The sculpture square and coarse. The original about twice the size of the drawing.

J. F.

Mr. URBAN, *Newth, Nov. 7.*
INCLOSED I have sent you the drawing of an old brass ring (*Pl. II. fig. 4.*), found above twenty years ago at Penlline castle, Glamorganshire; and should be glad to be favoured with some observations on it by any of your ingenious correspondents. The drawing is a little larger than the original.

Yours, &c. W. D.

Mr. URBAN, *Dublin, Oct. 20.*
THE building, represented by *fig. 4. pl. III.* of your last March Magazine, is not any public edifice, but one of the few remaining antient houses in the city of Dublin, situate at the corner of Castle-street, and St. Werburgh-street, and now tenanted by Mr. Wallis, glover, and others. Under the angle window are some figures supporting a shield bearing the coat of arms—I now inclose you (*fig. 5.*), and which was added [or so intended to have been] to the original view when forwarded to you. The family to which these arms belonged is now unknown; but, if there be any loss in that, some of your heraldic correspondents may probably supply the deficiency.

The family of J'Anson, mentioned in your vol. LXIV. p. 806, did certainly claim a Baronetage, but which never was publicly acknowledged, as your correspondent E. rightly supposes; the royal letter for that dignity having been considered as one of those many of a like

like nature issued by Charles II. while in exile, and sent over to England for the purpose of raising money by a proper distribution of them, and any patent whereon was never passed the great seal upon or after the Restoration; wherefore, this title never was duly established. The Sir Thomas J'Anson whom your correspondent mentions was gentleman-porter at the Tower, and resided near Tunbridge, in Kent. He died several years since without male issue (as I believe), but had two daughters; one, a most amiable young lady, married to Mr. James Annesley, who [unsuccessfully at least] contended in the year 1743, and afterwards, for the honours and estates of the late Earl of Anglesey. Whether the other young lady was married or not, I cannot say.

Your correspondent T. O. de Britain, p. 461, seems a little inaccurate in some part of his account of the late Dean Langton: there neither is, nor ever was, any such deanry as Colerane (unless in a French novel with such title, published above fifty years ago); but the Rev. William Langton was dean of Clogher, in Ireland, and was, in the year 1761, there succeeded by Dr. Edward Younge, one of the sur-masters of Eton (or Westminster) school, and connected, by marriage, with one of the family of the late famous Henry Fox, Lord Holland. This Dr. Younge was afterwards bishop of Dromore in 1763, and of Ferns in 1765, where he died in 1771 or 1772. His immediate successor, as dean of Clogher, was Dr. Richard Woodward, late bishop of Cloyne; and to him succeeded Dr. Cadogan Keatinge, the present dean; and that Dr. Langton it was who met with the unfortunate accident justly lamented by your beforementioned correspondent.

Until the publication of the account, p. 251, I fear the unthinking publick was not fully apprized of all the honest endeavours, for the good of mankind, hinted at by the person who supplied you with such account of the governors of the noble and beneficent charity he mentions. Your friend's words are (for I by no means consider them as your own),

"In saving the life of one fine healthy girl, the benefit is not confined to one individual; for, this blooming young maid, now before the governors of life, will probably be the mother of children, and those children the parents of others, and so on, while Almighty suffers this world to exist."

And, beside the novelty of the thought, your friend seems perfectly right in his position, that a *blooming young maid, before the governors of life*, may become the diffusive parent he supposes; and it may be hoped other *fine healthy girls* may, *before the same governors of life*, and by their honest assistance, equally be qualified to benefit the world in a similar manner. But, in order to make this really benevolent institution more perfect in the sight of your ingenious friend, it would be well he could prevail upon those very worthy governors of life to associate into their body some as pains-taking *gouvernesses of life*, so as the preservation of one hale, stout, lusty, male subject, before those kind-hearted *gouvernesses of life*, may be held forth by the pen of your friend almost as useful in generation as the saving any fine, healthy, blooming young girl.

In p. 443, the verdict upon the coroner's inquisition upon the death of the Rev. William Jackson is not quite correct, as you will readily perceive: the jury found, "that he died in consequence of some acrid and mortal matter taken into his stomach; but how, or by whom administered, is to the jury unknown;" and which seems to me very materially to differ from a verdict of suicide. The above verdict is literally taken from the printed trial.

The sort of prayer which was prepared by him previous to his death runs in these words:

"Turn me unto thee, and have mercy upon me, for I am desolate and afflicted. The troubles of my heart are enlarged; oh! bring me out of my distresses. Look upon mine affliction and my pain, and forgive me all my sins. Consider mine enemies, for they are many; and they that hate me with a cruel violence. Oh! keep my soul, and deliver me; let me not be ashamed, for I put my trust in thee."

Allow me, Mr. Urban, to lay before the readers of your most comprehensive and entertaining Miscellany a few extracts from the Travels of the late renowned James Bruce, esq. and which I mean to do without any comment; and not intending any sort of imputation upon his memory, whether it were good or bad, but merely in hope of some reconciliation of them.

"In the first place, there is no such thing as a regular marriage in Abyssinia; all consists in mere consent of parties."

Vol. III. latter end of the life of Yafous I.; again, same volume, chap. ii.

“There is nothing which may be averred more truly, than that there is no such thing as marriage in Abyffinia, unless that which is contracted by mutual consent, without any other form.”

Yet in the same volume, in the history of king Jons, are these words:

“At the same time he [Ras Michel] sent for a priest, and ordered separate tents to be pitched for Ozoro Esther and her household; all this was performed quickly: then, meeting her with the priest, he was married to her at the door of his own tent; in the midst of the acclamations of his whole army.”

Mr. Urban, should you have any inclination to engage in a most lucrative kind of business, you may, probably, at present, have an opportunity of so doing. There is a copper-mine now working in the county of Wicklow, in Ireland, by a company, where Don Sancho Pança, one of the remaining proprietors, has lately discovered a vein, thick as a packthread; wherein (as we are told) are found pieces of pure gold as large as an hazel-nut; and which, being a gold mine, has aptly been called *New Peru*; and possibly this New Peru company might be well pleased to co-operate with a person of your spirit and opulence; in case you should take it into your head to become one of their Peru gold-finders.

I think I recollect one of your correspondents some time ago enquiring after the lines,

“The man that fights and runs away
May live to fight another day,”

as he could not find them in Hudibras, where they are generally supposed to be. I have lately discovered the thought in Rabelais, vol. IV. chap. 55: “We will lose no honour by flying; Demosthenes saith that the man who runs away may fight another day.” And Aulus Gellius, lib. xvii. cap. 21, is cited for it in the note.

When I was conversant among the musicians of the year 1750, I always understood that the tune of “God save the King” was a composition of the famous Henry Purcell for the chapel of James the Second, and used there as a kind of anthem; in which, from the simplicity of the air, most people could readily have joined; and that it was so used in the chapel-royal at the time of King William’s landing in England,

although (like many others of James’s followers) it afterwards revolted, and entered into the service of those who were properly elevated upon the ruins of that bigoted enemy to freedom and the constitution of his country. A. M. T.

Mr. URBAN,

Nov. 10.

I CANNOT help observing with concern the extreme pains which have been lately taken to degrade the excellent old melody “God save great George,” &c. by styling it the work of Henry Carey; a very pleasant well-humoured fellow, and a good composer, but too much of a buffoon to be the parent of an offspring with so awful a deportment.

Sir, I have often heard the late Dr. Campbell, of Queen-square (a man whose knowledge was as extensive as his veracity was undoubted), affirm that he knew that tune to have been sung, *mutatis mutandis*, at the coronation of James II. The Doctor was a conscientious adherer to the Stuart interest; and I have heard him say, more than once, that he could cordially unite with the most staunch * Whigs in singing their (then) favourite air, as it reminded him of his “poor deluded sovereign.” Dr. Campbell would not have spoken lightly, nor without full knowledge, on a subject to him so very important.

You are welcome to give my real name to any inquirer; and to assure such, that I could refer him to more than one person now alive who heard Dr. Campbell assert the same fact. I think he used to add that the younger Purcell was the composer.

Yours, &c.

VERAX.

Mr. URBAN,

Oct. 23.

CURIOSITY having induced me, in an idle hour, to inspect into the value of the several City Churches which were built after the Fire of London in 1666; I was surprized to find no more than six of those Benefices, out of so large a number, worth 200l. a year; the value of the others standing thus:

£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
8 worth 100	0	0	3 worth 150	0	0
3 worth 110	0	0	4 worth 160	0	0
9 worth 120	0	0	3 worth 170	0	0
2 worth 130	0	0	1 worth 172	0	0
1 worth 132	11	0	2 worth 180	0	0
8 worth 140	0	0	6 worth 200	0	0

* The technical term then peculiarly to “Whig.”

From

From this exact statement of the number and value of these respective Livings I cannot, as a sincere friend to the London Clergy, forbear suggesting to them, how sufficient a plea they have for an application to Parliament for an increase of their annual income, judging of the value of money, as bishop Fleetwood does, by the value of commodities. This is observed, likewise, by Dr. Burn in his Ecclesiastical Law, vol. III. p. 498, ed. 2. Since the year 1666, every necessary of life has been advanced more than one third; and as all other ecclesiastical revenues have been improved more in that proportion since that time, and as the rents of houses in London have risen too, why should not the City Clergy be able to avail themselves of an advance as well as others? The advance would not be felt by their numerous parishioners; and no man of the least liberality could object to it. From authority I can say, that the Dissenters in those parishes would readily acquiesce in such a rise; and those who have a seat in the House of Commons would willingly help forward a bill for such relief.

It has been rumoured, but I trust it is not true, that some late attempts have been made to *tax* the city livings. But, if we turn to the act of Parliament, we shall find that it fixes the value of them at a precise sum; that it was to be a clear annual income, without any deduction. And we may farther remark, that neither does this payment exclude the Clergy from Easter offerings (which, I know not why, they do not demand); for, it is by the same authority expressly declared, "that the payment is to be made over and above all glebes and perquisites, gifts and bequests, to the respective parsons and vicars of the said parishes."

If these hints should be regarded by those for whom they are particularly intended, and pursued with temper and moderation, deference and respect, I do not hesitate to pronounce that the proposed application would meet with the wished-for success; especially as the Clergy of London are happy in a Diocesan who has nothing more at heart than their interest and welfare.

PHILO-CLERICUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Herefordshire, Oct. 12.*
ONE of the greatest comforts arising to me from the reading of your respectable Magazine, is the candour

you manifest in admitting correspondents of different sentiments, and hearing with patience both sides of a question. It is this which has so long given stability to your Publication; it is this which, in spite of opposition, still recommends it to general perusal.

Amongst the other topics with which you have entertained us, a very important one has lately attracted our attention. In an age which is distinguished by an unprecedented relaxation in religious principle; in an age in which the Sceptick, the Deist, the Atheist, are waving their profane and impious banners, we are not surprized at the subtlety and artifice with which they have attacked the ministers of the Gospel, and more especially those of the Established Religion. They have heretofore had the effrontery to come forward, and, either by metaphysical subtlety, or professedly by open reasoning, to level their ineffectual arguments against our Establishment, or, still more arrogantly, against Christianity in general; against which they *might* have known the gates of hell shall not prevail. Finding the generality of mankind proof against their ill-founded opinions and vain conceits, instead of Religion, they are reviling its ministers; they are holding up to public ridicule and censure a venerable class of men; men who have dignified the characters they support; men who have adorned the country in which they reside, and illuminated every branch of science. Yet, though as a body they are truly respectable, they wish to be accounted but men, and, as such, subject to the common frailties of mortality, for which the benevolent will ever pardon them. But, Sir, because now and then an unthinking Minister of our Church shall be found, who does not act consistently with his sacred functions, shall we condemn the whole body? Yet this is the language their enemies hold forth; or, rather, this is the advantage they take of them. Whilst, as I have already said, our Clergy are but men, instances of this kind will not cease to present themselves. If this were the only objection that has gone forth, the thinking part of mankind would have paid more attention to the subject than they really have. But, let us see if there be not other objections. Non-residence, pluralities, tithes, with every other circumstance that can possibly be urged to seduce the unwary, and inflame the public mind, have been constantly

stantly handled; objections which may be deemed, in some instances, *occasionally* plausible, but which cannot be removed without subverting our Establishment, or introducing other regulations, which, in their consequences, would prove less salutary. Better heads and better hearts, sounder judgements, and perhaps purer intentions, than those which really influence myself, or your correspondent E. A. p. 733, have been employed on these subjects; and, after all their deliberations, have acknowledged the present system liable to less objections than any they could devise.

With all that suspicious respect for them, with all that modest assurance with which “he endeavours, according to his poor abilities, to awaken the Clergy to a *sense of their duty*,” I should not be surprized, at some future period, to find E. A. a Deist or a Republican. He certainly takes something closely to heart. Is it a zeal for Religion; for the *Established* Religion? Is it a respect for our venerable Constitution in Church and State? I cannot credit him when he says, “for, I will assert that, wherever the minister does his duty conscientiously, respect and reverence attend him, at least an instance to the contrary is very rare.” Many instances daily present themselves which controvert this assertion. It *ought* to be as he says. But, in many parishes, especially where you meet with an old-fashioned character called a Country Squire, let a clergyman discharge his duty never so conscientiously, yet, if he demand his just dues, confusion is almost the necessary consequence. But nothing of tithes. A few able writers of the same stamp with E. A. are likely to “produce more anarchy,” especially at the present period, than “the neglect of duty in the Clergy has produced contempt of Religion.” The bishops, whom he has dared to attack, are above scandal.

Your correspondent, p. 725, who, I believe sincerely, merits the title he gives himself, has passed a just encomium on three characters. Though in the principle of his letter I agree with him; yet a man of his liberal sentiments will excuse me when I say, that there are *many* bishops equally respectable with those he has noticed, one of whom is not twenty miles from the room in which I write; a man who has ever shewn himself a patron of merit.

Yours, &c.

L. R.

Mr. URBAN,

Nov. 18.

IN p. 809, T. P. in his account of Walbrook house, mentions a branch of the Pollexfen family at Kitley, near Plympton, in Devonshire, since come by marriage into the family of John Bastard, esq. member for that county, who has assumed the name. This, as to the name, is a mistake, the present gentleman's surname being Bastard, but his baptismal Names are John Pollexfen. The lady who married Henry Limbrey, esq. was not a daughter of Pollexfen of Muddicombe, but his widow. She had one child by him, a daughter, who died young, and was buried in the parish church of Townstall, near Dartmouth, in Devonshire; where a monument is erected to her memory, which describes her as the only child and heiress of — Pollexfen, esq. with other particulars respecting the family. Mrs. Limbrey died about six years since, and left the whole of her immense property to a gentleman no way related; to her or any of her family.

R. L.

Mr. URBAN, Ringwood, Nov. 6.

IN the present extravagant price of wheat, and distress of the indigent, I think it no more than justice to a benevolent individual, and useful for the purposes of general information, to mention what steps have been taken in this parish.

Mr. Mills, lord of the manors of Bistern and Crowe in our neighbourhood (purchased not long since of Mr. John Compton, a descendant of the Willis family), has generously advanced 150 guineas by way of loan, without interest; with which money, under the direction of our worthy rector and other well-disposed persons, 300 persons are furnished every week with a gallon loaf and a moderate quantity of butter for one shilling, ready-money. The poor are contented and happy, the consumption of wheat is considerably diminished, and an example held forth, worthy the imitation of all, who consider how very intimate the connexion is between an empty stomach and a discontented mind.

AN OLD INHABITANT.

Mr. URBAN,

Nov. 16.

PERMIT a redresser of grievances to point out what has not yet been, if at all, sufficiently attended to. In the present consultations concerning the high

high price of provisions, the great consumers of bread have not had a proper notice paid them. The being obliged to purchase bread separated to the utmost from the bran, is the grievance that should be adverted to. That those who have the least to spare should yet spend in the most expensive manner what they have, must certainly seem a great incongruity; yet such is the case, and such it is likely to continue, unless Legislature can find means to enforce it otherwise. If unable to effect this, should not the making and baking their own bread be recommended to all that subsist by poor-rates, the fuel for the purpose to be found by the parish? This, I presume, would be the most effectual method of extricating the poor from debt, with which they are often burthened without prospect of paying, and the parish from an increase of poor-rates. Coarse and even black bread is both wholesome and pleasant. Of the latter kind is the German bread, which has been much extolled by a German* physician of great eminence.

Yours, &c.

S. O. A.

Mr. URBAN, Crediton, Oct. 8.

IF the following extract from a MS, intituled "Three Days Excursion on Dartmoor, &c. with some slight Remarks on the long-intended Cultivation and Inclosure of the said Moor," coincides with your plan, it is perfectly at your service. JOHN LASKEY.

EXCURSION ON DARTMOOR,

July 21, 22, 23, and 24.

AS a minute examination of the soils, productions, &c. or an investigation of the buildings, &c. with a thorough degree of accuracy, would have required a much longer time than was allotted for a journey which was not undertaken solely or principally with a view to these subjects; and as we met with more delay than was at first expected; it cannot be supposed that these remarks will be particular or extensive.

Monday, July 21. Having met this day by appointment at Sacker's bridge,

* Hoffman, whose writings in four folio volumes are in excellent Latin. Of him the following spirited reply is recorded. His Prussian Majesty having, in a testy-mood, during his attendance, declared he would send him out of his dominions; he replied, "Sire, there is no country to which you can send me where the name of HOFFMAN will not meet with respect!"

in the parish and hundred of Ermington, we sat off thence on our tour about 3 o'clock in the afternoon (provided with a compass, a sketch from Donn's map of the county of Devon, including the Moor and its environs, pen, ink, and pencil), bent our course towards Tavistoke, or Tavistock, and soon passed the venerated seat of Blatchford, the residence of Sir Frederick Lemon Rogers; and, shortly after, found ourselves on the edge of Cornwood and Torch Moors, which seemed to serve for no other purpose, in the mass of things, than as elevations for viewing more pleasing prospects surrounding; Nature here having apparently denied every benefit which in general she so lavishly bestows, as the few woolly tenants, dispersed here and there, seemed fully to witness; in short, these spots seemed to be the sag-end of her work. The only remarkable thing we observed here was a species of stone, much resembling marble, of a jet-black colour, with veins and spots of fine white opaque spar, and, as near as I could guess, belonging or nearly allied to *Marmor nigerrimum venis maculisque albis variegatum* of Da Costa; it seems to be plentiful; and, if it would answer the purpose of lime-stone, it must be of value to the neighbourhood; but a thing so obvious can hardly be supposed to have remained hitherto unnoticed. After travelling for some miles on this sort of soil, we arrived at the brow of a hill, and were suddenly and agreeably surprized with a view of the beautiful spot of Meavy, which appeared quite an assemblage of groves, meadows, orchards, and rich pastures; in short, quite an Eden in a desert. This spot we soon left, after taking notice of some irregular hills to the East of Tavistoke, supposed by us to be Roose Torrs and Mis Torrs on the Moor. We also passed a few rivulets, no way remarkable, and arrived at the King's Arms inn, at Tavistoke, about evening's dusk; where the busy hum and bustle of crowded streets, noisy children, and lamps just lighted, formed a pleasing contrast to the still scenes just past. After refreshing ourselves plentifully, we prepared for

Tir'd Nature's sweet restorer, balmy Sleep!
He, like the world, his ready visit pays
Where Fortune smiles; the wretched he forsakes,

Swift on his downy pinions flies from woe,
And lights on lids unsully'd with a tear!

Tuesday,

Tuesday, 22. Rising early, we proceeded towards Lidford; and, in the way, examined the top of Brent-Torr. This Torr is very curious, it being one mass of hill, rising to a great height from a perfect plane, and entirely divested of every thing of the kind besides itself, and differing from all the other Torrs which we visited; we found it covered (between the rocks) with a fine verdure, and every indication of a very rich soil, far different from the heath which surrounds it. We brought away some bits of the rock, which, in general, is a deep rusty blue inclining to black, hard and heavy, with pores here and there as if worm-eaten; some of the pores contain a little of a brownish red earth, but whether of the ochre kind we could not determine. Near the top of the Torr some pieces were found more porous, even resembling a cinder or piece of burnt bread, and very light; we supposed it to be a variety of the *Tophus*. Another observation was very striking, that this Torr does not contain a single particle of granite that we could discover; in this it differs from most of the other Torrs we visited, though we found some Torrs on the West side of the river Lid which contained stones of a similar porosity. From the above observation we were led strongly to believe that this remarkable Torr was the effect or remains of some long-ago-extinguished volcano, as, in its appearance, situation, soil, strata, &c. it argues strongly for it; it bears also a great similarity to the description in Brydone's Tour through Sicily, &c. of the hills which he calls "The Offspring of *Ætna*." On the top of this Torr stands a church, which has a fine bold appearance, particularly from the Northern side. We were informed it serves for a mark for sailors that bear for Plymouth haven. The whim for building a church in such an elevated situation is a matter rather unaccountable. Possibly, in the days of superstition, they might think it peculiarly meritorious to take extraordinary pains to serve God.

We then directed our course towards Lidford cataract, which we could not find for some time, by mistaking the turning which led to it, which carried us a mile beyond the spot. We were recompensed, however, by many beautiful views of the river Lid, as it winds through the deep woody vale, between Lidford bridge and the cataract. On finding our mistake, we returned to a

farm-house which we had passed, and were conducted to the cataract by a little girl whom we enriched by a present (probably to her noble) of half a crown. The many humble curtsies, and "thankes, Sirs," spoke the jovous feelings of a grateful heart. Lidford cataract is a very fine fall of water, concealed in a deep and narrow valley, the sides of which are almost perpendicular, and thickly cloathed with wood, interspersed with the *Rubus Idæus spinosus fructu rubro*, or raspberry, the red berries of which, intermixed with the black fruit of the *Rubus major fructu nigro*, or common blackberry bush, had a very pleasing appearance. Through this valley runs the river Lid; the cataract is no part of the river, but is formed of a large brook which falls into it by tumbling down the precipice; on the sight of which Thomson's beautiful description on a similar subject occurred to my memory:

Smooth to the shelving bank a copious stream,
Rolls fair and placid; where, collected all,
In one impetuous torrent down the steep
It thundering shoots, and shakes the country round.

To return: when viewed from the bottom it appears to issue from the top from an almost perpendicular rock, about 100 feet in height, but meeting with an obstruction about midway, which, scattering abroad a part of the water, has a fine effect; thence it runs down against the rock, which continues almost perpendicularly to the bottom, which is worn, by the corrosiveness of the water, as straight and as smooth as if cut down by art. After we had gratified our curiosity from this point of view, we ascended a narrow and dangerous path along the side of the valley to a part of the stream seemingly above the place whence the cataract appeared to issue as seen from the bottom; but, to our great surprize, found the water really issued from a greater height, in a very crooked and irregular direction; from this spot we were prevented, by the over-growing of the shrubs and bushes, from seeing to the top or to the bottom; the view being intercepted towards the bottom by the obstruction at midway, and the curvature of the rock. There being no appearance of persons ascending higher, we returned well satisfied with the prospect. (*To be continued.*)

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *Cambridge, Nov. 11.*

I WAS not a little entertained with the whimsical distress of S. G. p. 816; though I have materially to object to his principles as contained in this passage: "To expand the mind seems to be the object of conversation; when this design is impeded, common sense tells us, that an intercourse with those who thus disappoint the end of society should be laid aside."

I object to it, on the presumption he means, that, whenever and wherever men meet together, it is when they are attracted *for* the purpose, and *with* the view, of displaying and exercising their faculties and their talents, separate from those motives which commonly induce men to associate one with another. Taking it in this point of view, I think that, so far from forbidding such an intercourse, common sense directs us positively to embrace it; nor can the faculties of the mind remain long unimpaired without exchanging its severer occupations for the lighter enjoyment of harmless, though perhaps uninstructionive mirth. Were I to apply my mind to the same pursuits, and with the same Cynic attachment your correspondent does, I should feel myself on reflexion deservedly punished in meeting the censure, and suffering the ridicule, of every company I went into. Happy, however, am I in not yet being immersed in such monastic solitude; happier in the idea that the society I *do* meet is of such a nature, and has charms so powerful, as to deter me from making *my* study the only object of my present attention, and the only theatre of my present pleasures; but, my happiest moments arise from the actual enjoyment of the very society S. G. disapproves. To obviate the insinuations, and eventually impede the conclusions, of those who may be willing, though, I trust, unable, to stigmatize me as an advocate for sensual enjoyment, let me assure every candid person, upon the honour of an Englishman, that, so far from thinking happiness attainable by society *alone*, I find a considerable degree of my pleasure in retirement and reflexion; and yet enjoy, to the highest degree, the frequent returns of social intercourse.

There remains, however, one circumstance which may extenuate the principles of S. G. and that, I think needless to add, is his irritability; yet, I think this a powerful motive to induce

a man to recur for some part of his happiness to society, particularly as it would operate in a great measure to cure him of so unenviable a disposition; but, as S. G. is so far advanced in life, he had better continue to adhere to his old maxims, than expose himself to the disagreeable inattention and censure he must experience in going into any society composed of sensible men and lively women.

I think it now time, Mr. Urban, to leave you, your correspondent, and your readers, to form what opinion they please of me: notwithstanding what this may be, I always shall remain, what I hitherto have been,

A LOVER OF SOCIETY.

Mr. URBAN,

Nov. 14.

AS you have, in the three preceding months, admitted a few observations concerning the will of the late B. Bond-Hopkins, esq. I beg the favour of the candid attention of your readers to the following remarks.

I cannot but lament, in common with every friend to the cause of Humanity, that, through some informality in the will, the Royal Humane Society will, in all probability, be deprived of the 500l. which the Testator undoubtedly intended to leave to it. I am afraid that no liberality of interpretation can justify the Executors in paying the legacy during the minority, "as two eminent counsel have concurred in opinion, that it would be extremely dangerous for a Court to refer back the 500l. to the part of the will which mentions the Humane Society." In this stage the business at present rests.

At a period like the present, when the philanthropic efforts of the Society are so well understood; when such infinite pains are taken to diffuse its salutary effects both at home and abroad; it is exceedingly to be regretted, that an omission in the will should have defeated the benevolent design of the Testator. As the Society is constituted on the largest basis of common humanity, it carries its own testimony along with it, and needs no laboured arguments to prove its excellence, nor any artificial eloquence to recommend its design. It speaks to the heart, it speaks to the feelings of every human being. It did not become all at once an immoderate favourite with the publick; its progress was slow and gradual; the victory of sound

sound enlightened reason and mature experience over the prejudices of ignorance, malevolence, and bigotry.

As the Society are at a considerable expence in paying rewards both in successful and unsuccessful cases, they stand in need of the encouragement of liberal and generous hearts; and we will indulge the pleasing hope, that the disappointment, which they have recently experienced, will contribute to animate others to forward its enlarged views, by exciting the attention of the opulent to a charity, which has for its grand object the deliverance of the whole human race from a calamity from which no man, however dignified, is exempt. Feeling for the prosperity and stability of a Society erected on the solid basis of the purest benevolence, and trusting that it will acquire additional lustre by every display of its merits, I will only add upon this subject, *Esto perpetua*.

Yours, &c. CLERICUS.

Mr. URBAN, O^B. 25.

THE edition of Calasio's Concordance, published by the late Mr. Romaine, was first undertaken by Jacob Ilive, a crazy printer, of whom see Anecdotes of Mr. Bowyer, p. 130; and for whom the late Mr. Rowe Mores corrected the press in this work, in which he afterwards associated Mr. Romaine (Memoirs of Mr. Mores, prefixed to his History of Tunstall, Bib. Top. Brit. No. I. p. xx). To that account of Mr. Mores's literary labours, let me add that his copies of his edition of Dionysius Halicarnassensis "De claris Oratoribus" were bought at the sale of his library, 1779, by Oxford booksellers, who got added to it a title, dated 1781, and a preface, of a single page, to the reader. Mr. Mores himself had prefixed to the second part of this essay a title-page, dated Oxford, 1749. His notes were nowhere to be found; nor are there any in the copy of Hudson's edition of Dionysius Halicarnassensis, whence he cut out the piece in question, alluded to in the preface above-mentioned.

In your last month's Magazine, p. 834, the monuments in the cloisters of the Charter-house are in vain sought after, having been probably destroyed by the Reformers.

P. 726, a. 14. is a wrong reference.

P. Q. desires to thank R. W. for his polite communication, p. 740. P. Q.

GENT. MAG. November, 1795.

Mr. URBAN,

O^B. 5.

READING, some few days since, the second part of Henry IV. with Johnson and Steevens's notes, I found two by the learned Doctor, which, I think, are not so happy or just as the generality of his observations; and, availing myself of a sentiment of his own on another occasion, which, with a small variation, I make, "What Englishman can read with delight censures on Shakspeare, which, if they lessen his reputation, diminish in some degree the honour of his country;" I am induced to offer the following observations in behalf of our immortal Bard.

The notes I allude to are on act II. lines 369 and 730, each stating, that the humour of the fourth scene scarcely compensates for the improbability of it. Now, Sir, I by no means think it so devoid of probability as the notes intimate. The prince disguising himself as a drawer is, surely, not more unlikely than any other of his pranks; and, as to his being so readily discovered, he certainly expected it. The drawers were already apprized of the Prince and Poins's intentions, and, when they came, might slip out of the room, and give place to them. They being in similar habits, the difference of the persons, and the real drawers retiring, might not be perceived by the knight, who is so deeply engaged. This seems to have been the author's intention; for, on their being called, they are immediately recognized; a plain proof they were not taken notice of before. If this conjecture is right, the scene is freed from its improbability.

Yours, &c. J. M.

Mr. URBAN, Stratford, Nov. 11.

IF you will insert another small tribute to the memory of the late Dr. Kippis, it will oblige

A VERY CONSTANT READER.

My acquaintance with that truly great and good man was prior to that of A. C. even more than forty years since; myself then a very young and friendless orphan, and he an agreeable young man. It was at a country town, while he officiated as pastor to a congregation at Darking. I had been educated in High Church principles; and it was with reluctance I agreed to dine with a Presbyterian parson; but, whether it was from similarity of sentiment when we began to talk, or the fascinating charm

charm of his eloquence, my prejudices were instantaneously done away, and that day, as well as one of the most agreeable, I count as one of the most fortunate, I ever experienced, though it was but a prelude to many agreeable days in his instructive company; for, in so long a period, he always knew and distinguished me; and, in every vicissitude of fortune (some of them painful ones), he was my friend, my guide, my counsellor, my benefactor; and not only mine, for his goodness extended in an eminent degree to all allied either in blood or affinity. Let not the friendship between a (then) young man, and a much younger woman, provoke a smile from the undistinguishing, who knew not his philanthropy and constancy; for, even then he was engaged to the lady he soon after married. And another charming trait in his character is, that he was offered a young lady nearly connected with opulent people, and with a superior fortune; whom he refused like a gentleman, but with firmness. Such an offer might have shaken the faith of a man (in his *then* situation) of less constancy and less integrity. But, often have I been at his hospitable board, and have witnessed a scene of conjugal felicity, which, I believe, neither age or infirmity could diminish. In the early part of their marriage they lost two sons within a week, the eldest not quite three years; a stroke which indeed sat heavy on his coadjutor; but *he* bore his sorrows as a man, yet felt them as a man. This is the only marked affliction which I remember to have clouded a long life of usefulness. Nor did sickness impede his indefatigable endeavours to instruct the ignorant, relieve the wretched, and encourage modest diffidence. In short, he went about doing good; and, to become acquainted with him, was like discovering a mine replete with temporal and spiritual riches; at least it was so in my case. His abilities are well known in the Literary world, and will have ample justice done them by better judges; but I can say how he sweetened the walks of private life. With him too and his lady I have seen the inimitable Garrick parade the gay round of Ranelagh and the decorated walks of Vauxhall. But, not to run beyond the limits of your page, let me only add, that true piety, gentle humour, and kind affection, shone conspicuously in the character of Dr. Andrew Kippis.

M. S.

Mr. URBAN, *Marlow, Nov. 22.*

I THINK it highly necessary to correct a paragraph, p. 871, relative to an accident which happened in the funeral of my much-honoured and lamented friend, Lord Henry Spencer, in passing through Aylesbury. Upon a particular enquiry, I learned that the fore wheel of the hearse broke between Wing and Aylesbury, which was immediately repaired without any inconvenience; but that, when the procession reached Waddesden, where it rested the night previous to the interment, it was thought necessary to re-solder some very small fissure in the lead coffin. From this statement, the falsity of the former account will fully appear; but, were it true in its greatest extent, you will allow me to observe, that the publication of it was indecent and improper, and could answer no other purpose than to insult and distress the feelings of the friends and relatives of that excellent man, whose memory will long be endeared to those who had the happiness of his acquaintance.

T. L.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct. 6.*

I WILL be obliged to you for giving a place in your truly valuable Miscellany to the inclined pedigree of Job and his wife and friends, and of Balaam, the wicked prophet.

You will see that I make Job to be the grandson of Uz, eldest son of Nahor, brother to Abraham, and not a descendant from Abraham by Keturah, nor yet from his grandson Esau; and that I make Elinu, the Buzite, to be great grandson of Buz, Nahor's second son; and that Leah, Dinah's mother, was Job's second cousin; and that Eliphaz the Temanite, and Bildad the Shuhite, were Dinah's first cousins.

As the Book of Job was always esteemed of canonical authority by the Jews, and Job is four times mentioned to be a man, and not a phantom, in the 14th chapter of Ezekiel; I wish some of your learned correspondents would point out when, and by whom, and upon what grounds, Job's person and history were first said to be fictitious or dramatical.

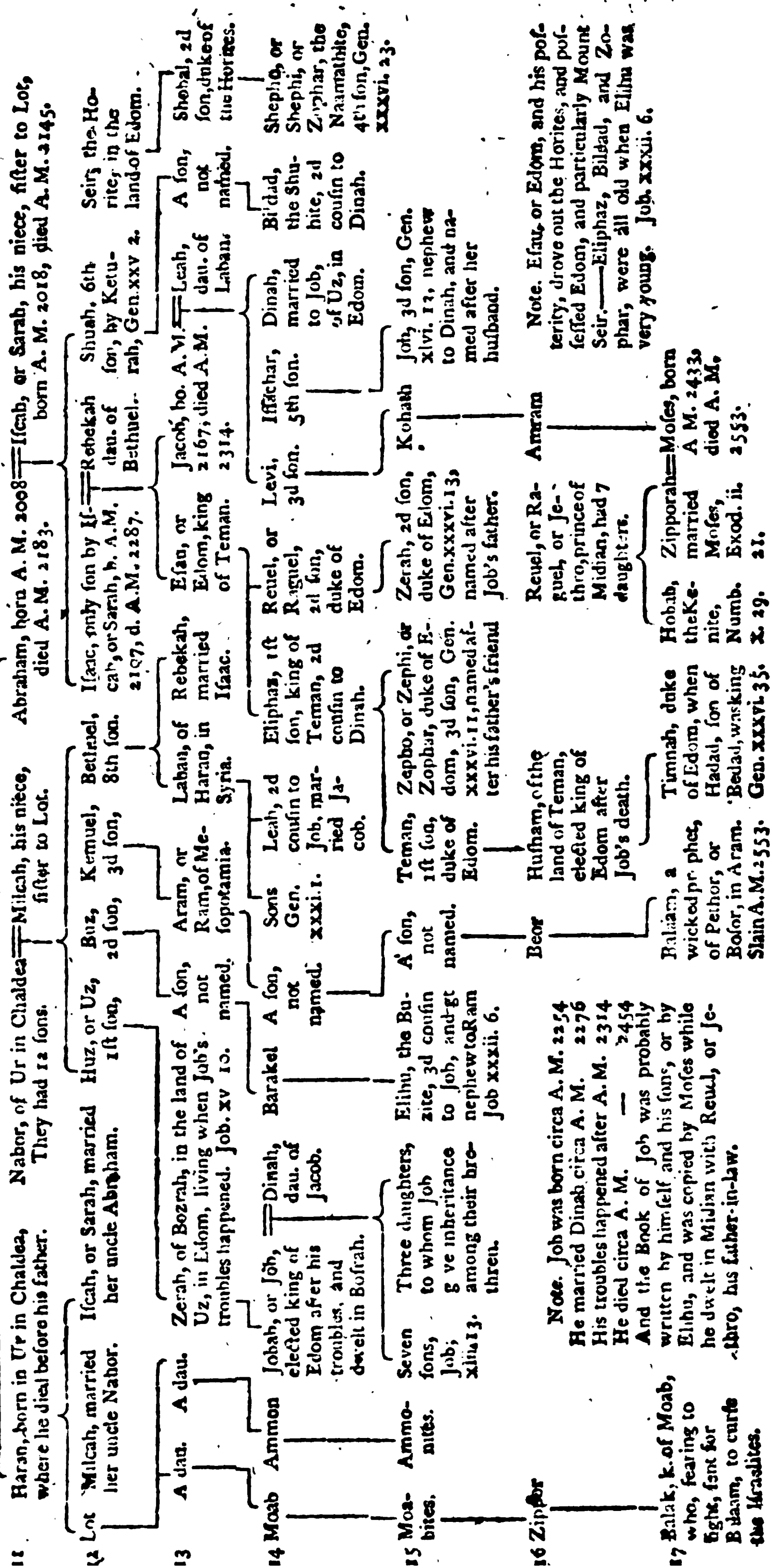
I submit the pedigree (and particularly that of Zophar, the Naamathite) to the candid examination and correction of both Jews and Christians.

The figures denote the generations from Noah inclusive.

A LAYMAN.

* That was far from being intended. EDIT. Terab

Terah (the tenth from Noah inclusive), of Ur in Chaldea, died in Haran in Mesopotamia.



Mr. URBAN,

Sept. 19.

THOSE of your readers who feel their curiosity awakened about the temple of Jupiter Ammon, at Oasis, whose site you tell us (p. 788) has been lately discovered, and of which discovery some account may shortly be expected, may find that curiosity gratified in the *Ancient Universal History*, vol. XVIII. p. 230, from Diodorus Siculus, lib. xvii. cap. 50; and, p. 226, from Lucan's *Pharsalia*, ix. 511. Diodorus Arrian, iii. 4, and Curtius, iv. 7 (the geography of the neighbourhood in the latter is objected to by Le Clerc, see Rooke's *Arrian*), represent it as a district fifty stadia square, whose inhabitants enjoyed a perpetual spring, among pleasant groves, well watered with springs, though surrounded by a dreary desert. Within the first wall of the castle stood the palace of the kings of Ammonia; within the second, the Gynæceum, or apartments of the royal family, or rather the seraglio; and, within the third, the barracks. At a small distance from the walls was another temple of Ammon, shaded by fruit-trees, and having near it the Fountain of the Sun, so called from the surprising effects of the sun upon its waters. The image of Jupiter was adorned with emeralds, and other precious stones of great value, and gave responses. The application to it by Alexander the Great is well known. See *Universal History*, viii. 540.

Onguela or *Augela*, in the deserts of Barca, a place where are said to be dates and good water, in Bowen's map of Barbary in his *System of Geography*, seems to answer the nearest to the afore mentioned description. Alexander appears to have gone to it by land, and to have returned along the coast. Curtius, iv. 7. Herodotus says the country of Ammonia, where the temple was, was 10 *days journey* from Thebes in Egypt; i. iv. c. 181. This tract lay in a direction quite contrary to Mr. Bruce's route, which was up the course of the Nile, leaving this district on his right, or to the West.

Yours, &c.

D. H.

Mr. URBAN,

Oct. 7.

COMPARE the inscription on the Leicester Milliard (p. 741)

IMP. CAES.

DIV. TRAIAN. PARTH. F. DIV.

TRAMN. HADRIAN. AVG.

POT. IV. COS. III. A PATIS

M

with this at Tunis from Dr. Shaw's *Travels*, fol. ed. p. 159.

IMP. CAESAR,

DIVI NERVAE NEPOS,

DIVI TRAIANI PARTHICI F.

TRAIANVS HADRIANVS,

AVG. PONT. MAX. TRIB.

POT. VII. COS. III.

VIAM A CARTHAGINE

THEVESTEN STRAVIT

PER LEG. II. AVG.

P. METILIO SECVNDO

LEG. AVG. PR. PR.

The third line of this is your second; and, what you make the tribunate, Mr. Bray, *Archæol.* VIII. pl. vi. 84. gives so as to make one suspect POT. M. for PONT. MAX. in his copy and in Mr. Reynolds's p. 92. But there is a *half-letter* before *Ratis*, or rather a conjunct character, in which I discover "*viam* a *Ratis*." Q.

Mr. URBAN,

July 24.

I HAVE lately made some farther enquiries concerning the Milliard at Leicester. The widow of the man who kept the Thurmaston turnpike at the time it was found pointed out the place within a few yards. The map of Leicestershire shews a small brook which crosses this road near the 100 mile-stone. On the Thurmaston side of this rivulet, at about 100 yards distance, she thought the place as near as might be. As the mile-stone was in sight, I took the trouble to measure the distance from this point in common paces; and, on my return to Leicester, I paced, in like manner, the distance from the mile-stone in Belgrave gate to the East gate, and found the latter space rather exceed the other, but only a few paces. The distance of the place where the Milliard was found is, as near as may be, two miles from the East gate; I am sure it is not less. This is an additional reason to think the H at the bottom of it real numerals; and the trial gave me great pleasure, as confirming the proportion between the Roman and English measured mile which I had before collected from the Itinerary.

T. R.

Mr. URBAN, *Aqua Salis*, Nov. 10.

IN addressing a former paper to one of your correspondents under the signature of T. R. my design was to lay before him some objections, which I thought militated strongly against his fixing *Camalodunum* at Malden, wishing,

ing, after he had well and candidly considered them, that he might be still left to his own mature judgement to place his station either at Colchester or at Malden, as he thought best. I still think such objections unanswerable; but, perhaps, this opinion of mine may be derived from the tenacity of old age, which ever unwillingly gives up any notion it has once seriously adopted.

I shall now endeavour, in as concise a manner as I can, to answer some of the arguments advanced by T. R. in his last letter.

As we both allow that the *Colonia*, mentioned in the 5th iter of Antonine, is *Colchester*; of course *Casaremagus* must be somewhere in the line of the present turnpike-road from London to Colchester; because such turnpike is the nearest line that can be well drawn between the two termini of the iter; and, as the distance is said to be 28 miles from London, and the length of the whole present road differs but little from the length given in the Itinerary; of course, we cannot be allowed to deviate from the line of the present road, but must look for this station somewhere near to Chelmsford, as such place would fall nearly 28 miles from London, and 24 miles from Colchester.

Now, Mr. Urban, my reason for mentioning this circumstance is, because I think it would involve your correspondent T. R. in other difficulties, besides what he will find to encounter from his fixing some of his stations at places, which neither suit the relative distances from the station which precedes, or the station which follows them; and (if I may be allowed also to mention it a second time) which bear not the least marks of ever having been inhabited by the Romans, as having at present neither coins, or remains, or the much stronger circumstance, of no Roman roads leading to them.

From *Caster* in Norfolk (*Venta Iunonum*) though he might possibly strain his 31 miles so much as to reach *Stowmarket*; yet I cannot conceive his object for going out of his common road there. There certainly are no remains, no coins, and no roads, to induce him to it; and I believe at his station *Sratford*, where he fixes his *Combretonium*, he will be under the two former difficulties, and be at last left to struggle with the vain attempt of reaching Malden at the distance of 21 miles, where, I before observed, there is nothing but

the appearance of a name to recommend it to his notice. All these difficulties attend him in placing *Canonium* at *Canewdon*, besides sending his general officer, who travelled this road, backwards and forwards, for no purpose, to recover his road again near Chelmsford.

But, if I object to these places as not being Roman stations, T. R. observes, that the same arguments would hold equally strong against the indisputable posts of *Gleum* and *Danum*, which all allow were *Gloucester* and *Doncaster*; but, if there were no coins, or remains, ever found at either of them, I would candidly ask T. R. whether he can mention one place to which the name of *Cester* has been affixed, that was not inhabited by the Romans? but, Mr. Urban, our correspondent forgets that both to the former, and the latter, known and decided Roman roads still lead from every point. The form of Gloucester is also still perfectly Roman; whereas the only circumstance he can mention in favour of Malden is two coins accidentally found there, and a camp near it, which no person (except myself) will allow him to be Roman.

In answer to his next argument of Malden retaining so much of the ancient name of Camalodunum, I cannot help calling to his mind the numberless absurdities which such etymologies have occasioned; and he must smile with me when he recollects that it was owing to this weakness that *Bremenium* was once fixed at *Brampton*; *Ad pontem*, at *Paunton*; *Pons Ælii* at *Pont Eland*; *Brige* at *Broughton*; *Vindogladia* at *Wimburn*; and *Ariconium* at *Kentchester*, &c. &c.

As to the fearful fights mentioned by Dion and Tacitus, as seen in the Æstuary of the Thames previous to the destruction of *Camalodunum*, he may rely on me, who have been often on the spot, that such fights suit equally well with Colchester, as with Malden; as they could not possibly be seen either from the one or the other.

In the last place, Mr. Urban, let me here from gratitude say something in favour of my friend *Richard of Cirencester*. If T. R. regards him as a commentator only, and the alterations which make his Itinerary differ from that of Antonine, as merely the work of his fancy; yet surely Richard is still entitled to that respect which every person lays claim to, who employs his time in elucidating a dark, confused, and

and obscure author. Let also T. R. be cautious how he imputes to my old friend errors, where he has none; for *Pontes* and *Bibraße* are not the same place; and, amongst others, I, after many years well-considering both the subject, as well as every part of the country, am thereby convinced that *Cläusenham* was *Southampton*.

Having always looked on the Itinerary of Antonine as the journal of some Roman officer, who travelled about England (possibly about the time of Adrian), more from curiosity, than business, I have also regarded the book of my friend Richard as taken from a better copy of this officer's tour than we possessed before. To both, indeed, I lay under obligations, for they tempted me in the beginning of my life to explore thoroughly my own country, and have given me a stock of health which I hope will last me to the end of it. They have afforded me much innocent amusement, and sometimes the satisfaction of clearing up the topographical difficulties of my Antiquarian friends. JULIUS FRONTINUS.

P. S. Let Mr. Shaw also know, that *Julius F.* will be as glad under *his new name* to assist him at any time, as he was once under the name of *Agricola*; and inform him, that the *Watling Street* took its name as the *Ikeneld Street* did, &c. &c. from the people to whom it led; as *via duella au Gæstelingas—via duella ad Ikenes—*

Mr URBAN, OZ. 22.

I WISH some of your correspondents would inform us when, and by what authority, the word 'ONE oblation of himself once offered' was substituted in the prayer of oblation in the Communion Service to 'OWN oblation.' Neither Nichols nor Wheatley fix the time, though both have seen the various reading. My Prayer-books of 1664 and 1720 have OWN; but in a copy of 1733 it is changed into one, and so, I believe, continues to the latest editions. Mr. Wheatley is of opinion that *one* and *once* are an allusion to the *one offering once offered* by Christ, Heb. x. 10, 12; but, in the same chapter, the *voluntary* nature of that offering, expressed by the term OWN, is also expressed, verses 7 and 9, *Lo I come*.

Mr. Gray, in his Tour, speaking of the still unfinished cathedral of Milan, remarks, "It is a vast edifice, and Religion here took no vulgar flight." The

Critical Reviewers, commenting on this passage say, "We never before heard that Religion had any thing to do with the size of a building." Let them look at the new church now building at Hackney, and tell us whether, when the parishioners required it to be capable of holding 2000 persons at once, they thought of Religion, or a vain expence, which they cannot raise money to defray, but will probably leave the vast expence to posterity to repay.

Yours, &c. ECCLESIASTICUS.

Mr. URBAN, Nov. 8.

PERMIT me to enquire of your readers who are versed in ancient continental lore, whether any of the numerous publications of *J. Val. Andreae*, who flourished in Germany in the beginning of the former century, have made their appearance in an English dress. The aim of his literary endeavours was to enforce an improvement in literature and morals, practical Christianity, the spirit of toleration, and liberty of opinion. This he frequently does with the most persuasive eloquence, but more frequently by short apologues, in which, notwithstanding the cutting satire they contain, a strain of philanthropy, which pervades the whole, sets the character of the author in the most amiable light. The ingenious Mr. Sterder, author of many excellent German publications, has published a collection of these apologues in a German dress, adapted to modern times, in which the ideas and particular manner of Andreae are retained; but certain allusions, now unintelligible, are thrown out, and others substituted suited to the present times. The following translation of two of them, and these not the most striking, is at your service. X.

THE GRAVE OF TRUTH.

"IT had long been rumoured that Truth was interred here. They searched; and, after some days' labour, discovered a coffin plain and undorned. They raised it, but no other inscription could be found upon it than *Nico Tempore*. Upon opening it, a corpse presented itself to their view, mangled, filthy, and covered with things loathsome to the sight. It appeared that it had been embalmed, not with precious gums and spices, but with every species of filth; and much labour was required to cleanse it. At length a brazen plate was discovered at the head, with the following inscription:

'Here

' Here lies TRUTH,
 a daughter of God,
murdered
 by the wiles of Superstition,
 the poison of Seduction,
 and enervation of Sensuality,
 the despotism of Princes, indolence of Priests,
 and craftiness of Politicians;
 the levity of Historians,
 pedantry of Men of Letters,
 and stupidity of the Vulgar;
 and *buried* here
 in the filth of Lies.
 Hundred years hence the sun will see me
 again :
 All hail POSTERITY !

" Joy mixed with sorrow was the sensation
 occasioned by the publication of this epi-
 taph. The former times were abused, and
 the present exalted. A splendid monument
 of marble was raised; and Truth, with all
 the pomp of ceremony,—*re-interred*. The
 above-mentioned inscription was placed on
 the monument, with the addition of these
 words :

' Had we lived in the days of our fathers,
 we would have had no share in the
 murder of TRUTH ! '

THE ANTIPODES.

" AN universal council had been summon-
 ed; the remotest nations of all parts of the
 world had already made their appearance;
 when, contrary to the expectation of the
 holy fathers, the Antipodes arrived. The
 crowd and amazement of the common peo-
 ple upon viewing them was very great.
 Their body possessed an extraordinary
 strength and vigour; their eye was expres-
 sive of an uncommon peace and dignity of
 soul; whence every one concluded them
 to be the *reverse* of us. They took their
 seats in the assembly; and answered the
 questions to them as follows :

Their religion?—consisted in this, that
 they loved the Lord their God with all
 their heart, and with all their soul, and
 with all their strength; and their neighbours
 as themselves.

Their system of politics?—was, be a
 brave man; do injury to none; and render
 unto every one his due.

Philosophy?—was, amongst them, con-
 stant preparation for death.

Concerning marriage?—They taught,
 what God hath joined together let no man
 put asunder.

Their occupation?—In the sweat of their
 face they earned their bread.

The grand aim of their lives?—Happi-
 ness after death.

" Now then, gentlemen and fellow-bre-
 thren!" exclaimed the presiding bishop to
 the assembly, "do we wonder any more
 that the existence of the Antipodes has been
 a matter of doubt?"

Mr. URBAN,

Nov. 2,

THE act of parliament to prevent
 the removal of poor persons until
 they shall have become actually charge-
 able, which commenced on the 22d
 of June last, is of such importance to
 the inhabitants and occupiers of land
 in every district, parochial and extra-
 parochial, that I am inclined to believe
 your inserting the under-written ab-
 stract of this politic, equitable, and hu-
 mane law, will be acceptable to many
 of your readers who are not in the ha-
 bit of consulting a statute at large.

The act consists of six clauses.

1. By the first clause, so much of the
 act of the thirteenth and fourteenth
 years of Charles II. chap. 12, as ena-
 bles justices of the peace to remove any
 person likely to become chargeable, is
 repealed; and no person is to be remo-
 ved to the parish or place of legal set-
 tlement till such person shall have be-
 come actually chargeable to the place
 in which such person inhabits.

2. And whereas poor persons are
 often removed during the time of their
 sickness, to the great danger of their
 lives; it is in the second clause enacted
 that, if it shall appear to the justices
 who shall hereafter sign an order of
 removal, or a vagrant pass, that the
 poor person therein named is unable to
 travel by reason of sickness and other
 infirmity, the justices are required and
 authorized to suspend the execution of
 the order till they are satisfied that it
 may be executed without danger to the
 pauper; and it is farther directed, that
 the charges incurred by the suspension
 of an order shall be paid by the over-
 seers of the parish or place to which
 the person is to be removed; granting,
 however, a power of appeal to the
 quarter-sessions, if the costs and charges
 allowed by the justices shall exceed the
 sum of twenty pounds.

3. No person, by the third clause,
 can gain a settlement in consequence
 of a written notice, delivered to the
 officers of any district, pursuant to the
 statute of the third of king William,
 chap. 3.

4. It is by the fourth clause enacted,
 that no person shall gain a settlement
 by being charged with and paying to-
 wards the public taxes of the parish or
 place wherein he resides, in respect of
 any tenement that is not of the yearly
 value of ten pounds.

5. By the fifth clause, every person
 convicted of larceny or other felony,

and

and all other rogues and vagabonds, are to be considered as persons actually chargeable.

6. And so by the sixth clause is every unmarried woman with child to be considered. But the order of removal of any woman in a state of pregnancy may be suspended for the reasons and motives assigned in the second clause; and, should a woman be delivered during the suspension of an order, the bastard child is to be deemed settled in the place of the legal settlement of the mother at the time of the delivery.

In *Gent. Mag.* vol. LX: p. 886, and vol. LXI. p. 7, were pointed out the great inconveniences and losses sustained by the then subsisting law concerning the poor; and your correspondent intimated it to be his opinion, that one notorious abuse, in particular, might be fully obviated, by subjecting all inhabitants, without exception, to the payment of all parochial rates; and, at the same time, precluding them from acquiring a settlement, unless they, without collusion, hired a tenement of 10l. a year; and he observed, that the restriction was already imposed upon those who resided under a certificate. The adopting of this plan will doubtless remove one prevailing cause of discontent between persons legally settled, and those who were, in the contemplation of law, intruders; nor can these with reason complain, their residence being voluntary. And by this new regulation industrious men are no longer constrained to dwell in their own parishes, where sufficient employment is not to be had; but they may continue unmolested in any district that will, as they imagine, afford the means of obtaining a comfortable support for themselves and their families. **RUSTICUS.**

Mr. URBAN,

Nov. 3.

NOBODY doubts your attachment to the present happy constitution of this kingdom: but the manner in which you close, p. 875, must have left your readers in a cruel suspense for a month*.

Is not Dr. Lorimer, author of a concise Essay on Magnetism, published this year, the same person with Dr. Lorimer whose death you have recorded p. 621.

I wish Mr. Cook would think it worth his while to continue his list of Sermons and Preachers to the end of the present century.

* See our Historical Chronicle of the present month. EDIT.

I perfectly coincide with your correspondent *An unwearied friend to the Poor*; and, if farther evidence were wanting, would refer him to the cottages built by S. Whitbread, esq. at Cardington and Wardon; but this will not do near the metropolis, where the poor are not of simple manners.

There are some minds so feelingly alive, that they are sure to misinterpret on the largest scale what was only intended as a partial hint. Nothing more was intended by Viator, p. 632, than to say that when he passed along the road from Wallall to Lichfield, in the evening of Aug. 7, the post-chaise, driven by the owner of it himself, was very near being overturned into the channel of the navigation, and a large tract of the road was much incommoded by it. All that was meant was a hint to the persons concerned in making this canal, concerning which a remarkable trial was had at the very last assizes for Stafford. P.

Mr. URBAN,

Nov. 6.

YOUR correspondent, who signs himself *A Friend to the Improvement of his Country*, has copied a part of his letter from Pitt's Agricultural Report for Staffordshire; and I have no doubt, from the tenor of the whole, but that Mr. Pitt himself is the person who addresses you. With all due deference to him, I shall still join my voice to that of Viator in saying that the cutting of the canal did, at the time he wrote, render the roads at Pipehill almost impassable; and I will farther add, that the whole of the bridges on that canal (so far at least as I have seen) are constructed with less attention to the convenience of travellers than on any other canal I ever saw. I certainly agree with your correspondent in his encomium on canals in general; but it does not by any means follow that every canal is, as he says, the first of all possible improvements. Those conducted by liberal-minded men, and with the sole view to the good of the publick, are doubtless of great public utility; but, I am sorry to say, too many canal schemes originate not merely from a wish to serve the country, but to serve the purposes of interested individuals; how far this applies to the canal in question, the publick will soon be able to judge. Your correspondent is certainly mistaken when he says that the mines, from the nature of the country

country and state of the roads, were inaccessible by land-carriage. A number of these mines have been wrought to advantage for upwards of 100 years, and were much increasing, without the aid of this immaculate canal.—The notion of the land being worth an equal value as a fishery is very curious indeed. I should wish to know what kind of fish the canal is to be stored with, and what is to become of them during the heat of summer, as it seems to me very likely that they will have but little water to sport in at that time, even on their boasted summit of 24 miles. I have heard of a method being lately discovered of castrating the inhabitants of the water, by which they attain to more than double the usual size; perhaps *A Friend to the Improvement of his Country*, or possibly the proprietor and manager he mentions may be in possession of this rare secret, and which, I doubt not, they will divulge for the good of the publick.—I agree with your correspondent, that if Viator's remark was meant as an attack upon the conductors and managers of the canal (merely for the sake of attacking them), that he might have found out places in which they are much more vulnerable than at Pipehill. I have already trespassed too much; but shall in a future letter endeavour to point out some of the inconveniences that are likely to accrue to the publick from the cutting of this, as well as some other of the new-projected canals in this part of the kingdom. I think, I could with as much propriety (I am sure at least I could with as much sincerity) as your late correspondent, subscribe myself *A Friend to the Improvement of my Country*; but at present I will be content with subscribing myself

An Enemy to useless Canals.

Mr. URBAN, Nov. 10.

ON the elevation of that intelligent nobleman, Lord Hawkesbury, to the peerage, I recollect it was the received opinion that he was of rather an obscure family; and so mentioned in some publication of that day. This, I think, was afterwards contradicted, but no account of his family given. The following inscriptions to the memory of his ancestors are faithfully copied from the chancel of Charbury church, in Oxfordshire, adjoining which town they had a handsome seat called Walcot.

GENT. MAG. November, 1795.

place, with fishponds, terraces, and other appendages of the hospitable mansions of the last century. These are all fallen to decay, with greatest part of the house; what remains tenable being now occupied by the farmer of the estate.

On the South wall of the North chancel, a mural monument, black marble slab, with frame, pilasters, and architrave, of white marble.

Arms. Az. on a fess wavy Arg. a cross patée, in chief two stars, with the baronet's badge; *Jenkinson*; quartering a cross engrailed Ermine, between four fleurs-de-lis.

Crest. A sea-horse nayant, proper,

"In this chancel are interred the bodies of

Sir ROBERT JENKINSON, of Walcot, knt. who departed this life in the year of our Lord 1645.

Dame ANNE-MARY JENKINSON, his wife, deceased Nov. the —, 1668.

Sir ROBERT JENKINSON, baronett, their sonne, deceased March the 30th, 1677.

DAME MARY JENKINSON, his wife, deceased June the 13th, 1691.

Dame SARAH, wife of the grandson of Sir ROBERT JENKINSON, knt. deceased Aug. the 8th, 1709.

Sir ROBERT, grandson and bart. Jan. the 30th, 1709."

On a black stone slab:

"Here lyeth the body of RICHARD JENKINSON, merchant, son of Sir Robert Jenkinson, of Walcot, in the county of Oxford, knight, and brother of Sir Robert Jenkinson, of the same place, baronett, who departed this life on the 20th day of September, anno Domini 1688."

On a neat monument of grey marble on the North wall:

"CATHERINE, eldest daughter of Sir Robert Jenkinson, bart. and of Dame Sarah, his wife, died April the 24th, 1710.

Sir ROBERT JENKINSON, bart. son of Sir Robert

Jenkinson, bart. and of Dame Sarah, his wife, died Oct. the 29th, 1717, aged 32.

Sir ROBERT BANKS JENKINSON, of Walcot, who died July the 2d, 1738."

The three following black stone slabs:

"Here lyeth the body of EDWARD JENKINSON, youngest son of

Sir Robert Jenkinson, bart. who died the 30th day of March, 1720 aged 23 years."

"Rt-

"RICHARDUS JENKINSON,
filius natu tertius D'ris Roberti Jenkinson,
baronetti, rector de Binfield, in com. Berks,
obiit die 7mo Maii,
anno { ætatis 33.
Salutis 1721."

"Here lyeth the body of the
Reverend Doctor JAMES JENKINSON,
fellow of St Mary Magdalen college, Oxford,
who departed this life, Feb. the 7th, 1730,
aged 36 years."

"Here likewise is buried
WILLIAM JENKINSON, esq.
brother to Sir Robert Banks Jenkinson,
and to Doctor James Jenkinson,
who died June the 26th, 1731,
aged 39 years."

Yours, &c. X. Y. Z. &c.

Mr. URBAN, O^B. 24.
I SHALL be obliged to Juba, p. 635,
if he will say by whom the service is
performed at Landaff cathedral; whe-
ther the same person officiates in the
Welsh who officiates in English; what
is the stipend of each, and whence it
arises. Does the bishop hold any li-
ving in commendam? I understand Juba
to say, that there is no English service
in the afternoon. E. A.

Mr. URBAN, Crediton, Sept. 12.
T Allen, in 1756, published a print,
engraved by P. C. Canot, of a
capital ship of war. It is called the
Great Harry*, (built in the reign of
Henry VIII, in the year 1514, and by
negligence burnt in 1533), and is said
to have been drawn from the original
of Hans Holbein; but from an omission
somewhat unfair, it is not mentioned
where the picture is preserved.

Mr. Topham, in his illustration of
an ancient picture at Windsor-castle,
representing the embarkation of King
Henry, preparatory to his interview
with the French king, Francis I, (Ar-
chæologia, vol. VI, art. xxiv, p. 208.)
has offered some doubts, not easily to be
obviated, which controvert the notion,
that this is a print of the Great Harry;
a decisive opinion cannot be, however,
formed, what may be the ship exhibited,
till it can be ascertained, whether the
engraver has given a faithful re-
semblance of the ship in question.

The print was published by sub-
scription; and, in the proposals, which,

* The proper name of this ship was
Harry Grace à Dieu. An original drawing
of it is still preserved in the Pepysian library
in Magdalen College, Cambridge. See
Archæologia, as above.

as it may be presumed, were advertised
in newspapers, and circulated in hand-
bills, Allen might suggest the authority
for his assertion, that the picture was
really painted by Holbein. A copy of
the print, on a reduced scale, was in-
serted in the London Magazine of June
1756.

Intelligence concerning the original
picture will be acceptable to several
persons; and the communication of it
will much oblige the inquirer, S. D.

Mr. URBAN, O^B. 10.
OBSERVING in p. 193, an account
of a discovery at Old Sarum, which
was prevented being perhaps bene-
ficially explored by the barbarism of a
Goth, as many a mere farmer merits
the appellation; I was not a little sur-
prized that his noble landlord did not
impel a proper investigation by allowing
a gratuity for the expelled grass, which,
if too much to be sacrificed to taste,
might have been replaced by a tax on
its visitors, a mode some of our Nobility
(not to go higher) have long extorted
from the publick as inspectors.

Why not give Boerhaave's signs of
a dog's madness in a language the com-
mon people may understand?

In your account of the Collier
Girl, p. 198, the name of Bene-
volus deserves notice, as it may ex-
cite example, it is false delicacy to
withhold it. I wish your pages were
crouded with similar anecdotes; nor
would the girl's portrait be unworthy a
niche in them.

Though I highly venerate every true
friend to our glorious Constitution,
though it cannot boast consummate pu-
rity, yet I cannot accede to the justice
of the remark in the character of the
late Mr. Sawbridge, "that he would
have opposed the present war in all its
stages," p. 217, as it would not accord with
the sentiments of many, who, in other
instances, went hand-in-hand together;
nor do I mean it in derogation of his
principles, that, if memory fails me not,
there was a great falling-off from some
of the most intimate among his political
cronies.

Were some of our modern disputants
on respiration and lungs to attend the
debating society, probably still existing
at Billingsgate; they might prove ex-
perimentally how far "animal heat
differs from actual fire, how far ardent
spirits become stimulating, and how
far fixed is exceeded by inflammable air.

"To

"To some it appears a confusion of tongues,
"The feuds which respect respiration and
lungs."

I am, though at 1000 leagues distance,
your sincere well-wisher, W.

Mr. URBAN,

OB. 23.

MUCH has been said and written on the present state of the harvest and its produce; allow me to refer your readers to "A short Essay on the Corn-trade and the Corn-laws," printed in 1758. In the middle of the preceding year corn being so dear that bread rose 5d. in a peck-loaf in August (see vol. XXVIII. p. 384), and various substitutes were devised (see vol. XXVIII. p. 17), the remedy then applied was by opening the ports for importation. The author of that Essay was of opinion, that as the variety of the seasons will always prevent the price of corn being fixed by a law, and, could it be done, it would be attended with inconveniences, and the attempt would discourage tillage; therefore all that can be done is to regulate the matter so as that it may be kept in a due medium, which our present laws have done beyond expectation: consequently, every attempt to alter them with the least probability of success must be made by comparing the state of the affair before the time they were made, with the state thereof since they have been in force; which has been endeavoured, with what propriety we freely submit, but could wish, whether any alteration be made or not, all the laws relating relating to the Corn-trade were reduced into one act of parliament." The committee of the House of Commons, appointed 1774. to consider of the methods practised in making flour from wheat, the prices thereof, and how far it is expedient to put the same again under the regulation of an assize, reported that the setting any assize on bread, and fixing a rate on the labour, pains, livelihood, and profit, of the baker, so long as the miller or mealman is at liberty to make what sort of flour he shall please, is either impracticable, or must be injurious to the baker, or must be a great burden to the poor labourer, mechanic, and manufacturer; that such an assize should be set on flour as shall be found just and reasonable with respect to the average price of wheat; and that the magistrates, who are authorized to set the assize and fix the price on bread, should be au-

thorized and empowered in like manner to set the assize and fix the price of flour; that when the magistrates, who are by the laws now in being authorized to do, prohibited any bread purporting to be of a superior quality, or sold at a higher price, than the standard wheaten bread, from being made for sale, they be empowered in like manner to prohibit, if they think proper, any flour purporting to be of a superior quality, and sold at a higher price, than the whole flour of wheat from being made for sale, or sold, except for the purpose of making such small bread as may then be allowed, by licence under the hand and seal of such magistrates, or for the purposes of pastry of confectionary; and that the said magistrates be empowered to order that no miller or mealman use, during the continuance of such their order, any bolting cloth finer than one 6 feet long by 7 feet broad at the head, and 6 feet broad at the tail, composed of woollen yarn, and weighing one pound when new, having 32 threads to the inch in the warp, and 28 to an inch in the shoot; and which is at present known, and commonly called a 13s. cloth, nor any finer wire-sieve, or machine, than that which consists of 42 wires to an inch both ways, and the weight of 6 inches square of which is 1 ounce and 1 dram. The result of all enquiries in the various parts of the kingdom tended to the same point. Whether any remedy can be administered is now under the discussion of parliament. RUSTICUS.

Mr. URBAN,

OB. 25.

IN the present scarcity of Wheat, every suggestion tending to lessen the inconveniences which must arise from the want of it, for several common purposes, has its use.

From some experiments, made indeed only on small quantities, there is great reason to believe that horse-chestnuts, may be applied to the purpose of making paste for book-binders, paper-hangers, and other trades, when hitherto it has been made of wheat; and the following method of preparing it is recommended to the public attention.

Let the horse-chestnuts be thoroughly cleared of their skins, then chop them into small pieces, dry them well, and reduce them to as fine a powder as possible, by pounding or grinding, sift the proper parts from powder; then mix the remainder with common water, and
thicker.

thicken the paste over the fire in the common manner; but noailum must be used, as it seems to destroy, rather than assist, the tenacity of the paste.

The horse-chestnuts should be immediately procured, as they are beginning to vegetate and rot. F.

Mr. URBAN,

Oct. 8.

IN p. 17 of the second volume of the *Comments on the Laws of England*, the celebrated author observes, defining the word "Hereditament," that "it includes not only lands and tenements, but whatsoever may be inherited, be it corporeal, or incorporeal, real, personal, or mixed," and then instances an heirloom as an hereditament, though "a mere moveable." The learned judge afterwards goes on to observe, that "corporeal hereditaments consist wholly of substantial and permanent objects; all which may be comprehended under the general denomination of *land* only;" here evidently is an inaccuracy, for an heirloom is certainly a *corporeal* hereditament, for instance, a family picture, which may be "seen and touched;" and it would be rather too great a solecism, even for lawyers, to call a picture *Land*, though in legal phrase water is called so. This has escaped the notice of Mr. Christian, whose notes have proved a very good addition to the original work. While I am upon the subject, I will just take the liberty of asking Mr. C. whether it is his intention to give the publick an additional volume, as was promised. I sincerely hope his professional labours will not prevent it, as, from what he has already done, there is no room to doubt but that it would be both useful, and as far as the subject will allow, entertaining. I have now intruded sufficiently, and, will therefore only add, that your inserting the above in your widely-extended Magazine will confer an obligation on,

Yours, &c.

CAUSIDICUS.

Mr. URBAN,

Oct. 21.

THE observation in your Magazine for September, p. 785, on the reformed state of Lichfield cathedral, is a very just one, that "it is all seeing and no hearing." The first part of this remark would be as true as the second, if there were any thing to be *seen* in this reformed style of Gothic architecture. But the fact is, and a melancholy fact it is, that by it Milton's *long-drawn* aisle is transferred to the *choir* till it is *wire-*

drawn, and made as long, if not longer, than the nave. Every method of confusion is introduced; the periods of Gothic architecture are cruelly confounded; the monuments and even the ashes of the dead removed; and, instead of the fine masses of colour of the ancient glass-stainers, with their blended tints, some blaze of one or two colours predominates; and all the lights on either hand of it are put out, to set off a single window. This I have actually seen at Lichfield; and I have farther seen (how the architect will reconcile this to his own skill, or to the satisfaction of his employers, must be left to others to determine) the South transept buttressed up at the South end with two such masses of stone-work as would disgrace the clumsiest country mason. Having seen how well the North transept of Beverley minster was restored eighty years ago, and kept in its perpen (as builders speak), I am the more surprized at such awkward management in the improved state of mechanics among us.

Enough has been said about the cathedrals of Salisbury and Hereford to check, one would think, the farther spread of this reform in Gothic architecture. But, if I am not misinformed, it is extending to the church of Durham; one of the finest samples of the early stages of Gothic architecture, where there were so many curious and interesting varieties, all on the point of vanishing before this magic art. Your readers will the less wonder that it has travelled so far North, and after the very late thorough repair of that cathedral, when they reflect who carried it thither—the same prelate who first encouraged it in the South.

Methinks, Mr. Urban, as there is a fashion in all things, our affection for the externals of cathedral worship is to be drawn off by making playthings of the sacred structures, which our forefathers were at so great an expence to render magnificently solemn. Would it not redound more to the honour of the bishops, deans, and chapters, if they would spare some of the ample sums, they subscribe in modernizing their churches, for the augmentation of small livings, and the salaries and incomes of the poorer clergy of their respective dioceses? Or would a prelate or dignitary be more reluctant to add 20l. per annum to the comfort of a poor brother and his family, than to give 500 or 1000 l. in a lump

lump to a whimsical architect, who were better employed in keeping things in their places, than in pulling them to pieces and putting the wretched fragments out of their place?

Far be it from me to abet the modern doctrine of Equality, which, after a short reign, is gradually wearing out; but it may safely be said that equalization is no where more needful than in the incomes of the clergy of the Church of England. Let then the buildings stand as the builders left them, and as long as the materials can be kept together: but let us not play the fool with them by making new arrangements, at an enormous expence, while the living members of them are so unequally provided for. It will be a more permanent honour to a prelate to have relieved his poor brethren, than to have beautified ten cathedra's.

Yours, &c.

VIATOR.

MR. URBAN,

Nov 6.

READING in your last Magazine the case of a young gentleman, who, among other symptoms of inveterate disease, had an unquenchable thirst, which obliged him to drink large quantities of fluids, I have been induced, through the medium of your Miscellany, to offer some observations on the above disease, and to relate some cases nearly similar to the above,

This disease has been noticed by almost all modern notologists, who have introduced it into their systems by the name of *Polydipsia*, on account of the excessive thirst that forms its characteristic symptom. Dr. Cullen defines it to be *appetitus majoris solitæ copie potulentorum*; and afterwards observes,

“*Polydipsia sæpius semper symptomatice est, et variat tantum pro varietate morborum quos comitatur.*”

He enumerates four species of this disease; viz. *Polydipsia febrilis*, *Polydipsia hydropica*, *Polydipsia fluxuum*, *Polydipsia à venenis*.

From the above words of Dr. Cullen we might be led to suppose, that he had sometimes seen it exist as an idiopathic disease; but the varieties he mentions of it are all collected from Mr. Sauvages, as instances of symptomatic affection. He gives no example of it from his own experience, (see *Synopsis, Nosol. Method.* 8vo. Edin. 1785, tom. ii, p. 320).

This disease has been likewise ob-

served by Linnaeus, Vogel, and Sæger, who have defined it in words nearly similar to Dr. Cullen.

A very curious instance, however, of such an affection apparently depending on a peculiarity of temperament, or what is called idiosyncrasy, some time since occurred in a woman then living at Paris, whose case was first published by M. Besséjon de la Chassagne, in the Paris Journal of May 1, 1719, and is recorded at greater length in vol. III. of the Medical Facts and Observations, the particulars of which I will relate.

Mr. Besséjon de la Chassagne was priest of the parish of St. Lawrence in Paris, where the woman resided, and took great pains to examine into the particulars of this extraordinary case, which he has related in a very accurate manner; but the value of these facts depended on their authenticity; and, as it was possible that the writer of this letter might have been deceived, by the patient or her friends, and had stated things not strictly true, Dr. Simmons, editor of the Medical Facts and Observations, requested some of his medical friends at Paris to enquire into the truth of the case. The first communication he received on the subject, was from M. Tenon, professor of anatomy, and member of the Royal Academy of surgery at Paris; but, as he employed another person to visit the woman, some doubts might still arise, whether he was not imposed on. She was afterwards seen by a medical friend of mine, at that time studying physic at Paris; but he, having been with her only a short time, the truth of the facts still rested on the assertion of the woman. At length the ocular testimony of some intelligent men established the authenticity of the case as follows: The woman was examined by the Philomathical Society at Paris, and passed a whole day with them. Their report puts the truth of the case beyond a doubt. At the time of this examination she was forty years old. From her early infancy she had a very considerable thirst; and, from the age of four or five years to that of sixteen or eighteen, she drank one of our pailfuls of water, that is, ten quarts, (or Paris pints), each weighing two pounds (of sixteen ounces) daily: after that time, while she was single, she drank three pails full of water a day; after she was married, which was at the age of 22, two pailfuls were sufficient for her,

her, till she was delivered of her first child; she then returned to her former quantity of three pail-fulls, and continued it till after the birth of her fourth child; since that period, she drank only two pail-fulls in the twenty-four hours, and has had eleven children in ten lyings-in. She drinks neither coffee, wine, nor spirituous liquors. This woman drank, during the space of ten hours, which she remained with the philomathical society, fourteen quarts (or Paris pints) of water, which must be equal to about twenty-eight pounds weight. (See Gent. Mag. Vol. LXIV, p. 451.)

About the time this case was first published, a case of Polydipsia occurred in this country, which was published in the Lincoln Mercury, of Friday, Dec. 9, 1795, the particulars of which bore so striking a resemblance to the case of the woman at Paris, that through the kind offices of Sir Joseph Banks, who was acquainted with a gentleman in the neighbourhood of the patient, on whose accuracy he could depend, had the goodness to transmit to him some queries from Dr. Simmons relative to the subject: in consequence of this request, the man was sent for to the gentleman's house, where he passed the night, and was carefully attended to: the result of this examination was, the man was in his thirty-first year, and was first afflicted with the complaint after an ague, which confined him a whole winter, twenty-four years before; he usually drinks a quart at a draught, and repeats it 16 or 18 times in the course of a day and night;

he in general enjoys a good state of health, and is a labourer by occupation, but, when his health is affected, he drinks but little, nothing like so much as the usual quantity.

Thus, Mr. Urban, I have given you a hasty sketch of the above distressing complaint: the cases I have produced differ from the one related in your last, by not being attended by the rejection of the fluid on being received into the stomach, which is a symptom I never remember to have heard as peculiarly attending the complaint.

As your Magazine is the vehicle for much curious information; by inserting this you will oblige,

Yours, &c.

W. W.

MISCELLANEOUS CORRECTIONS.

P. 764, b. l. 44, for "Goode" read "Cooke."

In what abbey is Colonel Campbell's monument erected, p. 876?

Did not Colonel Dyfart and his brother marry two sisters, p. 876?

P. 880, col. 1, antepenult. r. "justice Joseph G." col. 2, l. 1. r. "Ranston;" l. 8, "the widow."

P. 881, col. 1, l. 14, 15, r. "gentleman was very properly styled," &c. "for he was," &c.

P. 883, Dr. Kippis's "Considerations," &c. were printed in 1783, not 1788.

See an account of Dr. Berkeley in the Life of Bishop Horne, just published, by Mr. Jones, p. 47.

The poems by the late Viscount Hampden, mentioned L. XIV. p. 735, are also noticed LIII. p. 308. P. Q.

PROCEEDINGS IN H. OF LORDS.

March 31.

THEIR Lordships resolved into a Committee on the charges upon the impeachment of Warren Hastings, esq. which they finished.

In the Commons, the same day, General Tarleton moved, "That there be laid before the House a copy of the notice sent to the Postmaster General, in pursuance of the act of the 4th year of his present Majesty, chap. 24, by Sir Benjamin Hammet, that, in consequence of bodily infirmity, he was disabled from franking, and had therefore deputed John Hammet, esq. to do it for him." Ordered.

Sir Benjamin Hammet rose to explain to the House, that when, in consequence of indisposition, he had trans-

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ferred the power of franking for him to his son, he thought he had a power to do so under the act; and should be sincerely sorry to do any thing which the House should consider improper.

Mr. Mainwaring hoped that, in consequence of such explanation, the order for Sir Benjamin Hammet to attend in his place on Friday se'nnight might be discharged.

General Tarleton had no ill-will to the Hou. Gentleman; he had originally moved for such attendance from a conscientious conviction of the propriety of supporting the honour and dignity of that House, and he could not consent to discharge the order.

Mr. Halbed addressed the house, in a long speech in behalf of Richard Brothers, now under arrest by a warrant

rant from the Secretary of State, which he concluded by moving, that copies of Mr. Brothers's two books be laid upon the table, to be perused by the members; but, no member appearing to second the motion, the Speaker could not put the question.

H. OF COMMONS.

April 1.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* moved for leave to bring in a bill for the purpose of augmenting the Royal Corps of Artillery, and providing seafaring men from privates serving in the Militia. The bill was brought in, and read a first time.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* moved, that the House at rising adjourn till to-morrow se'nnight.

The Order of the Day was read, for reading a second time the bill for granting a certain allowance to officers in the Militia. Some observations were made respecting one of the clauses, which was interrupted by the Speaker, who said that the discussion properly belonged to the Committee. The bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed for Monday se'nnight.

The Vote of Credit bill, for £,500,000l. was read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow se'nnight.

The bill empowering magistrates to take up vagrants for the service of his Majesty's navy was read a third time, and passed.

H. OF COMMONS.

April 10.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* moved an Address to his Majesty, congratulating him upon the marriage of the Prince of Wales; which was agreed to *nem. con.*

A similar Address was likewise moved, and agreed to in like manner, to her Majesty.

A congratulatory message was likewise moved to their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales; which was agreed to *nem. con.*

Mr. *Dundas* moved the thanks of the House to the Admirals Hotham, Parker, and Lindsay, for their eminent exertions in the Mediterranean; which was agreed to.

Upon the order of the day for Sir Benjamin Hammet to attend in his place, General *Tarleton* had the returns of the Post-office read; by which it ap-

peared, that Sir Benjamin had delegated the privilege of franking to his son two years ago, from ill health.

Sir *Benjamin Hammet* exculpated himself from any misconduct, by stating, that he had enjoyed such ill health, that, by the advice of his physicians, he abstained from all business, and had consequently deputed his son to frank for him; and his intervals of health were so short, that he had not thought it worth while to withdraw it. He concluded with apologizing if he had, though unintentionally, offended against the orders of the House. He then withdrew.

General *Tarleton* then moved, that Sir Benjamin Hammet had deputed his privilege of franking, without bodily infirmity sufficient to exercise it, contrary to the act.

Mr. *Rider* opposed this, as a fact by no means made out; and moved the order of the day.

Mr. *Grey*, Mr. *Jeddrrell*, and Lord *William Russell*, spoke in favour of the original motion; and Alderman *Newnham*, Mr. *Crickett*, and the *Master of the Rolls*, against it; when the House divided, and the order of the day was carried:

Ayes	39
Noes	27

H. OF LORDS.

April 13.

An Address of Congratulation to his Majesty, on the nuptials of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales; and like Addresses to the Queen, and Prince and Princess, were voted.

The Order of the Day being read, for the House to take into consideration the report of the Committee upon the articles of impeachment against Warren Hastings, esq. the report, with all the resolutions it contained, was read, and agreed to by the House.

In the Commons, the same day, the report of the Committee on the Franking Bill was brought up with some amendments, which were agreed to.

Mr. *Long* moved to introduce a clause to exempt newspapers under cover, with a Member's name, from payment of postage; and also a clause to provide that all letters to sailors, soldiers, and the naval and military non-commissioned officers, should pass with only the charge of one penny. Both these were made part of the Bill.

H. OF LORDS.

April 14.

Earl *Spencer*, after a short preface, moved, "That the thanks of this House be given to admiral Hotham, and the officers and men under his command, for their late victory over the French fleet in the Mediterranean." The motion was divided into several resolutions, and was similar to that made in the House of Commons.

The Earl of *Lauderdale* declared, that he did not rise to give any opposition to the motion, but merely to have the fact ascertained that the British fleet had obtained a victory on this occasion, for to him it appeared very doubtful. By the London Gazette it appeared, that their Lordships were about to thank admiral Hotham for taking two ships, which they had already thanked lord Hood for destroying at Toulon.

Earl *Spencer* said, that with respect to the names of the ships captured being the same as those reported to have been destroyed by lord Hood, they might have built others on the bottoms of those then damaged, or burnt to the water's edge.

The motion was then put, and agreed to.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. *Rose* proposed a modification of the Bill enacted in favour of Friendly Societies. These societies were found to be of infinite service to the industrious part of the community, and not less than 300,000 people were members of them; but, as there was one regulation which was detrimental to such of their members as entered into the service of the army and navy, he proposed to introduce a clause in their favour, whereby they might, at their quitting the service, by paying up the deficiency to the societies to which they respectively belonged, be still entitled to partake of the advantages derived from them.

H. OF LORDS.

April 17.

Earl *Mansfield* delivered his Majesty's most gracious answer to the address of this House, which was nearly in the following words:

"I thank you for your congratulations upon the marriage of my son, the Prince of Wales; nothing can be more acceptable to me than the repeated proofs which I receive of your affectionate attachment to me and my family."

The House proceeded to take into farther consideration the mode to be adopted in giving judgement upon Warren Hastings, esq.

Lord *Thurlow* moved, that the question proposed to each Peer, in giving judgement in Westminster-hall, be,

"Is Warren Hastings, esq. guilty, or not guilty, of the first article of the charge against him by the Commons of Great Britain."

The Earl of *Radnor* remarked, that each article contained different heads of charge; he therefore suggested the propriety of dividing the different articles.

Earl *Mansfield* said, that the charge of the Presents in particular contained a variety of allegations; and he therefore was of opinion, that the proper mode to be adopted would be to decide upon each separately.

This difference of opinion produced a conversation between the several speakers, which we could not distinctly hear; but the result was, that their Lordships' decision should be upon the first and second article entire, but that the other article should be divided.

Lord *Thurlow* then moved, that the decision should be given in the usual manner, viz. the question to be put to the junior barons first, and so on regularly; and each Peer to answer, "Guilty, or Not Guilty, upon my Honour."

This motion was agreed to.

Lord *Thurlow* next moved, that their Lordships should on Thursday next proceed farther in trial of Mr. Hastings.

This motion was agreed to, and a message to that effect sent to the Commons.

In the Commons, the same day, the *Speaker* communicated to the House his Majesty's answer to their address on the nuptials of the Prince of Wales.

Lord *Titchfield* communicated the Queen's.

The House in a Committee of Supply. Mr. *M. Angelo Taylor* objected to the new establishment of a transport-board.

Mr. *Dundas* said, that it was an establishment which would ultimately be found a saving to the public.

Mr. *Fox* said a few words of the establishment, which were answered by Mr. *Rose*; to whom Mr. *Taylor* replied, by saying, that though established for the purposes of war, he feared it might be carried into peace.

(To be continued.)

207. *Philoctetes in Lemnos. A Drama, in Three Acts. To which is prefixed, A Green-Room Scene, exhibiting a Sketch of the present Theatrical Taste: inscribed, with due Defe-
rence, to the Managers of Covent-Garden and Drury-Lane Theatres, by their humble
Servant, Oxoniensis.*

THE scholar is fond of recurring to the personages and events to the knowledge of which his early studies were directed; but the world at large is certainly not prepossessed, at this day, in favour of a subject from its being of Greek original. We are a little inclined to think, with the manager in the Green Room Scene prefixed to this drama, that "*classical*" is a foolish word; very well among school-boys and pedagogues. But take my advice, Mr. Distich. Don't let any body know that your subject is classical. 'Twill damn it directly. You'll have nobody there but a few black-bearded fellows in the critick's row of the pit." Thus, we presume, the real manager reasoned in rejecting this drama, which, setting aside that unlucky fault, is spirited and poetical. We, who have a real regard for the Greek, are sorry that such a prejudice should operate, though we cannot deny the fact. It is surely disgraceful to the national taste. The present *Philoctetes*, however, is not, by any means, closely copied from the tragedy of Sophocles. The first scene, in which Ulysses opens to Neoptolemus the particulars of this story, is an imitation, though not a very close one; the rest is original. *Philoctetes* is here supposed to have a daughter, Agarista, who, induced partly by her desire to see her father, after ten years of absence, and partly by her attachment to the son of Achilles, accompanies the party to Lemnos. The characters of Neoptolemus and *Philoctetes* are finely drawn; and the passion of the former for Agarista is of a manly kind, such as well becomes a Grecian hero, and serves to create a pleasing interest in the drama. The point of difficulty here, as in the Greek play, is, to persuade *Philoctetes* to go to Troy, after having been so cruelly abandoned by the Greeks; but the attraction of his daughter makes the *dénouement* more easy; and, after bestowing her on so honourable a lover as the son of Achilles, it is very natural that he should willingly accompany his children. The comic parts of Lycas and Therites are lively and well supported. The scene between *Philoctetes*—

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and Neoptolemus, when the former first sees his visitor, will afford a good specimen of the author's manner:

PHILOCTETES, *waking, steps forward.*

PHILOCTETES.

Oh, ye blest Gods! so charming was that sleep,

I had forgotten all my wretchedness.

Met thought some gentle spirit in my ear

A soothing requiem sang. I feel asham'd

To think how near to heaven I have been rais'd,

A worthless visitor.—I hear a step.

[*Starting back, he sees NEOPTOLEMUS, and seizes his bow.*]

Who art thou? speak, or ere I draw this bow.

NEOPTOLEMUS.

I'm one that could have seiz'd upon thine arms,

And made thee mine. I spar'd thee when asleep,

And waking fear thee not. Then use thy will.

PHILOCTETES.

Alas! alas! young man, I am not wild,

Nor savage, though my looks may so interpret;

Thou art a noble youth. I love thy courage.

But who, and whence, and whither, I must learn?

Thy habit calls thee Greek.—

NEOPTOLEMUS.

It speaks me true.

PHILOCTETES.

Then of the Lemnian wanderer thou hast heard?

NEOPTOLEMUS.

Thou art a wretched man. I know thee not.

PHILOCTETES.

And has no name of *Philoctetes* yet,

No mention of his sorrows, ever pierc'd

A Grecian ear? That's worse than all my woes.

NEOPTOLEMUS.

Though stranger to thy form, thy name and woes

Have often reach'd my ear; the frequent theme

Of our night-watching soldiers. Oft the guard, In midnight storms wrapping his cloak around him,

Of the bleak weather heedless but for thee, Exclaims "Poor *Philoctetes*!" Thus I know thee.

PHILOCTETES.

And who art thou, that, in such potent strain, Talk'st of night-watching soldiers, and the guard?

NEOPTOLEMUS.

My name is Neoptolemus, the son Of great Achilles; for I call him great, Fearless of censure.

PHILOCTETES.

Oh, thrice honour'd name!

And do I see the great Achilles' son?

I shall be proud (nor need'st thou scorn such greeting)

To touch thine hand. I knew the hero well.
 [NEOPTOLEMUS gives him his hand.]
 And something of his lofty stature mark,
 And glorious men, in thee. And pleas'd I am.
 Oh! I could weary out the sun in telling
 Of his high deeds; nay, I could tire *thine* ear—
 NEOPTOLEMUS.

That yet my father lives in your report
 Of fame unbl'ish'd, much it gratifies
 The partial ear of filial Love, and fond
 I hang upon those lips, that sweetly sound
 A parent's well-earn'd praise.

PHILOCTETES.

Beware, young man,
 Lest, dreaming o'er your father's glories,
 earn'd
 By painful watchings in th' embattled field,
 You rest content to be Achilles' son,
 Heir to his name alone, and not his worth.

Prefixed to this drama is a very humorous dedication to the managers of the two winter theatres; in which the author very successfully rallies them for their attachment to such performers as the white bulls, black horses, &c.; and, in the green-room scene, which follows, the joke is carried still farther, including a laugh against artificial elephants, and all the mechanical aids of the modern stage. This is not a new subject of satire; but it has not often been handled with more vivacity than by the author of Philoctetes, who takes this fair revenge, as it should seem, for the unwillingness of the managers to receive his classical drama.

208. *Poems*; by MATHIAS.

THIS Liliputian volume of 48 pages (which is neatly printed at Manchester) is principally formed from school-exercises written before the author's 18th year; who now presents his juvenile essays to the tribunal of the publick, "with modest awe, yet with a firm step, through a consciousness that every verse tends to the furtherance and encouragement of virtue."

They consist of Odes, Sonnets, an Elegy, a Dream, Inscriptions, and Epigrams; and we copy a Sonnet and an Inscription, not having room for the longer pieces:

"ON SEEING FLOWERS STREWED ON
 THE TOMB OF A VIRTUOUS MAN.

"Blest be the hand, which, robbing
 Flora's store,

Upon thy church-glebe-house bath thus
 bestrew'd

The blooming rose with fragrance sweet
 endued,

The jessamine, and pink of varied dye,
 Grateful oblations to thy virtue's bier,

Which whose knew must heave the rend-
 ing sigh [more]

Whene'er he haps to think thou art no
 Blest be his soul who thus adorn'd thy
 tomb,

From him may ev'ry vice in terror fly,
 His happy days may fortune ne'er engloom!
 And when he reaches to his clay-cold home,
 Peaceful and strew'd with flow'rets may
 he lie! [ray,

And then, fair sprite! enwrap't in Glory's
 Meet him, and guide his steps to realms of
 endless day."

"MENSE INSCRIPTUM.

"Quisquis amat dictis absentum rodere vitam,
 Hauc mensam vetitam noverit esse sibi."

"IMITATION.

"Harmless mirth and harmless wit
 Still are welcome to my board;
 When with chearful friends I sit,
 Greater I than any lord;

"But whoe'er, with impious tongue,
 Shall an absent friend defame,
 He shall reap th' intended wrong,—
 Going empty as he came."

One of his Epigrams the young writer (see p. 739) has already in form resigned to Lord Lansdowne.

209. *Thoughts on the Provincial Corps raised and now raising in support of the British Constitution at this awful Period.* By a Private in the Leicestershire.

"THE writer of these pages has no vanity to gratify in laying before the publick, at this time, his thoughts on a subject which concerns every loyal inhabitant of this kingdom. His zeal for the new service will plead, he hopes, in excuse for the seeming errors and omissions which may appear to those who have been trained to a military life in a way more regular. In some particulars, it is presumed, an attentive enrolled yeoman may give hints that may be found useful in this, with respect to discipline, inferior class of soldiers."

This small treatise is divided into the different heads of

"County Committees—Officers—Privates—Regulations and Laws—Discipline—And the Honours of Yeomanry."

"The County Committees have, in general, been entirely formed from the most respectable inhabitants of the nobility and gentry of the respective districts where corps have been raised. In this particular, the propriety and necessity of the measure are extremely obvious. Such who have been prompt and liberal when their country called for their assistance, should doubtless take the lead in the disposal of those vast sums of money raised for the defence and the prosperity of this our envied country.

Agre

Ages to come may have reason to be highly thankful for the wonderful exertions made by them, in the year 1794, to shield us and our happy constitution from the attacks of dangerous bigots, heated with that false philosophy which has for its end the destruction of all things sacred, and, as it should seem, all things orderly."

As we have not room to follow our loyal author through his military chapters, we shall only say that he writes with an honest enthusiasm; and that, if his style be not that of a professed scholar, the reflections we are about to quote are those of a man who has diligently studied human nature.

"It has been always judged wise in legislators, or rather the executive power, to cloathe the guardians of their country in a way that may strike with respect and awe. In the cloathing of the volunteer cavalry in the midland counties, some of the committees have brought forth a kind of non-descript body, a kind of go-between thing in dress, neither soldier nor yeoman; somewhat like a recruit from the plough, just enlisted, seen at the head of a recruiting-party, with a sword, belt, and a serjeant's hat or helmet on, and in his rustic dress; at once a figure of ridicule and the sport of boys. An absurdity something of this nature, but in a far less degree, occurred on the day of the presenting the standards to the Leicestershire regiment; a regiment, excepting in that particular, truly military and respectable, both in cloathing and arms. They were accoutered in a dingy-coloured brown formerly cloak, or great coat, in the place of one the colour of the uniform of the regiment. No one could wonder, if this regiment should ever be called into actual service on the sea-coast, if detachments of the men be taken for smugglers, on a rainy day, and fired upon by their brothers more regular in arms.

"The Rutlandshire yeomanry, who, to their honour, very early stepped forward in the cause of their King and Country, are cloathed in gray, the colour of no old established regiment under the Crown.

"The Northamptonshire, having scarcely a military trapping, might be taken for game-keepers; their cloathing is green.

"Nottinghamshire, it should seem, are in the way of excelling others in the midland counties in appearance; it is a dress truly congenial with that of an English soldier, *scarlet and buff facings*."

The "Vindication of the Honour of the Yeomanry" is taken from our vol. XXIX. p. 498, and was originally (if we mistake not) the production of our much-valued and truly reverend correspondent PAUL GEMSBURG.

210. *Memoirs of the Life, Studies, and Writings, of the Right Reverend George Horne, D. D. late Bishop of Norwich. To which is added, his Lordship's own Collection of his Tracts on a Variety of great and interesting Subjects. By William Jones, M. A. F. R. S. one of his Lordship's Chaplains.*

WE have, with great pleasure, perused these memoirs of an amiable and truly Christian bishop in these "ends of the Christian ages." So ably compiled by his early and intimate friend and favourite chaplain in that spirit of genuine and sincere piety which the one seems to have caught from the other. It is not a dull detail of dates and facts, but enlivened with interesting disquisitions. Perhaps a little more chronology might have been observed; but this may be supplied from our *Obituary*. After a prefatory epistle to William Stevens, Esq. the Bishop's first cousin, and one of his most intimate friends through life, the history opens with the birth of Dr. Horne, Nov. 1, 1730, at Otham, a small village near Maidstone, of which his father, a very learned and respectable clergyman, who had for some years been a tutor at Oxford, was rector, and trained his son to well in classical literature that he continued but two years in Maidstone-school before he went to University-college, Oxford, on an exhibition from that school; whence, about the time of taking his bachelor's degree, he was chosen into a Kentish fellowship at Magdalen-college. Here he applied closely to his studies, and brought himself into some difficulty under the nomination of an Hutchinsonian; which, how far it was, and how far it was not, applicable to him, his Biographer has ably illustrated, and has explained the leading axioms of the philosophy of Mr. H. to depend, not on doubtful interpretations of Scripture, but to be confirmed by reason and experience, as Mr. H. himself argued in his state of the case between Newton and Hutchinson, published in 1753: in which year he was ordained by the Bishop of Oxford, and preached his first sermon at Finedon, where Mr. Jones was curate to Sir John Dolben, father of the present Baronet, who held that vicarage from 1719 to his death, 1756; in his 75th year. In 1756 he published "An Apology for certain Gentlemen in the University of Oxford aspersed in a late anonymous Pamphlet; with a short Postscript concerning another Pamphlet lately published by the Rev. Mr. Horne, &c." The title of this anonymous pamphlet was "A Word to the

Hutchinsonians;" and it was ascribed to Mr. (afterwards Dr.) Kennicott. Mr. Heathcote (afterwards Dr. who died May 28 last, see p. 532) was engaged in a controversy with Dr. Patten, a friend of Mr. H. of whom Mr. J. speaks in high terms. After his Apology, Mr. Horne took part in a controversy with Mr. Kennicott on the text of the Hebrew Bible, the collation of which he and some other readers of Hebrew never approved from the beginning. Of this, as well as the Hutchinsonian controversy, and of the collation itself, Mr. J. gives a judicious account, with many new particulars. In both Mr. H. was actuated by a persuasion, that the *spirit* of the Bible was at least to be attended to as much as the *letter*. The two Doctors lived in perfect friendship with each other in the latter part of their lives, forgetting all former disputes, yet without changing opinions on either side. Dr. H. held the office of professor with great credit; but in the election for representatives of the university, after he became president of Magdalen-college, by voting unsuccessfully for his friend Mr. Jenkinson, now Lord Hawkesbury, he laid himself open to the attacks of the other side. During his vice-chancellorship he obtained the friendship of Lord North the chancellor. His promotions to the deanry of Canterbury and see of Norwich are next noted; and his exertions in favour of the application of the Scotch bishops, which at length succeeded. Soon after he was advanced to the presidency of Magdalen-college, he married the only daughter of Philip Burton, Esq. by whom he had three daughters, the eldest married to the Rev. Selby Hele, and the two younger living with their mother in Hertfordshire. In 1788 his constitutional infirmities began to increase on him, and he died at Bath, of a paralytic stroke, Jan. 17, 1792, in the 62d year of his age. Orthodoxy, candour, and meekness are the distinguishing traits in his character and writings: in the latter, a mixture of vivacity with seriousness, and the whole conveyed in elegant diction. His Letter to Adam Smith on his Life of David Hume is an excellent detection and confutation of the latter's false philosophy, which had no effect in the improvement of his temper. His opinion of Dr. Priestley is certainly just. His Commentary on the Psalms, on which he laboured 20 years, beginning 1758, was the greatest work of his life. "Let any person of judgement peruse the work, and he will see how well the author has succeeded, and kept up the spirit of it to the

end. His application of the book of Psalms is agreeable to the testimony so repeatedly given to it, and the use made of it, in the New Testament. This question is stated and settled beyond a doubt in a learned preface to the work. The style is that of an accomplished writer; and its ornaments distinguish the vigour of his imagination" (p. 120). Mr. J. has vindicated him from the charge of enthusiasm, and given a view of his philosophy. His "Cautions to the Readers of Mr. Law," and a subsequent Letter, on the same subject, claim particular attention. His thoughts on several great and interesting subjects, and a chronological catalogue of his writings, conclude the whole.

211: *The Doctrine of Atonement illustrated and defended, in Eight Sermons, preached before the University of Oxford, in the Year 1795, at the Lecture founded by the late Rev. John Bampton, M. A. Canon of Salisbury. By Daniel Veyrie, B. D. Fellow of Oriel College, and one of His Majesty's Preachers at Whitehall.*

IN these sermons the preacher briefly considers the objections to the doctrine of Atonement, as revealed in the New Testament, and as before held out in the Old; and, after giving a definition of the term, shews, that the additional doctrines of Satisfaction and Imputed Righteousness, however engrafted on it by some well-meaning and respectable writers, whether justly or not, have no influence on the truth of the doctrine of Atonement, which is the doctrine of Reconciliation; and the question, freed from all extraneous and unessential matter, is, Whether Christ immediately by his death propitiated God, and procured for us the benefits of the Gospel Covenant? The Socinian heresy maintains the negative side of this question, in opposition to the Catholic Church, which, till thus disturbed, peaceably acquiesced in the affirmative. The Catholic faith, in this important article, Dr. V. has undertaken to illustrate and defend; and what he has to offer may fitly be divided into two general heads, according as its intention is either directly to confirm the doctrine in question, by adducing the positive proofs which the Scriptures afford in its favour, or to obviate objections against it, particularly those of the Historians of the Corruptions of Christianity. The proof from Scripture is taken from the Mosaic dispensation, under which two things were generally necessary to atonement — a victim, by the offering

offering of whose blood the atonement was made, and a priest, by whom the blood was offered. In the Christian dispensation there are corresponding circumstances; his death or blood has the power and influence of the Old Testament sin-offering; and his office and ministry is the same with that of the Levitical priests. The BLOOD of Christ is repeatedly spoken of as the means of our *justification*, Rom. v. 9; *sanctification* and *purification*, Eph. v. 25, 26, Tit. ii. 14, Heb. ix. 4, x. 10, 1 John i. 7, Rev. i. 5; and we have received the propitiation through faith in his blood, Rom. iii. 25; and our reconciliation to God is ascribed to the same cause, Rom. v. 10, Eph. ii. 13—16, Col. i. 20; and so is our redemption, Eph. i. 7, Col. i. 14, Rev. v. 9. That he paid the price of our redemption, and suffered the punishment of our sin, is proved from other texts, and from the Epistle to the Hebrews at large; the comparison drawn in which, between the blood of Christ and sin-offerings under the law, is fully handled in Sermon III.; as in the IVth is shewn that the Scriptures ascribe to Christ himself an office and ministry corresponding to that which was anciently discharged by the Levitical priests in the tabernacle erected by Moses. Sermons V. and VI. are taken up in answering the objections to the doctrine of Atonement, reducible to two heads, with intent either to invalidate the scriptural proofs of the doctrine in question, by attributing to the sacred writers a sense different from that for which we contend, or to oppose the doctrine in a more direct and positive manner, by shewing that it makes no part of that scheme of religion which is delivered to us in the Scriptures. The first method whereby objectors get rid of this doctrine is by denying that the sacrifices presented in the Jewish law were *types* of that of Christ, and evading the true sense of Scripture by the pretence of a *figurative* one. "In their opinion, language, if it cannot be *literally* interpreted, is necessarily of the figurative kind, applied only by way of allusion, and not to express any truth or reality; and where the words of Scripture will not admit of a literal sense (as, on some occasions, they undeniably will not), we must then have recourse to a figure. But this is a mistake; for there is a species of language usually called *analogical*, which, though not strictly *proper*, is far from being merely *figurative*, since, in this case, the name of one

thing is transferred to another, on account not of an *imaginary resemblance* but of a *real correspondence*; or, in other words, the translation is made, not because the *things themselves* are similar, but because they are in similar *relations*" (p. 120—123). Thus the sense in which our blessed Lord is called the *Head* of the Church is neither *proper* nor *figurative* but *analogical*. This is farther illustrated by other instances. Agreeable to this illustration, the *blood* or *life* of Christ is called in Scripture our *ransom*, and the *price* of our *redemption*. Now, admitting that these two expressions are not to be understood *literally*; does it follow that they contain mere *figures* and *allusions*? By no means. They contain *truth* and *reality*; they are *analogical* expressions, used by the sacred writers to give us some conception of the method by which we are delivered from the punishment of sin by Jesus Christ (p. 130). This price was permitted by God to be paid by Christ. Compare John iii. 16. with Rom. viii. 32. To the question, *to whom* this price was paid? Mr. V. answers, "The blood of Christ is *analogically* a price. Now the name which properly belongs to one term in analogy is transferred to its corresponding term, not because the things expressed by this name correspond to each other in any possible point, for this is by no means necessary, but because they correspond in a certain respect; nor are we required to take into consideration any circumstance on which the similitude of the relations is not founded; and therefore to this alone we are required to attend. Consequently the objection arising from the consideration of the person to whom the price is paid, is nugatory and futile, inasmuch as it proceeds upon a circumstance with which we are not necessarily concerned" (p. 134). "The death of Christ is frequently called in Scripture a *sacrifice*, and a *sin-offering*; not, as the Socinian hypothesis asserts, *figuratively*, or merely in allusion to the Jewish sacrifices, but rather *analogically*, because the death of Christ is to the Christian Church what the sacrifices for sin were to the worshippers of the Tabernacle. Indeed, the whole legal economy furnishes abundant matter for analogies of this kind being so constituted and contrived by Divine Wisdom as to correspond, in a variety of instances, to the Christian; thus serving, in an eminent degree, to illustrate and explain its nature and design; for, the Law has an

entire reference to the Gospel, and was ordained, not as a distinct and separate institution, but as a state of preparation and previous instruction. To use the language of St. Paul (Gal. iii. 24), it is "our schoolmaster to bring us unto Christ." That Apostle himself asserts, Heb. xi. that "the Law had a shadow of good things to come." The objection of the Historian of the Corruptions of Christianity fairly stated would run thus: since, of the many different representations, one only can be proper, and, in that case, the rest must be figurative, how are we to distinguish among them? how are we to discover which is the proper representation, when the writers themselves give us no intimation of any such difference; and, assuming that this cannot be done, he infers that they are all figurative alike. To this I reply, that, of many different representations, it is not necessary either that one should be proper and the rest figurative, and that they should be all figurative alike. They may be (and we contend that they are) all analogical; and then they may (and we contend that they do) all express the same truth and reality, only under different names. Nor are the sacred writers any more chargeable with inconsistency on this account than they would have been had they illustrated the same thing by different figures. And I would observe, in general, that the objections urged by the Socinian writers against the literal and proper sense of the expressions which we have now been considering are not more favourable to their interpretations than to that for which we contend; which has this farther advantage, that, while it is agreeable to the usual, and indeed the only, method by which divine knowledge can be communicated to men, it affords a clear and consistent sense, not arbitrarily imposed, but plainly suggested by the words themselves, and manifestly intended by the sacred writers: whereas the method of our adversary is arbitrary and unlimited, and evidently intended not so much to explain the real meaning of the sacred writers as to make them speak a language not wholly incompatible with his own hypothesis" (p. 141—143). "It appears, by the confession of our adversary (*History of Corruptions*, p. 279), that the language of Scripture is, on some occasions at least, undeniably for us; and that there are passages, the force of which can only be eluded by wresting the words from their natural

and obvious sense, and torturing them into a different meaning. But, if this mode of proceeding be fair and allowable, there is no act of the Christian faith which may not be called in question" (p. 146). But, admitting that the sense proposed by our opponents, although forced and unnatural, is not wholly inadmissible, but might be received did the necessity of the case require it, Mr. V. proceeds, in *Serm. VI.* to examine whether such necessity does really exist, and whether the historicism has proved the second thing required, and made out such a case as will justify our rejection of the plain and obvious meaning of the sacred writings, in order to substitute in its room that remote and figurative sense for which he contends. Before he ventures to propose his interpretation of the passages relating to our present subject, he first prepares the way for its more easy admission, by attempting to prove that the doctrine of Atonement makes no part of that scheme of religion which is delivered to us in the Scriptures, but is wholly of human invention, because the general maxims to which it may be reduced are no where laid down in Scripture, the writers of which generally assign the reasons of such of the divine proceedings respecting the human race as are more difficult to be comprehended, and the necessity and propriety of which are not very obvious, and might be liable to be called in question. This, Mr. V. shews, is by no means true, that the Scriptures always assign the reasons of the divine proceedings—but if the truth of the doctrine still remains sure and unimpaired, notwithstanding our ignorance of the foundation on which it rests, and our consequent inability to fix it on any principle at all, as little surely must it be affected by our error in fixing it on a false principle. The main question is not why an atonement was ordained, or to which of the divine attributes it was made, but, simply, whether it has been made at all? It is agreeable to the natural apprehensions of our own mind that God, who is essentially pure and holy, and who necessarily holds sin in abhorrence, should be offended with those who wilfully transgress his laws; and they with whom he is offended may reasonably expect from his justice the due reward of their evil deeds. Declarations to the same effect abound in the Holy Scriptures; from which we farther learn, that the divine displeasure against sin was not

appealed

appealed without a propitiation. It is therefore reasonable to conclude, that it was, on some account or other, wise and proper that he should be propitiated before he pardoned sin. And since, in consequence of the pardon thus obtained, his justice no longer required that the punishment due to sin should be inflicted on the offenders, is not this, in effect, to say, that, by means of the appointed propitiation for sin, satisfaction was made to the divine justice? What would have ensued, supposing no satisfaction had been appointed, whether, in such a case, it would have been consistent with the nature and attributes of God, that he should be propitiated to fallen men, is a question concerning which the Scriptures are totally silent, and therefore we presume not to determine. And thus the notion of a satisfaction, although nowhere, as far as I know, expressly asserted in the Scriptures, appears, nevertheless, to be agreeable to our own apprehensions of the divine nature, and to the account given in the Scriptures of the divine proceedings, and may therefore safely be admitted. If, after all, our adversaries still remain hostile to this mode of expressing our opinion, I wish not to contest the matter, because it is a contest in which the merits of the question are not at all concerned. We have done all that can reasonably be required of us, when we have proved from the Scriptures that Christ, by dying for us, became the propitiation for our sins; nor is it in the least necessary that we should farther shew what were the reasons which moved God to ordain such a propitiation, or by what mode of operation the death of Christ effects the purpose for which it was ordained (p. 160—162). Repentance and a good life are not, *of themselves*, acceptable to God: for, all such declarations and exhortations, throughout Scripture, are subsequent to the promise of a redemption, which took place from the fall, when God became propitious to mankind, in consequence of the atonement to be made in after-times (p. 166). "A propitiation for sin, and the acceptableness of repentance in consequence of that propitiation, are perfectly consistent, and, for aught that we know, inseparably connected. We know not whether, without a propitiation, repentance would have been acceptable to God, or even possible to man: at least it is not for us to separate what God has joined together" (p. 168). "If, as we believe, a

propitiation has been made, it is impossible for us to say what, without a propitiation, would have been our state. Whether the meaning of the divine threat, "thou shalt surely die," was, that, upon the commission of sin, man should be immediately and at once deprived of being, and reduced to his primitive nothing, or only that he who was originally designed for a life of immortality and incorruption, should become mortal and subject to death; whatever be the meaning of the words, this, at least, is certain—that the provision which the promise of a Saviour made for the expiation of man's offence, reversed, in some measure, the condition which the Law denounced, and placed the transgressor in a state far different from that in which he would have been had the vengeance of God been fully executed. To the appointment of Jesus Christ to be a propitiation we owe that God vouchsafes to accept that repentance and imperfect virtue of which man, in his present state, is capable. And who will say, that the very ability to repent, and the very existence of that virtue, imperfect as it is, must not be ascribed to the same cause? (pp. 171, 172). Let us consider the case of the fallen angels, whose rank in the scale of being was once higher than man—yet they are left without propitiation or repentance.

In the VIIth sermon Mr. V. obviates the objection from the representation of God as *freely* pardoning sinners from his natural goodness and mercy whenever they truly repent and reform their lives. The *freeness* of this mercy is confined to sinners who repent, not open to all mankind indiscriminately. Under the law, God is represented as pardoning his rebellious people from a remembrance of his promise. In the Old Testament, God does not always dispense mercy to the truly penitent merely as such, but sometimes pays regard to a foreign consideration, by which he is even moved to be favourable to those who continue still in their sins. If forgiveness be accounted a free gift by being dependent on no condition, and subject to no restriction, it follows that the repentance and amendment of the offender himself ought no more to be regarded than the sufferings or merits of any other being; and, consequently, that all sinners, without reserve or limitation, have an equal claim to pardon, whether they repent or not. But the expression *freely* has an immediate reference to ourselves, and to
our

our own exertions in the work of justification, not to any thing that has been done by another in our behalf. Nor is the freedom of the gift destroyed either by the conditions on which it is bestowed, or the means by which it was procured. The new covenant is still a covenant of *grace*, and the benefits of it must still be accounted a *gift*. Under the Gospel dispensation, as under the Legal, a shedding of blood was appointed in order to remission; and this blood was no other than that of Christ himself, which, as the priest of his church, he offered to God, and thus made an atonement for us, and produced that absolution from the guilt of sin without which we could not have been *justified* or accepted and treated as righteous persons. And hence it is that we are said to be justified through the redemption that is in Jesus Christ. But this redemption was not procured by us, nor provided at our expence. It was the result of the pure love of God, who, compassionating our misery himself, provided the means of our deliverance. And for this cause he sent into the world his only begotten Son, who voluntarily submitted to die on the cross, that he might become the propitiation for our sins, and reconcile us to God. Thus is the whole an act of mercy, on the part of God and Christ, begun and completed for our benefit, but without our intervention; and therefore, with respect to us, the pardon of sin, and our consequent justification, must still be accounted a gift, notwithstanding it comes to us through the redemption that is in Jesus Christ. And thus the doctrine of Atonement is so far from infringing, that it rather illustrates and displays, the free grace of God (p. 181—188).

The second objection, that the doctrine of Atonement is omitted in the Old Testament, and that our Lord and his Apostles in the New Testament are silent upon it, on occasions which apparently required them to treat of it with the greatest openness and freedom, would equally apply to the doctrine of the Resurrection, to immortal life, or to the ignorance of the Jews respecting a suffering instead of a triumphant Messiah, on which our Lord hardly sets right his own Disciples, who might not be prepared to receive it. He was first to convince them of his divine mission; and the first care of his Apostles, after his death, was to insist upon his resurrection in proof thereof. But what shall we say

of the *silence* of Christ, when himself speaks of "his blood being shed for the sins," his forerunner calls him the "Lamb of God which taketh away the sins of the world?" and St. Paul speaks of the purchase of the Church of God with his own blood.

In Sermon VIII. the preacher shews that the doctrine of Atonement is not inconsistent with the goodness or justice of God; "for, that the good of his creatures must be the *sole*, or, indeed, the *great* and *primary*, end of every measure of God's government, he is not prepared to allow; the Scriptures speak a different language, affirming that the *glory of God* is the great end of creation itself. There may be in the nature of God something so adverse to sin as to require the appointment of a propitiation. It may be that the glory of his attributes, particularly of his justice, may be conceived in such an appointment; at least we cannot know to the contrary, and therefore it is not for us to reject a propitiation on account of its supposed inconsistency, with which we may (ignorantly perhaps) assume on the fundamental principle of God's government. But, in the present case, there is no such inconsistency; the propitiation appointed for the sin of man had in view the good of man. When the forbearance of God had, instead of leading men to repentance, hardened their hearts, he was pleased to pass over their sins that had passed, and set forth the Redeemer as a propitiation, which had been only obscurely promised, and faintly typified, by the legal atonement. The doctrine of Justification is happily illustrated in this discourse, which concludes with that affectionate candour which distinguishes the whole series, and must render them highly worthy of general perusal.

212. *A Sermon, preached in the Parish-Church of St. Lawrence Jewry, before the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, &c. September 29, 1795, before the Election of a Lord Mayor. By the Rev. John Wilgress, D.D. Chaplain in Ordinary to the Prince of Wales, and to the Lord Mayor.*

FROM Exod. xviii. 21, after taking occasion to expatiate on the duties of the Chief Magistrate, and having explained the necessity of private virtue and public spirit, of splendid hospitality at home and unbiassed conduct abroad, Dr. W. very delicately applies those attributes to Mr. Skinner, the then Lord Mayor: nor does he
omit

omit to acknowledge the vigilant care of his Lordship to prevent the ill consequences which might have been apprehended from the dearth with which the country was lately threatened.

213. *The Quatern Loaf for Eight Pence; or, Cut and come again: being Crumbs of Comfort for all true Reformers.* By Jack Cade, jun. Citizen and Jacobin. Dedicated to the Marquis of Tichfield.

A POOR imitation of Swift's Advice to Servants.

214. *Remarks on the Statement of Dr. Charles Combe.* By an occasional Writer in the British Critick.

AFTER the opinion we gave (vol. LXIV. p. 447) on this controversy, which can only interest the parties immediately concerned, we can only regret that the superior talents of Dr. Parr should be employed, through near 100 pages very closely printed, on a subject of personal altercation, when they might be applied to the editing some antient Classick to so much advantage. Demosthenes, for example, might be taken up where Dr. Taylor left off; or the edition of Xenophon's works, so much DESIRED by our correspondent, vol. LVI. p. 1043, or any other similar author, for the honour of Great Britain. Among the many episodes which comprise this cento of criticism, we have an elaborate eulogium of the present Bishop of Cloyne, and of the Master of Emanuel College; one of which we have already adopted, p. 815; and in the other most heartily concur. Dr. Parr's own political sentiments help to fill up the outline; and an apology for occasionally writing in the British Critick comes in by-the-bye.

215. *Reflexions sur la Paix; adressées à M. Pitt & aux François.* Geneva, 1794.

IN this extraordinary pamphlet Madame de Stael, the acute and eloquent daughter of M. Neckar, takes, it we may so say, for her text, that Mr. Pitt and the French Nation are on an equal footing in this great question. "M. Pitt & la France une nation & un homme. Voilà ce qu'il importe de persuader." In what a light does this passage set our great Premier!!! Through all her prejudices and mistakes her ideas of France are just; and her errors respecting our interests in the war are corrected by the pamphlet next to be reviewed. On the idea of restoring the system of

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Robespierre he exclaims, "Not this horrible system is a phenomenon which Nature cannot twice produce. I do not yet believe that the destruction of social order is come to pass; that compassion is banished from the earth; that man has totally devoted himself to the destruction of man; that atheism can become the superstition of the people; property be attacked by all laws; and society instituted for the sole purpose of collecting individuals, to make them more certain victims of destruction. Her opinion, that the greater part of the faults, committed by the Coalesced Powers, was owing to their being too much influenced by the clamours and hopes of the Aristocratic Emigrants, reminds us of the errors into which the American Loyalists led the English Government. Peace, so eloquently recommended to the French by one to whom they are likely to listen, will, when once they conceive it to be their interest, be consented to by them, on such concessions as the security of Europe demands. An answer to this tract our readers will find in

216. *Reflexions sur la Guerre; en réponse aux "Reflexions sur la Paix, adressées à M. Pitt & aux François."* Par M. d'Ivernois. [And a translation of it into English, reviewed p. 580.]

M. D'IVERNOIS is author of the Account of the Revolution at Geneva, reviewed p. 146, a second edition p. 583; but in this more interesting pamphlet he contends most strongly and ably that, for the safety of Europe, it is absolutely necessary that France give up her conquests, and retire within the limits of her antient territory. Dumourier, in his *Coup d'Oeil politique*, contends as strongly, on the grounds of policy and justice, that France should relinquish all her conquests. Having examined the resources and situation of England, and complimented her moral character with admiration, he shews that she owes it to herself, to Europe, to present and future generations, to mankind in general, not to make peace till France be confined within her antient limits. This opinion is held by the author of the following article.

217. *Coup d'Oeil sur les Assignats. A View of the Assignats, and of the Condition in which the present Convention leaves the Finances to its Successors,* 6th September, 1795.

1795. *Taken from the Debates of the Convention, by M. d'Ivernois.*

WE have already noticed the first chapter of this work, an answer to Madame de Staël's thoughts on peace, here reprinted as a first chapter: the second undertakes to prove the speedy downfall of the revolutionary money, and the committee that coins it; and his facts, taken chiefly from the acts of the Convention, appear to warrant his deductions. From them we learn to what dirty and roguish tricks, both public and private, these virtuous republicans have been reduced, how much their taxes fall short in production of the effective revenue produced by the West-India and Levant trades, and the manufactures of Lyons, besides those of their fisheries and many other branches of industry: by the loss of which they have lost an *annual* income of 355 millions of livres, or upwards of 15,530,000*l.* sterling. France having supported her numerous armies and achieved her conquests with paper money, the chain by which these astonishing armies has been kept together is now, by the depreciation of the assignats at home, dissolving fast, and, with the illusion, will pass away the power of the Convention.

218. *Some Remarks on the apparent Circumstances of the War in the Fourth Week of October, 1795.*

NOTWITHSTANDING the amazing and rapid progress of the French arms, in the hands of their numberless enthusiastic soldiery, the gigantic pretensions grounded on the success of those arms do not on a nearer approach appear to this writer* so extravagant as at first sight; and he thinks "it may even be doubted whether the preponderance which France held through centuries in the scale of European powers will not, eventually, be destroyed by the effect of her present successes; or, at least, whether, so far as the political interests of Great Britain are concerned, she will remain an object of as much jealousy and alarm as she was under the late monarchy" (p. 8). "Her naval failure is decided. Time and History will best shew what proportion of that failure is to be attributed to the want of subordination, to the events at Toulon, 1793, to the most important and essential victory gained by the British fleet June 1, 1794, to other glorious actions in the

different seas, to the unremitted exertions of our boards of admiralty, to the conduct of our officers, and the valour of our seamen. Our losses by capture amount only to two ships of the line (one since retaken), two frigates, and a few inferior vessels, and four ships of the line burnt or sunk. Their loss, by capture, burning, and the accidents of the sea, amounts to 33 ships of the line and near 100 frigates and inferior vessels of war. We have commissioned six of their ships of the line, and three more are in readiness, and are to be immediately commissioned. Every ship thus brought into service operates in a doubled proportion on the comparative force of the two navies; and, accordingly, the total relative difference in favour of England, by captures, burning, and sinking, since the commencement of the war, may be estimated at about 36 ships of the line, and, on similar principles of calculation, near 80 frigates. France now hardly possesses a fleet that she can venture to send to sea; her scanty supply of necessaries from other countries depends on the casual arrival of neutral vessels: she has abandoned her fisheries, the old and important object of our competition; her principal ports have been blockaded during several months; and our naval superiority is augmenting from day to day. I quit with reluctance this part of my subject, on which an English mind reposes with pleasure" (pp. 11, 12).

Of the conduct of the war on the Continent he thus speaks: "I even doubt whether the danger of invasion could have been averted, and the naval superiority established, if the enemy's attention had not been powerfully diverted, during the first two years of the war, by our treaties and continental alliances, and the brave though unsuccessful exertions of our armies on the Continent" (p. 13).

"With the French the supplies of the year are not equal to the expence of a month; and the expence of a year is more than the whole amount of our national debt. Their specie, which, in 1785, was estimated at 80 millions sterling, is gone from the country, or concealed. Their taxes are levied, and the exchanges of their internal trade are managed, by a scanty supply of specie, by the transfer and barter of the necessaries of life; a mode of existence ruinous to agriculture, and leading to every description of extortion and distress. The amount of the assignats,

* Who is generally supposed to be Lord Auckland.

which have taken the place of the specie, is now said to be 18 milliards, or 720 millions sterling; the consequent depreciation is in the proportion of 75 to 1; and there remain no visible resources but in extremes of violence no longer applicable to the spirit and temper of the people. It is utterly inexplicable how a Government, so circumstanced, and with 14 armies to be paid, clothed, fed, and supplied, can find means to exist 24 hours" (pp. 14, 15).

Of the state of our own finances this writer thus speaks: "Deplo'ring, as I do, a course of events which, before the next two months shall have elapsed, will have rendered indispensable so large an addition to the permanent taxes, I, nevertheless, see good ground of consolation in the resources which have thus far enabled us to bear the pressure. It is well worthy of remark, that the wise and vigorous system for the reduction of the debt, established in 1786, has had, during the war, an uninterrupted and increasing effect, and even that additions have been made for lessening the debt, and for accelerating the operation of the compound interest. It is farther to be recollected, that the taxes imposed to pay the interest of the sums borrowed during the war include a provision of one per cent. for the gradual liquidation of the capital. It may be attributed chiefly to these salutary measures that the price of the three per cents, which was 55 in January, 1784, a period of peace, is 68 at this day, Oct. 24, notwithstanding the war, and the great additions made and making to the capital of the debt" (p. 15).

The writer goes on to observe, with strict justice, that the evils hitherto suffered by the war are trivial, in comparison with those with which we were menaced by the French in the visitation of their revolutionary doctrines. The impression left by the excesses of a populous and enlightened nation, such as would be hardly believed of armed savages in a state of intoxication and madness, and the triumphs of a criminal people, have not so far dazzled the world as to subdue that abhorrence of crimes which a benevolent Creator has implanted in the human mind. The eyes of men were opened; and the notion of liberty, raised in the cradle often, or amidst crowded camps and overflowing gau's, was considered as a phantom, a deception, a monstrous dream in a delirium (p. 21). That "the French are

wearied with their agitations, we may infer from the ready acceptance of their new Constitution. So far as can be foreseen, that Constitution is the experiment of men disposed to try any thing to obtain repose; and yet it affords small hope of a permanent resting-place to the country. I admit that it contains many of the elements which, when properly arranged, are known to form the best practical governments; but the parts are strangely and anomalously combined: with one power to originate the laws; with another to accept or reject, but not to propose, laws; and with a third power, which (though it seems, in some respects, to hold the kingly office in commission) is neither to propose nor to accept nor to reject laws, but to be responsible for a fourth power, which is to be employed to execute. To this jealous sovereignty, of which the annual expence and mere civil list will be at least a million sterling*, are to be added the paraphernalia of royalty without the dignity, and also the distinction of aristocracy, both in the parade of dress and in privileges beyond any that existed under the proscribed monarchy. We may reasonably infer, that the taste for democracy is much changed; and yet, to crown the whole, the occasional interference of the people, under the name of primary assemblies, is added to this incoherent system" (p. 25).

After painting the atrocities and ridiculous traits of the French Revolution in their proper colours, our author recurs to the impressions made by the continual successes, the avowed pretensions of aggrandisement, and the apparent power of French armies to enforce those pretensions. In reviewing the military achievements of the French, he cannot trace any effect which did not arise from the mismanagement of others co-operating with motives which no longer subsist, and supported by means which are ceasing to be practicable. He willingly believes that France is not in her natural state, but in a temporary delirium; and he insists on this point, because the possibility that a short time may produce great changes will merit attention, especially if it should be thought he lays too much stress on the necessity of maintaining the war till we obtain the pacification he is about to describe.

* This would be the amount in specie; if paid in assignats, it would be 75 millions sterling.

The basis of this is to prevent France from obtaining that preponderance which the extent of her claims, as the price of pacification, would certainly give her. In the present state of the people thus prescribing without any established Constitution, distracted by popular convulsions, in a state of irretrievable bankruptcy, without commerce, except in the exportation of coin in return for provision, ammunition, and naval stores, with their principal ports blockaded, and without a fleet that can venture to face one of our detached squadrons, our prospects are essentially better: if we have resources and firmness, are better than they were twelve months ago; and the disadvantages, if we give way, will be certain, immediate, and boundless, not to be compensated by the few benefits of a temporary peace. On the whole view of our respective situations, and after making to France a full allowance for all her continental advantages, and considering, at the same time, our acquisitions and prospects, and the comparative state of circumstances, we are entitled to require that the French armies shall be recalled within their old boundaries; that Europe, in the general effect of arrangement, shall be replaced, as nearly as may be, on the same balance as before the war; and particularly, with respect to the naval and commercial interests of these kingdoms, that France shall not have obtained, in the result, any new means of preponderance. All the advantages of war are at present with England, considered as an insular naval power—its expence to us may be greatly contracted. England may gain much, and risks little; she has the prospect of ruining still farther the reduced commerce and naval power of her rival. But, if the other countries which have been overwhelmed by the torrent from which we have escaped were to be left entirely to their fate, and if all the considerations of honour and territory were out of the question, it might still be doubted how far Great Britain could hope to stand alone as a rich and prosperous nation. It is not easy to draw inferences from the real or supposed interests of France; all her activity has long ended to her own misery, and to the misery and alarm of other states. At the same time I cannot," says he, "shut my eyes against this glaring truth, that the want of the indispenfable articles of subsistence and money, and the whole pressure of her interior circumstances, may soon

make a return to peace not only desirable but necessary to her. If the French leaders are sincere in trying to settle a Constitution upon principles of mixed democracy and aristocracy, they cannot be ignorant that a large standing army is incompatible with such a Constitution; and they well know that the proposed aggrandisement can only be maintained by a large standing army (p. 42—47)*. "The experience of ages has shewn that large armies, which always form a sort of separate state, yield a precarious obedience to popular authorities. How far the new Constitution is maintainable, either with or without a large army, is another consideration, which I shall at present put aside. It was the established army which destroyed the monarchy; it has since been employed to overcome the democracy, and perhaps will at last prove fatal to the whole visionary speculation of an indivisible republic of 30 millions of inhabitants, extending from the lower Meuse to the Pyrenees, and from the Rhine to the Atlantic" (p. 48). The writer enlarges on the impolicy of retaining these extensive possessions both to France and Europe; and, after observing that we may wait with decisive advantage to learn what means are to repair the finances of France, if, in the interval, we cannot obtain just and honourable terms of pacification, he adverts to the scarcity of provision which actually obtains in France, and seems to threaten our own country and all Europe. He is of opinion we have means in our power to counteract its operation; but that the scarcity of subsistence is a motive which ought to operate with France towards producing peace, and that certainly it does not affect these kingdoms in the same point of view nor in the same extent (p. 57). Among the objects of preliminary negotiation are the West Indies, where it is essential that the several powers of Europe should have some analogy in the interior systems of the several islands which they may respectively retain on closing the war (p. 60). The other points, obviously important to be adverted to in any pacification, are not of a nature to form insurmountable obstacles to peace, if the greater difficulties alluded to are removed. The writer of this in-

* Perhaps the French have not been more seriously warned of the folly of aggrandisement and enlargement of territory than by Dumourier, in his "View of the future Situation of France."

interesting and judicious pamphlet wishes for peace; but, in the present state of our military establishment, and of our navy, he contends for a peace, and not a temporary and short suspension of war; such a peace as may make it consistent with prudence to disarm; and such as may afford a good ground of social security, maintain the general balance of power among independent states, exhibit to us France herself with a government, be it of what description it may, consistent, if possible, with her own quiet and prosperity, but, at any rate, with the safety of other countries. To the desertion of allies, the ravages which Europe has suffered, and the dangers which still prevail, he gives a satisfactory answer; and closes the whole in this single point, the expediency of bearing and risking something more, for the hope, prospect, and essential purpose of restoring general peace on secure and permanent grounds. This country can maintain the struggle with diminished expence, little hazard, and no distant prospect of resulting and compensating advantages*.

219. *A Voyage round the World, in the Gorgon Man of War, Captain John Parker; performed and written by his Widow, for the Advantage of a numerous Family.*

THE meritorious view with which this little narrative was compiled, and the liberal encouragement it has experienced by a respectable list of subscribers, would be a sufficient protection against the rigour of criticism, even were there room for it†: but, in truth, we have only to regret that Mrs. P. did not write more; and she has obviated the charge, that the share of prize-money to which her late husband (who, it appears in p. 38, died of the yellow fever) is entitled, is sufficient for the support of herself and children. She sailed with her husband on a fortnight's notice (after having before travelled into France, Italy, and Spain) from Spithead, March 15, 1791, having on-board Capt. King, the intended lieutenant-governor of Norfolk-island in the Pacific Ocean, his wife and family; arrived, April 15, at Santa Cruz, where they were most hospitably received, Mrs. P. serving as interpreter, by her knowledge of the Spanish language. Thence they proceeded to Puerta Oretava; whence, on the same

evening, one of the officers, Lieut. Rye, with Mr. Bustard, botanist, set out for the peak of Teneriffe, his account of which has been since published (see vol. LXIII. pp. 254, 736); "the inhabitants spoke of his courage in terms of astonishment, though he has been too diffident in mentioning the extreme fatigues and difficulties which he underwent in the accomplishment of his wishes." They next arrived at St. Jago and the Cape of Good Hope, where they lodged at Mrs. De Witt's, "whose bulk was, comparatively speaking, nearly equal to that of a Dutch man of war, and, being remarkably low in stature, her size was rendered still more conspicuous. The women are in general remarkable for their bulk, occasioned by going without stays, and sitting in the house with their feet up. After marriage, they neglect their persons. Mrs. P. gives a pleasing account of Capetown and its inhabitants, and the manner of trading by samples passed in a large book. Even the butcher and baker are all equally private. The markets are full of every sort of fruit, particularly the rose-apple, of a faint taste, but most odouriferous seneil. Here they saw the remains of the Guardian, Capt. Riou, whose distressing adventures, and recovery of the ship after it was left by almost all the crew, may be found in our vol. LX. pp. 367, 465, 470. They were entertained by Col. Gordon, so well known for his museum and MSS relative to natural history, and his many enterprising journeys to the interior parts of the country, for which he was eminently qualified by his knowledge of the language, manners, and customs, of the Hottentots, by whom he is almost adored. Capt. Patterson, of the new Botany-bay corps, accompanied him, and published their journey (see vol. LIX. p. 829). Among a select party at the Colonel's was Col. Burrington, since killed in an engagement with the Rorhilla chiefs, Oct. 26, 1794; and Mr. Pitt,* a relation of Lord Chatham. Dancing is a favourite amusement at Capetown, somewhat like the *Alle-maude*, except the figure, which is not variable, and the long continuance of turning round in the swiftest motion. Col. G. entertained them with a laughable inharmonious Hottentot song. They left the Cape July 31, and, Sept. 19, saw the land called by Capt. Cook, from its shape. *Long Note*; and two

* A second edition, which has some verbal material corrections, has been published.

† We announced the intention of publishing it in vol. LXIV. p. 1128.

* Rather, now Lord Camelford.

days after, arrived safe in Port-Jackson, to relieve the wants of the colony occasioned by the loss of the *Guardian*. "A dreadful mortality had taken place on-board most of the transports sent to this country; the poor miserable objects, that were landed, died in great numbers, and were soon reduced to one-third of the number that left England: the more of them die, the more it redounds to the interest of the ship-masters and owners, who are paid so much a-head by Government whether they arrive at the colony or not" (pp. 72, 73). A whale-fishery was set on foot on the coast of New Holland; but the wind blew so hard, that, out of seven struck, the two ships saved but one each. One, afterwards, took three fish; and the oil was esteemed more valuable, by 10l. in the ton, than that procured on the coast of America; and the harbours better, and no restrictions for fishing near the coast: but there was no time for these expeditions, which are strongly recommended to the attention of Great Britain, as a means of establishing a colony to greater advantage than the present plan. Sidney-cove is represented as a charming spot, full of natural beauties, and flowering shrubs of the most fragrant odour, growing wild from the rocks, besides luxuriant grass, fitter for horses and cows than sheep. Mrs. P. was perfectly reconciled to her situation, and "often ate part of a king-roo with as much glee as if she had been a partaker of some of the greatest delicacies of the metropolis, although, latterly, she was cloyed with them, and found them very disagreeable" (pp. 89, 90). The settlement is called *Paramatta*; contains above 1000 convicts, besides the military, and great progress has been made in it. The natives, both men and women, are filthy and greasy beyond description; and the salutary custom of washing seems entirely unknown to them. The men have bushy beards, and the hair on their heads is stuck full of fishes' teeth and bits of shells, and their noses pierced with fish-bones. Their huts are most rude, and they lodge also in rocks. They are more honest than the rest of the inhabitants of the South Sea, and, if not treated with disgust, very harmless. One of them, Binalong, who came over with Governor Philips, was sensibly affected, even to tears, on being shown Capt. P's picture. Dec. 17 they left Port Jackson, highly pleased with the governor's behaviour to them, and to all his subjects, and the ship

loaded with animals and plants of the country. Feb. 18, 1792, fell-in with 15 islands of ice, in all 29, 7 in one hour, and a large body or field of ice; the view beautiful and picturesque; the forms assumed by the ice pleasing and grotesque; one of these islands 17 miles and a quarter long, another 52 and a half. A shark was caught, in whose belly was found an old prayer-book, purchased by a marine of a convict, and now in the hands of the writer. March 22 they ran into Table-bay, where, soon after, came in Capt. Edwards, of the *Pandora*, and, with the convicts taken up by him at sea, embarked on-board the *Gorgon*. Mrs. P. went to see the farms where the *Constantia* wine is made. The gardens, both those of the Company and private persons, round Capetown, are described as very beautiful. April 16 they reached St. Helena; and, about the middle of June, St. Helena's; and, in a few days more, arrived in London, where Mrs. P. was brought-to-bed of a boy.

220. *The Expediency, Prediction, and Accomplishment, of the Christian Redemption, illustrated in Eight Sermons, preached before the University of Oxford, in the Year 1764, at the Lecture founded by the late Rev. Thomas Rampton, M. A. Canon of Salisbury. By Thomas Wintle, B. D. of Pembroke College, Rector of Brightwell, in Berkshire.*

THE subjects of these eight sermons are, the expediency of a Revelation, set forth in the first; in the second commence the proof, from prophecy, of the coming of the Messiah; continued in the third and fourth, and the deliverance wrought by him, and an account of the main points proposed to us in the Scriptures for our belief and practice. In the fifth are answered two objections against revelations made to mankind, drawn from the late period of the last, and the supposed insufficiency of those that preceded it, particularly the Mosaic; and in the second part of this sermon are discussed the reasons why the appearance of our Saviour was so long delayed. The subject of the sixth is the general plan of our redemption. The preacher begins with the circumstances of our Saviour's death, and states that the redemption was effected by the sacrifice of our Saviour for the expiation of the sins of the whole world, under certain conditions. This he establishes on the clear authority of a long series of texts of Scripture against the Socinians, a sect which has endeavoured to subvert the belief

belief of almost every thing which Revelation has superadded to our knowledge derived from the light of Nature. It proceeds by a species of criticism on the letter of the divine word, which never would be tolerated, and perhaps never would be attempted, on subjects of common literature, in conjunction with a kind of reasoning *à priori*, which, it might have been hoped, would never have been heard of more, after the philosophy of induction had taught mankind that the only legitimate proof of what may be, and consequently may become matter of human faith upon good testimony, must be inferred from what is; by the application of which it is clearly shewn, that the extraordinary administration of God in the moral world, as described in the terms of the Gospel construed in their ordinary sense, is such as to be perfectly analogous to the ordinary administration of his moral providence. The effects which this Revelation is calculated to produce in our inward dispositions of mind, and the uses to be made of the several parts of the system, are discussed in the seventh sermon. The last is on the care which Christ exercises over his church since his ascension, by the succours of his grace, his intercession, and the direct operation of his power.

This work was brought forward, by an unexpected emergency, 12 months sooner than was originally designed. These discourses treat of three great subjects, each of which furnishes matter sufficient for one course of these lectures. Mr. W. arranges the prophecies in the two leading parts of his work with great neatness, and, in general, makes good use of Scripture in proofs. His style is chaste and elegant, accompanied with a spirit of sincere piety.

We hope this work will meet with the reception it deserves, and that the author will be encouraged to improve it in a second edition.

221. *A Tour to Milford Haven, in the Year 1791. By Mrs. Morgan.*

THIS good lady has chosen one of the most public and least picturesque roads in England, that which leads from London to the South of Ireland; and has made the most of her book by trifling and common incidents, and now and then a marvellous story, of which the marine animal, or mermaid, which honest farmer Reynolds, of Pennhold, will swear to, though the name of Dr.

George P——, of Pricheston, who took the story down from his mouth, is not hazarded.

222. *An Answer to Mr. Paine's "Age of Reason;" being a Continuation of Letters to the Philosophers and Politicians of France, on the Subject of Religion, and of the Letters to a philosophical Unbeliever. By Joseph Priestley, LL. D. F. R. S.; with a Preface by Theophilus Lindsey, M. A.*

THIS work, printed in Northumberland town, America, and reprinted for Johnson in London, may be considered as the opening of Dr. P's career of authorship in the new world. Though it is ostensibly addressed to the philosophers and politicians of France, who have long set Religion, Morality, Law, and Government, at defiance, and to philosophical unbelievers (a character so unaccountable as an atheist upon principle); it is rather to be considered as a declaration of the Doctor's principles among his new acquaintance. It is well observed, by some of our brethren*, that the Doctor defends Christianity as a General would defend a country, who gave up all the parts from which it was originally named and took his stand in districts belonging to other powers." Perhaps we might add, or like the modern French governors, who nick-name as many of the respectable towns and districts of their own country as they can, in order to abolish the remembrance of their ancient names and characters. Bold assertion and impudent denial of the great doctrines of Christianity are his strong-holds; whether tenable or not, abler champions have demonstrated. The three first letters contain nothing directly on the subject of Paine's tract, but treat on the best method of communicating moral instruction on historical evidence, and the evidence of a future state; and contain some good observations, though not altogether new, yet stated with plainness and perspicuity. Unfortunately, this part opens with enthusiastic admiration of the sublime morality and religion of *Robespierre*. The answers to Paine's objections to the belief of miracles, which are Hume's at second-hand, are equally clear. Paine's obvious blunders are, for the most part, clearly, though not forcibly, exposed.

The Editor's preface to this answer is a panegyrick on the Author, with whom

* See British Critick, August, 1795, p. 174.

he perfectly concurs, expressing great disapprobation of those Reviewers who have contributed to give circulation to the pamphlet from America, intitled, "Observations on the Emigration of Dr. Priestley" (reviewed by us p. 47), which Mr. L. Styles "a tissue of abominable calumnies," fabricated in England; but it has been since found, on the most accurate enquiry and undeniable evidence, to be the work of a Mr. Cobbet, of Philadelphia†, well known in that place; and, instead of calumny, contains sound arguments.

223. *A fair Statement of the Administration of Earl Fitzwilliam in Ireland; containing strictures on that noble Lord's Letters to Earl Carlisle.*

THIS correspondence may be found in pp. 407, 408. The present pamphlet appears to be a fair answer to Lord F's arguments and statement; and

224. *The Conclusion of the strictures on Earl Fitzwilliam's Letters to the Earl of Carlisle, seems a sequel to it.*

225. *A plain Statement of Facts relative to the Administration of Earl Fitzwilliam in Ireland.*

OPPOSED to the FAIR statement, and containing a short enumeration of transactions, and some curious state-papers.

226. *Letter to the Right Honourable the Earl Fitzwilliam, occasioned by his Two Letters to the Earl of Carlisle. By William Playfair, Author of the Commercial and Political Atlas, &c.*

THIS writer, who has treated other subjects with ingenuity and spirit, seems to have here gone out of his way, and handled this dispute rather coarsely, and without a proper knowledge of facts.

227. *A Letter to his Grace the Duke of Portland, on the late alarming Parties in this Country. By Mrs. Webb. Plymouth.*

REPRESENTS the mischief of parties, and particularly the leader, Mr. Hardy; congratulates the Duke on his accession to ministry, and cheers the hearts of her countrymen by the comparison of events a century ago, when the French had destroyed our navy, and rode triumphant in the Channel, and threatened to invade us, with the present state of things, when our fleets are triumphant, and the whole kingdom a school of Mars. She takes occasion to praise Mr. Goody's sermon on Nov. 5.

* See British Critic, August, 1795, p.

228. *The Story of Sarah Durin, dedicated to the Advocates of an unjust and unnecessary War.*

THAT war is an evil is doubted by none; that the present deserves the epithets here bestowed on it we doubt; as we do whether this little third pamphlet is written with, or will answer, a good design.

229. *The History and Antiquities of the Parish of St. Saviour, Southwark; illustrated with Plates. By M. Concannon. Jun. and A. Morgan.*

IT is with regret we say any thing that may seem to disparage a well-meant essay in British Topography; but we cannot help expressing our great disappointment on perusal of the present; equal to what the compilers have suffered in their expectation of materials. Perfectly ignorant as we are who have compiled it, we can only be influenced by its execution. The first thing that struck us as objectionable is the tedious discussion of the claims of the Lord Mayor of London to a judicature in the borough of Southwark, in near 50 pages; after which the history of the parish is taken up, beginning with its boundaries, describing its public buildings, the church, with the monuments, the Globe theatre, Thrale's and the Peacock brew-houses, the charity and other schools, the borough water-works, the fews, the bear-garden, the foundery, the Clink prison, the workhouse, &c. The church takes up 110 of 280 pages, including stories of a stone skeleton, p. 101, a bricklayer frightened in the church-vault, a miser's funeral, p. 178, and a conjurer, p. 171.

In Mountague-close resided Lord Monteagle; and here, it is said, was discovered the gun-powder plot, by the miscarriage of a letter; in consideration of which, the inhabitants of the place were privileged from actions of debt, trespass, &c. since done away. This parish has been the residence of men of the most eminent talents, such as Shakespeare, Jonson, Fletcher, &c. Bacon the sculptor was born here; and Dr. Heberden, it is said, received part of his education at the grammar-school. William Wickham, bishop of Lincoln and Winchester, 1595, was buried in the church; he was not the founder of New College, Oxford, whose proper name was Long, but he obtained the name of Wickham from the town where he was born, p. 134.

230. *History of Leicestershire.* (From p. 859.)

FROM the following quotations it will appear, that the idea of Navigable Canals is not a novelty in Leicestershire:

"In 1373, the inhabitants of the county of Leicester joined with those of Warwick, Northampton, Rutland, Bedford, Buckingham, Cambridge, and Huntingdon, in petitioning parliament, that Lynn might be made a staple town, as being much more convenient to them for the conveyance of their goods and merchandize, on account of the many rivers and springs of fresh water which flowed directly towards Lynn from various parts of the said several counties: And the parliament agreed to the request, on condition that Yarmouth should also continue to be a staple town.

"A similar petition from the same counties, with the addition of part of Suffolk, is also preserved in the Rolls of Parliament.

"In 1376-7, the inhabitants of the county of Leicester joined with those of Northampton, Huntingdon, and Bedford, in representing that the great stream of water between St. Ives and Huntingdon was so stopped by three mills that their vessels with merchandize could not pass; and many times were much injured, to the amount of £200. a year and upwards; and praying redress. The statutes in that case provided were on this occasion ordered to be enforced.

"In 1634, Thomas Skipwith, esq. obtained a grant from King Charles I. to make the river Soar portable for boats and barges to the town of Leicester.

"In 1699, an act was passed for making and keeping the river Trent navigable, in the counties of Leicester, Derby, and Stafford."

Many similar undertakings have since been projected; of which it will be here sufficient to mention the dates.

An act being obtained, in 1776, for making a navigable cut from the Trent to Loughborough; a canal was consequently opened in 1778.

In 1791, two acts were obtained; one, for extending the Loughborough canal to Leicester; the other, for making navigable the rivers Wreak and Eye from the junction of the Wreak with the Leicester canal to Melton Mowbray.

In 1792, an unsuccessful attempt was made to obtain a navigation from Grant-ham, through the Vale of Belvoir, to the Trent; but, in 1793, an act was passed for making a navigation from Leicester to the river Nea in Northamptonshire; another from Leicester to Oakham; and, in 1794, a third, which had been before in vain attempted, from Ashby de la Zouch to Bedworth in Warwickshire.

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Dr. Pulteney's valuable "Catalogue of some of the more rare Plants found in the neighbourhood of Leicester, Loughborough, and in Charley Forest," comes next under consideration; and here the botanical reader will be highly gratified. To make extracts, however, from a scientific Catalogue would neither be easy to ourselves, nor pleasant to our readers. Let a paragraph or two, therefore, from the Introduction, suffice:

"Leicestershire being in general a rich and well-cultivated county, and having the advantage of a fine river running through the middle of it, several extensive woods, and a mixture of open and inclosed fields, together with a considerable difference of soil, being in some parts light and gravelly, in others consisting of rich black mould, and elsewhere a deep strong clay, it is thus rendered favourable to the production of a great variety of vegetables. Add to these, a farther scope, occasioned by that large tract of land before-mentioned, called Charley Forest; great part of which is almost as much in a state of nature as any part of England. It is in such situations, where the pruning and cultivating hand of Art has scarcely been felt, that the truly native plants of every kingdom are principally to be met with; since it is highly probable, that a very great number of those which are frequent in pastures, and possibly almost all those of the arable lands, have been in distant times gradually and insensibly introduced into this island with foreign grain, and by other accidental modes of intercourse between this island and the continent. The specific discrimination of these plants, and the assignation of them to the several originally spontaneous places of growth, would be a curious disquisition, and worthy of the most able botanical Antiquary. But to return. The wild and uncultivated state of this forest, and the various elevations of its several parts, render it a nursery for many plants which do not grow on cultivated land. Hence, allowing for its extent, and its being an inland county, Leicestershire probably furnishes to the botanist as considerable a variety as any of the midland counties of England.

"Before Mr. Ray published his *Catalogus Plantarum Angliæ* in 1670, there was no separate general account of English botany that could be depended upon. The *Phytologia* of How, in 1650, and the *Pinax* of Merrett, in 1667, were not sufficiently accurate to satisfy the critical botanist. From Ray's Catalogue we find that, at that period, the whole number of plants discovered as spontaneously growing in England did not amount to eleven hundred species. Of these, more than one thousand consisted of what were called the more perfect plants.

as trees, shrubs, graminaceous and other herbs; and not quite one hundred of the ferns, mosses, and mushroom order, since comprehended under the name of cryptogamous plants. So great had been the diligence of Mr. Ray and his contemporaries, that, at the distance of an hundred years after his publication, the augmentation to the present plants did not exceed sixty or seventy species. In the mean while, by the accumulated discoveries of subsequent naturalists, and especially of late years, such has been the attention paid to the cryptogamous class, that at this time the English species alone amount to upwards of nine hundred; and England, therefore, by present estimations, furnishes upwards of two thousand distinct species of vegetables: of these, above two hundred are strictly marine and maritime plants, being never found at any considerable distance from the shore, unless where the salt water has access into the country by means of the tide in rivers. Hence it follows, that the inland country of Britain cannot furnish more than between seventeen and eighteen hundred species. And, on a farther calculation, about four hundred of these are either Alpine or local plants; the former inhabiting only the summits of the highest mountains in Wales, Yorkshire, Westmorland, Cumberland, and Scotland; the latter, only particular parts of the kingdom. Thus several species are only found, as far as is hitherto known, in Wales: many are common in the Northern and mountainous tracts of England, which do but rarely occur in the Southern counties. A certain number have, as yet, been found only in the Eastern counties, as Norfolk and Suffolk. The fenny countries produce several that are rarely seen elsewhere; and the chalky soil is peculiarly adapted to a very considerable number. There are few situations comprehending a circuit of ten or twelve miles in diameter, that will not yield to the investigation of a diligent botanist upwards of a thousand species, including the *cryptogamæ*. The environs of Leicester are known to produce much beyond this number; and there is no doubt but that a skilful and diligent investigator might make a very considerable accession to it."

The "Returns made to Parliament for the County of Leicester, pursuant to an Act passed 26 Geo. III. intituled, An Act for procuring Returns of all Charitable Donations for the Benefit of poor persons, in the several parishes and places within that part of Great Britain called England," is an interesting article; the more so, as it is the first County for which such Return has ever yet been printed; the Parliament having declined printing the whole, on account of the extent of the expence. Those for

Leicestershire alone, printed from an accurate copy transcribed from the original at the proper office in the House of Commons, fill 134 folio pages.

"By a Report made to the House of Commons, May 23, 1787, from a Committee appointed to inspect and consider these Returns, it appeared that out of nearly 13,000 parishes and townships in England and Wales (from which returns of charitable donations had been required) there were only 14 parishes that had made no returns; that, many of the returns having been defective, 4065 circular letters were sent, to require more perfect returns; to which 3376 answers were received. And by a second report, June 10, 1788, it appeared that the annual amount of the produce of the money given for charitable purposes, throughout England and Wales, as far as can be collected, is 48,243*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.*; and the annual produce of the lands 210,467*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.* making together 258,710*l.* 19*s.* 3*d.*; of which the share of the county of Leicester was, in money, 1024*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*; in land, 4877*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.*; together, 5901*l.* 18*s.* 7*d.*"

The following is an instance both of an original and an amended return:

"Bennet, earl of Harborough, gave [in 1732] by will an annual rent-charge of 48*l.* on the manor of Stapleford, for the maintenance and support of six men, of not less than the age of 55 years, who must have been servants in the family for ten years; or, in default of these, decayed tenants of Stapleford, Whiffendine, Saxby, Teigh, Stanby, or Gunby; who are every one to have eight pounds a year, and a blue cloth gown once in every year.—100*l.* was also given for providing six habitable rooms; which were fitted up, and the places filled, in 1734."

The explanatory Return states, that

"The 100*l.* was expended by the father of the present Earl of Harborough, in fitting up, what had been a dog kennel, for the accommodation of six men. The present Earl, thinking the situation unhealthy, has built a very handsome one for their reception, at the expence of more than 1000*l.* and intended to make a considerable addition to the endowment; which intention, however, he intends to wave till the business of the present will is determined. Should not these particulars be satisfactory, the original will is to be found in the court of Chancery. It must be further added, that the Earl of Harborough considers the endowment as his own property; being solely vested in himself and his heirs, the future proprietors of Stapleford; and being founded only for old servants of the family, or decayed tenants of any one of the six parishes

fishes mentioned in the return, without any application to the poor, or mentioning the tenants under that denomination. Its intention is reward."

In a subsequent page we learn, that

"The benevolent Owner of Stapleford has increased the number of almsmen to eight; extended the yearly stipend of each to £20. with an allowance of coal; and purposes to enlarge the original donation to £144. which will be £18. to each person who is so fortunate as to be received into this comfortable asylum for industry and integrity in declining age."

231. *An Elementary Introduction to the Latin Grammar, with Practical Exercises, after a new and easy Method, adapted to the Capacities of Young Beginners.*

WHATEVER contributes in any degree to facilitate the acquiring of knowledge is praise-worthy; and the Author of the work before us, whose name is not communicated, observes, that

"The study of the Latin tongue generally commences at an age, when young people have scarcely any capacity, and very little inclination, to attend to the most useful precepts, unless they be explained to them in the clearest and plainest manner. In order, therefore, to make young learners sensible of the use of the first lessons, and clear away all the obstacles which seem insuperable to their young minds, yet incapable of reflecting that diligence and application will overcome the greatest difficulties; the author has placed, under each part of speech, the syntactical rules which immediately concern it, with practical exercises, in which he has, as accurately as he could, pointed out the different parts of speech, marked the gender and case of every noun, its number being known by the English termination and its declension by the Latin inflexion of the genitive. The radical tenses of the verbs are at full length, and even the verbs themselves conjugated, till the learner is supposed to have made himself fully acquainted with their peculiar inflexions."

All this seems plausible in theory; and, we doubt not, may be advantageously reduced into practice.

232. *Rudiments of constructive Etymology and Syntax.*

ANOTHER elementary treatise, of the same tendency with the preceding one, applied to our own language.

"In this epitome, a concise and clear definition has been attempted; accompanied with exemplifications, designed to lead the pupil, by easy and imperceptible steps, to a perfect comprehension of the rudiments of the English language. In both of these, a

natural and easy collocation has been particularly regarded. What has hitherto been done in this science, by the late Bishop of London, Dr. Priestley, &c. does honour to their literary and critical abilities. A single glimpse of the present epitome will not convey an idea of superseding those useful and valuable tracts."

This little work is skilfully executed and the selections in it made principally from the "Oeconomy of Human Life;" "Othniel and Achiah;" and "Robertson's Introduction to Polite Literature."

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

We have received several letters on the subject of the Two important Bills, which for the last fortnight have occupied so much the attention of Parliament, and indeed of all descriptions of our fellow subjects. Several accounts also have been sent us of the proceedings at county and parochial meetings. All these we purposely omit; tending only to perpetuate dissensions, which have already spread their baneful influence too far. We are sorry on this head to observe, that some of the letters to which we allude, on both sides of the question, are impregnated with an acrimonious spirit, which is directly opposite to what we wish to be the characteristic of our Miscellany; a circumstance to which we shall continue to be particularly attentive; never wishing to see any controversy in the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, but such as can be carried on with philanthropy, pleasantry, and candour. —We have before us an infinite variety of miscellaneous entertainment, far more congenial to our feelings than politics.

S. E. observes, "that every bishop has a temporal barony annexed to his see; that the bishop of Durham is earl of Sudbury and baron Evenwood; and the bishop of Norwich is baron of Northwaltham, in Norfolk;" and asks in what author he can see an account of the respective baronies which are annexed to the 26 English bishopricks.

A CONSTANT READER wishes to procure a copy of Mr. Matters's Pamphlet on the Election at All Souls' College, Oxford, if one could be sent at our Printer's.

Another Reader asks for information concerning the King's broad ARROW, its origin, and the first instance of its application.

We are glad to hear that Mr. Brewster's "History of Stockton upon Tees" is in such forwardness as to be likely to appear soon.

We know no more of the Correspondent after whom VINDEX VERITATIS enquires, than appears from the internal evidence of his elegant composition.

Two communications of JACQUES DE MOSNIER are under consideration.

We thank E. C. junior; and shall be much obliged by the transcript he mentions.

MARCUS will be answered next month.

THE PICTURE OF LIFE;

ADDRESSED TO W. A. ESQ.

LOOK well, my Friend, o'er life's
amazing scene,
How wild its tumult, and how great its pain;
What dangers wait us o'er the world's wide
stage;
What various ills pollute a daring age. [laws,
See, the bold Atheist tramples Wisdom's
Stops Nature's call, and mocks th' Eternal
Cause;
Builds all on Chance, and (horrid to relate!)
Blots out existence in a future state.
Rash, impious, thought!—to die, and be no
more! [wretch, adore,
Mark heav'n, earth, air; then, trembling
Adore a God—stand forth—come, boldly say,
Who else bids thunder roll, you' lightnings
play?
Canst thou not tell?—A God, a God, obey!
There view the man who climbs the hill
of Fame,
And, struggling, pants ambitious for a name;
On fleeting shades substantial joys would fix,
On a vain title, or a coach-and-six:
Here, thick with blood, rash Murder points
the blade; [mad.
Here Gluttons surfeit, there the Drunkard's
Next view the place where meets each
wanton guest,
Flows the wide bowl, and rings the empty jest;
Whence sober Modesty with blushes flies,
And Justice, frowning, claims again her skies;
Here, link'd in vilest chains of Sin, agree
The modern Wit and hell-bred Debauchee,
Then quit the boast of man, and brutes
commence,
While factious broils disclose a void of sense;
Vile, daring oaths disgrace fair Virtue's rules;
And pure Religion is the mock of fools.
Turn round the eye, the wid'ning view
behold:
A Miser hov'ring o'er his bags of gold;
To pompous fools you' cringing flatterers
bend,
On pride elate ten thousand slaves attend;
Loose in her garb, a Wanton's arts appear,
And, ah! too many feel the deadly snare;
In revels lost, the fond Adulterer lies,
Groans out his life, and, sunk in ruin, dies.
Pale in her look, lo! where sad Envy
stands, [stain'd hands;
And frowning Malice waves her blood-
Thence Scandal flies, and, where she takes
her aim, [honest name;
Throws the swift dart, and wounds each
There silent Merit constant vigils keeps,
Dragg'd thro' the world, and lost in secret
weeps; [chain,
Near her dear Friendship drags the heavy
And Reputation bleeds at every vein.
Thrice happy he (alas! few such are found),
In Virtue wrapt, and with Contentment
crown'd, [around;
Who walks serene, and views the storm
Blest in Reflexion, silent treads the shore,

Calm, tho' wild billows lash, rough torrents
roar; [toil,
And, when retir'd, safe from each worldly
Can talk with Tully, and converse with
Boyle; [bonds of Night,
Then (ravis'd thought!) breaks thro' you'
Bursts o'er the stars, and dwells in boundless
light;
Calm when he looks upon a bed of death,
Calm in the hour he holds his flut'ring
breath; [due,
Calm when his God sends Nature's summons
Then turns, and, smiling, bids the world
adieu; [is giv'n;
Then sinks to rest.—The soul's great charge
And guarding angels waft it into heav'n.
OBSERVERS.

THE OECONOMY OF LIFE;

(BY DR. CRANE.)

— *haurire quæcum vitæ præcepta beator.*

SUCH is the structure of the human
frame,
So finish'd from the hand divine we came,
That, though from Nature's paths we de-
vious range,
Few are the ills resulting from each change;
Th' obstructed fluids not so far at strife
As to subvert th' oeconomy of life;
The vessels, interwoven through each part,
Communicate with nice and wood'rous art,
That singly each, by partial ills oppress'd,
Meets with immediate succour from the rest;
True to their mutual trust, like good allies,
They give in time of need their due supplies;
Else should we suffer from each trifling cause
The penalties of breaking Nature's laws;
Drag on through life a constant galling chain,
Scarce ever free from sickness, or from pain;
Confirm the truth Hippocrates decrees,
"That the whole man from birth is a disease."
Be cautious of extremes in all you do,
And still through life a middle course pursue;
Avoid Repletion, Mammon's baneful curse,
But Inanition more—for, that's still worse;
The first by nature or by art is cur'd,
The last a longer time must be endur'd.
'Tis easier to deplete the loaded frame,
Than, when exhausted, to recruit the same;
Hence the robust in health by art are lower'd
Much sooner than the weak can be restor'd.
Whene'er invited to the sumptuous feast,
Of two prevailing evils choose the least;
Gluttons incur more danger when they dine
Than what results from an excess in wine;
Extremes in both by prudent men are
shunn'd,
Who squander not in early life that fund
Of health—on which in future they rely,
The blest resource of late infirmity.
In life's decline, when nature feels decay'd,
'Tis then they mostly want its friendly aid.
For those advanc'd in years, the rule holds
good
To drink more wine, and eat less solid food;
Allowance

Allowance due for custom being made,
'Tis second nature, and will be obey'd.

Let ev'ry change be made by slow degrees;
No quick transitions steady Nature please.
The Man, whom toils incessant have oppress'd,
Should not at once indulge in total rest;
Nor, after rest, at once great force exert;
For, thus the frame receives material hurt.

'Twixt both extremes a middle course ob-
serve,

Nor from the golden precept ever swerve.
Whilst vigour, youth, and high-brac'd nerves
invite,

Venus demands her customary rite;
Nor over-pay, nor wholly yet decline,
The tribute due to her devoted shrine:
Pleasures are heighten'd by a sparing use;
Enjoyment, over-sated, is abuse:

A tame frigidity should warn old Age
In feats of Love no longer to engage;
Old men by ill-tim'd efforts snap the thread
Of life, and soon are number'd with the dead.

The scenes of life we vary at our ease;
Sometimes th' amusements of the country
please;

At other times the pleasures of the town,
Just as the humour suits, go better down.
Study and labour to each other yield;

And now the closet calls us; now the field.
To hunt, to shoot, to fish, or be at rest,
As inclination leads, by turns are best;

For, though good health on exercise depends,
Too much fatigue to fatal mischief tends,
O'erpow'rs the natural strength—the body
wastes,

And, oft-repeated, dissolution hastes.
Riding, the best restorative we know,
Makes sick men healthy, and preserves
them so; [use;

Whilst walking proves of still more gen'ral
Excess in both is justly deem'd abuse.

To those infirm a carriage must supply
That exercise their feeble limbs deny;
But some from age and sickness cannot move—
To such inaction will less hurtful prove;

To frequent frictions if they have recourse,
The flesh-brush gives the sluggish juices
force, [on;

Propels them through their channels briskly
By art the works of Nature must be done.

Sleep, the sweet soother of all earthly
cares, [pains;

Restores the strength, and daily waits re-
Yet this great balm is not without alloy,
And, too much us'd, contributes to destroy
Or blunt the senses—rend'ring them less fit
Life's duties to discharge with benefit.

The proper time for sleep is during night,
As darkness then and silence both invite.
Day-sleep less sound refreshment can supply;
For, broken slumbers calm repose deny.

Let then your cautious conduct still be such,
Neither to sleep too little, nor too much.
If for the multitude this rule will serve,
No studious man should from the maxim
swerve;

Since such far more susceptible we find

Of frequent ills of body and of mind.
High sauces by the rich are often crav'd;
Without such aids, their appetites deprav'd
Can scarcely relish the most sumptuous treat;
They nightly feel for what they daily eat:
The false provocatives which they require
Inflame and set their passions all on fire,
Their vices with fresh fuel still supply,
And plunge them deep in guilt and misery.

Far diff'rent is the peasant's happy lot;
Content and Health are inmates in his cot.
Rich in the gifts which Nature's hand bestows,
From daily labour all his comfort flows;
'Tis this procures him plain and wholesome
food,

His stomach keen, and his digestion good.
Free from diseases which Intemperance brings,
No tortures from the gout his body wrings;
Spirits alert as air to him belong,
To cheer his wonted labour with a song;
Calmly each night he lays him down to rest,
No guilty fears alarm his peaceful breast;
His sons grow up robust, an hardy race,
Fit to supply in time their father's place;
His last support when under years he bends,
And to the silent grave at length descends.

As the best minds are found in some degree
Tinctur'd (alas!) with frail depravity;
So soundest bodies latent ills inter,
And inward pains the most robust molest,
These seeds of Death are planted in mankind,
To keep us all from time to time in mind
Of life's short space—of its uncertain date—
That we may be prepar'd to change our state.

J. C. Wells.

THE DIALOGUE OF HORACE AND LYDIA
IMITATED.

Colin.

AH! Susan, when I could alone
Imprint on that bosom a kiss,
When you deign'd to smile on but one,
KING GEORGE might have envied my bliss.

Susan.

When I, and no maid of the green
Beside, on that arm could recline,
QUEEN CHARLOTTE herself might have seen,
And sigh'd for such fortune as mine.

Colin.

Now Phoebe's the lass that I love—
Ye Gods, how she'll dance at a wake!
The strength of my passion to prove,
I'd give up my place for her sake.

Susan.

And Strephon's the lad of my heart,
His actions I freely command;
For him with two places I'd part,
Those places the best in the land.

Colin.

Yet what if the days should return,
When we to each other were true?
For Phoebe no more should I burn;
But open my arms to our Sue.

Susan.

Susan.

Then *Strephon*, tho' sweeter than hay,
 You cross as this mastiff; yet I
 Through life with my *Colin* would stay,
 With *Colin* would willingly die.

THE BATTLE OF CUTHULLIN WITH
 TORLATH; TRANSLATED FROM THE
 ENGLISH IN OSSIAN'S *Death of Cutbullin*.
 BEGINNING AT, "Herush'd in the sound
 "of his arms," &c.

ΑΥΤΑΡ ΟΥ ΑΪΞΑΣ ΚΛΑΓῆ Τ' ΕΠΟῆ ΤΕ
 ΔΙΔΩΕΙ.

ΗΥΤΕ ΣΜΕΡΘΕΛΕ ΛΑΩΣ ΕΡΜΗΣΑΙ Ο ΔΑΙΜΩΝ,
 ΟΣ ΡΑ ΠΟΤ' ΕΝ ΧΙΛΙΩΝ ΣΥΓΙΡΩΣ ΕΠΙΜΑΙΝΕΙ
 ΑΙΛΛΩΝ

ΒΕΥΓΜΩ ΤΕ ΘΟΞΥΘΩ ΤΕ, ΚΙ Ε' ΕΝ ΝΕΦΕΙ ΣΚΙΟΒΙΛΙ

ΙΖΕΙ ΣΠΕΡΧΟΜΕΝΟ ΕΠΙ ΛΑΧΛΙΝΟ Ο ΡΑΩΝ.

ΟΟΣΕΙ ΔΕ ΔΗ ΟΙ ΣΚΙΔΝΑΣΙΝ ΚΡΑΤΕΡΑΣ ΥΣΜΙΝΑΣ,

ΗΔΕ Γ' ΕΠΙ ΣΙΒΑΡΩ ΞΙΦΙΙ ΣΧΕΘΕΙ ΧΙΤΡΑ ΒΑ-
 ΡΥΙΑ.

ΑΪΗΡΕΙ Δ' ΑΡΑ ΤΑΙ ΦΛΟΙΕΡΑΙ ΤΕΙΧΙΣ ΑΪΣΣΟΝΤΑΙ

ΥΨΟΣΕΙ, ΒΛΕΜΜΑ Δ' ΑΦΑΡ ΒΛΟΣΥΡΟΝ ΦΘΙΝΥ-
 ΘΙΟΥΣΑ ΣΙΛΗΝ

ΑΥΓΗΣ ΑΜΦΙΛΥΚΑΙΣ ΦΩΤΙΖΕΙ ΜΙΣΓΟΡΕΙ ΑΪΝΑΣ

ΦΑΙΝΕΙ ΎΠΩΠΙΑ. ΩΣ ΦΟΒΕΡΟΣ, ΩΣ ΔΕΙΟΥΣ
 ΥΠΗΡΧΕΙ

ΗΜΑΙ ΤΩ ΟΤΙ ΚΛΩΣ ΕΤΥΧΩΝ ΚΕΘΕΛΛΙΝΕΣ ΗΡΩΣ.

ΕΙΘ' ΟΥΓΙ ΧΑΡΩ ΕΠΙ ΠΙΣΕΙ ΤΟΡΛΑΒΩ. ΩΜΩΞΑΝ ΤΕ

ΗΡΩΕΙΣ ΛΗΓΟΙΛΟΣ, ΕΠΕΘΕΙΣΑΝ ΔΕ ΟΙ ΛΑΟΙ.

ΩΣ ΝΕΦΕΛΑΙ ΠΥΚΝΑΙ ΕΝ ΕΞΗΜΩ, ΑΜΦΙ ΑΝΑΚΤΑ.

ΧΙΛΙ ΟΜΩ ΞΙΦΙΑ ΜΕΛΙΩΡΙΖΟΝΤΟ ΑΟΛΛΗ, [ΩΣ

ΧΙΛΙΟΙ ΑΜΦΕΤΕΤΕΡΥΤΩΝ ΟΙΣ ΟΙ Ο ΔΙ, ΣΚΟΠΕΛΩ

ΟΣ ΚΕ ΜΕΝΗ ΕΝΙ ΜΙΣΣΩ ΤΕΙΓΔΕΠΟΙΟ ΣΑΛΑΪΣΣΗΣ,

ΣΤῆ ΟΙ Ρ' ΑΜΦ' ΟΛΕΚΟΝΤΟ, ΑΥΤΟΣ ΔΕ ΔΙΑ ΜΕΛΑΝ
 ΑΪΜΑ

ΗΙΣ ΜΑΚΡΑ ΒΙΒΑΣ ΣΚΟΛΙΗ ΚΟΝΑΪΖΕ ΣΛΙΜΩΡΕ

ΚΛΑΓΗΘΩΝ. ΤΟΤ' ΕΠΙΣΣΕΥΟΝΤΟ ΤΕ ΟΥΛΛΙΝ
 ΎΙΣ,

ΚΑΙ ΔΙΑ ΛΗΓΟΙΛΟΣ ΙΑΧΗ ΤΕ ΜΑΧΗ ΤΕ ΚΕΧΥΤΟ,

ΝΙΚΗΣΙΝ Δ' ΑΡ' ΕΠΕΙ ΗΡΩΣ ΕΡΙΝΟΙΟ ΚΡΑΤΕΡΟΣ

Βῆ Δ' ΑΠΟΝΟΕΥΣΕΙΝ ΔΙ' ΑΕΡΩΣ ΚΥΔΕΙ ΓΑΙΩΝ.

Βῆ Δ' ΑΤΑΡ ΕΧΡΟΣ ΘΠΑ, ΨΥΧΡΑΣ ΤΕ ΜΩ ΕΙΛΙ
 ΠΟΡΕΙΑΣ

ΓΗΘΟΣΥΝΗ ΣΚΟΛΙΟΪΣΣΑ, ΚΙ ΘΩΣΕ ΚΥΛΙΝΔΙΟ ΣΙΓῆ,

ΚΑΙ ΜΕΝ ΑΟΡ ΨΙΛΕΙ ΣΧΕ ΜΟΛΙΣ Ρ' ΕΙΝ ΧΑΡΕΙ
 ΚΑΜΟΥΣΗ, [ΛΟΥΧΗ.

Τῆ ΔΕ ΒΑΘΗΝ ΣΚΑΖΟΝΤΟ, ΟΥΠΟ ΒΕΙΘΕΙ ΤΕΙΜΕ

LOCKE'S SOLILOQUY*.

Sis, quod esse velis. MARTIAL.

"TRUST it, or not trust it?"—that's
 the question.

Whether 'tis wiser in our state of being

* Suppos'd holding, not "Plato de Im-
 mortalitate," but the Gospels; and see his
 Chapter on Power.

(Which our own senses tell us is imperfect)

To venture, by a present sacrifice

Of finite joys (God knows how truly joys)

For an eternal Heaven—but remote;

To live!—enjoy!—now!—pleasures at hand!

Pleasures remote!—what, if false the last;

An "Ignis fatuus" to purloin the present!

That is the ground of doubt—th' uncertain

cloud, [will—

Which puzzles e'en the wise—divides the

And makes a schism in the great world of

Souls. [Sense!

To live!—t' enjoy the rapt'rous touch of

Pleasures in exquisite variety!

Riches! amass'd for scores of wintry skies!

And all the far-stretch'd earth's voluptuous-

ness! [other,

There's the respect which blinds us to the

And shipwrecks half *Manhood*. [giv'n;

Go now, and prove it true—they're wisely

And cheaply—ay, too cheaply—buy the life

to come. [feel!

To live!—to feel!—perhaps sharp torments

When present joys are o'er (for, o'er they

will be); [Being?

And then—what then?—a Being, or no

What, if a Being—and Eternity? [cowards,

For ever!—ha! 't is that makes heroes

And scares the boldest of them from their

daring. [approof!

Strange truths come forth, and of each day's

And that this may be one, who, who, can

tell? [stant;

Cool judging Wisdom then decides i' the in-

For who, on the bare possibility

Of such a truth—the verriest slightest

"May-be"—

Would, for a nonsensicality so small

As feverish enjoyments of a day,

Venture exclusion from a better life— [zard

As better life's held forth—or take the ha-

Of falling 'mong the horrors of the damn'd,

Shut out for ever from our neighbour's joys,

Exil'd to some storm-beat Siberia, [Despair

Where no Hope blooms—cold, comfortless

For ever!—endless!—Save us, gracious God!

Then, come what will, this resolution stands

Grav'd on the tablets of my inmost Soul:

"Be just, adore, and live the Friend of all;"

That done, let Life or no Life be the Truth,

"All *must* be well—because all *has been* well."

T. de M.

REFLEXIONS,

DURING AN EVENING'S WALK IN A
COUNTRY CHURCH-YARD.

HALL! sacred Mansions of secure Re-
 pose,

Kind Sanctuarium from all human woes!

Now, at this hour to Contemplation due,

When soft the moon-beams' trembling shafts

renew

Day's late decline, with sober steps to tread

On the green turf that wraps the silent dead.

How solemn! whilst Imagination's eye

Explores the relics of Mortality.

That

That venerable pile of massy stone,
The antique work of architects unknown,
Is call'd the *House of God*: the people there,
From age to age, have met for social pray'r;
Oft, as returning weekly sabbaths came,
Devotion lighted up her holy flame,
Bade ev'ry soul in orisons unite, [light;
And songs divine—the mind's supreme de-
Nor yet have ceas'd the bells' harmonious calls,
Nor anthems echoing round its vaulted walls.
Still here a pious band, with zealous care,
Learn the important lesson—to prepare,
Prepare for death, and that celestial shore,
Where Saints and Angels live—to die no
more. [around]
But think, what crowds promiscuous lie
Their crumbling ashes swell th' incumbent
ground.

How many a race of men have here been laid,
To rest beneath Death's cold impending shade!
E'er since the village had a church or name,
Or hither first the Gospel-tidings came;
Whene'er their friends consign'd the dead to
dust, [trust—
This spot of earth receiv'd th' important
To hold, till rising from their bed of clay,
To stand in judgement at the final day;
Omniscient Justice shall in mercy doom
Each one his portion in the world to come.

Reflexion fills the pensive soul with awe,
And cold Sensations through the bosom flow,
To view the tombs of generations past,
Where all the sons of men descend at last;
And call to mind, how mortals blooming
gay,
Like vernal flowers, soon wither and decay;
In quick succession rising but to fall,
Swept from the earth, the grave their
destin'd goal;

No track of life nor vestige being seen,
To prove to future times they once have been.
For, spite of stone or monumental brass,
Men sink, ere long, in one forgotten mass;
Except a few, whom Fame vouchsafes should
stand [hand;
Free from the wreck of Time's destroying
While dark Oblivion's ever-wasting flood
Oft leaves no trace, e'en where whole na-
tions stood.

In musing thus, I learn full well to know,
How vain 's the world, how transient all
below! [should rise
What then remains, but that my soul
To bright-unsading realms above the skies?

HANSLOPIENSIS.

ON A BUTTERFLY,
CAUGHT IN A COBWEB, AND RELEASED
BY A LADY.

AS *Flora* through the garden stray'd,
In deep reflexions lost,
"Pity 's the greatest gift," she said,
"That mis'ry oft can boast."
"But can proud man his aid with-hold
"From misery in pray'r?
"Or need vain mortals e'er be told,
" 'Tis that which claims their care?"

E'en thus she thought; when to her view,
In puzzling cobwebs caught,
A butterfly of varied hue
Immediately was brought.
Again sweet liberty to find,
"The little victim strove;"
But found itself the more entwin'd,
The more it try'd to move.
Unable now its strength to try,
It pray'd to be releas'd;
And where 's that hand can help deny,
When beauty is distress'd?
No sooner *Flora* heard its moan,
Than with relief she came,
Well pleas'd there was occasion shewn
T' illustrate thus her theme. T.

A S E A - P I E C E.

WHILE darkest Night broods o'er the
troubled main, [storm;
And rising winds provoke the threat'ning
Tell me, my heart! whence this unusual pain,
That chills my blood which lately flow'd
so warm?
Can fear of Death, stern monarch of the
Grave, [sigh?
Cause thee one throb, or force one tender
Ah! no. The wretch his hardest fate may
brave, [die.
Whose grief-experienc'd soul has learn'd to
But, ah! too well I know what thoughts
grieve [near!
Those pangs, and paint the hour of danger
Heav'n shield my Nancy, when she mourns
my fate! [tear!
Sweet Hope, descend, and wipe the falling
N. Y.

FROM AN ARABIAN FABLE.

BEHOLD Alnaschar 'midst his earthen
ware, [rear.
His future honours, wealth and grandeur
An hundred drachms, the labour of his fire,
To millions more excite his vain desire.
A little basket holds his brittle pelf,
Whilst he thus sanguinely accosts himself:
"This precious basket, which contains my
store, [more;
Ere long (I think) must yield an hundred
Which, with more hundreds carefully com-
bin'd. [find;
Two thousand drachms of course I soon shall
This sum must needs, if doubled thus again,
Then adding two, be rais'd at last to ten.
A man, ten thousand strong, may onwards
pass,
In pearls and jewels deal instead of glass;
In Persia soon the foremost I shall stand
For wealth, for honours, dignity, and land.
A house the most superb I 'll then prepare,
With slaves and eunuchs trembling round my
chair.
The vizier's daughter too I 'll deign to wed,
And bid twelve eunuchs lead her to my bed.
Ere long in pomp and glittering parade,
My wife in pearls, myself in gold array'd,
T

The wedding-viſit to my fire I'll pay, [way;
 Whiſt crowds of gazers throng upon the
 Then, plac'd in triumph by the vizier's ſide,
 I'll view with haughty brow the ſimp'ring
 bride; [looks,
 More diſtant ſtill, with proud and angry
 At home I'll give her nought but ſtern re-
 bukes!
 With ſoft entreaties, and with wond'rous art,
 Her maids will ſtrive to mollify my heart;
 Her mother next will urge me with her
 pray'rs, [tears;
 And ſhe herſelf with cheeks bedew'd with
 More angry yet, I'll ſpurn her with my
 feet"
 But kick'd, alas! his ware into the ſtreet.

ON EDUCATION;

WRITTEN BY MR. LORD, MASTER OF
 THE ACADEMY AT TOOTING; AND
 SPOKEN BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN,
 MIDSUMMER, 1793.

THE vine luxurious, if neglected, lies
 Prone on the earth, and unsupported dies;
 So dawning Reason in a youthful mind
 Remains inactive, dormant, and confin'd,
 Till Education calls its virtues forth,
 Extends its proſpects, and makes known
 its worth;
 Corrects, improves, inſpires the human ſoul,
 Completes the man, and finiſhes the whole.
 Would you your ſon in Virtue's paths ſhould
 tread, [head,
 And heav'nly Wiſdom flouriſh round his
 Cherish each gen'rous thought, each with
 ſincere,
 His rip'ning worth will pay a parent's care;
 Let no cold damps his op'ning mind reſtreſs,
 Be to him kind and eaſy of acceſs;
 So ſhall your grateful boy in juſt return
 Make glad your heart, with joy your boſom
 burn. [child,
 But, ſhould the too fond parents ſpare their
 Paſs by each fault, and on each error ſmile,
 In time, by folly and by paſſion led,
 He'll bring down ſorrow on their aged head;
 Till, worn with care, no helping hand to
 ſave,
 Slowly they droop with ſorrow to the grave:
 Yet not too harſh appear, nor too unkind;
 Too much correction but enſlaves the mind.
 He, who with tyrant-ſway unbounded rules,
 Dubbs his dependents either knaves or fools;
 Hence ſubborn paſſion rankles in the mind,
 Subverts all order, mars each good deſign;
 Headſtrong and raſh he ruſhes to his fate,
 Spurns at reproof, and then repents too late.
 The only proper medium lies between
 The ſoft, indigent, and ſevere extreme;
 This, thank the beſt of Parents! I confeſs,
 Has been my lot, my joy, my happineſs:
 Each mild rebuke, each kind and ſoft'ring aid
 That *Virtue* could ſupport, or *Vice* upbraid,
 I've oft experienc'd, and, tho' idly bent,
 As boys are wont, ſometimes my time miſ-
 pent;
 Yet are moſt firmly in my heart impreſt

Th' alternate hopes and fears that rend a pa-
 rent's breaſt. [tear,
 E'en now my conſcious eye ſtarts the hiſt
 And feelingly avers, "t is here! 't is here!"
 O Gratitude, thou attribute divine!
 Do thou aſſiſt me with thy aid benign;
 Thy ever-ſacred influence impart,
 And treasure up their counſels in my heart;
 Help me their various ills of life t' aſſuage,
 Conſole and comfort their declining age;
 That, when their appointed taſk on earth is
 done, [unknown.
 They may without a ſigh glide to a hiſs
 Yet, while a tender parent's watchful care
 Props and ſupports the virtues of his heir,
 Think not that all is done; for, ſtill behind
 Remains the harder taſk, t' inform the mind:
 For th's ſelect a Sage of honeſt parts,
 Of ampleſt genius, and a noble heart;
 Whoſe words and actions, life and manners,
 prove
 A fit example to the child you love.
 He thro' its mazes heav'nly Truth will trace,
 Shew various Nature, and that Nature's dreſs,
 Expand the thoughts this nether world above,
 With glitt'ring ſtars and wand'ring planets
 rove;
 Explore the glorious path that Newton trod,
 And thro' blind Nature mount to Nature's God.

THE WIT AND THE BEAU.

STREPHON, whoſe perſon ev'ry grace
 Was careful to adorn,
 Thought by the beauties of his face
 In Silvia's love to find a place,
 And wonder'd at her ſcorn.
 With bows and ſmiles he did his part;
 But, oh! 't was all in vain:
 A youth leſs fine, a youth of art,
 Had talk'd himſelf into her heart,
 And would not out again.
 Strephon, with change of habits preſs'd,
 And urg'd her to admire;
 His love alone the other dreſt
 As verſe or proſe became it beſt,
 And mov'd her ſoft deſire.
 This found, his courtſhip Strephon ends,
 Or makes it to his glaſs:
 There in himſelf now ſeeks amends;
 Convinc'd, that, when a Wit pretends,
 A Beau is but an aſs.

IMPROMPTU;

ON HEARING A CHARITY SERMON, ON
 SUNDAY, NOV. 22, IN THE NEIGH-
 BOURHOOD OF MANCHESTER SQUARE.

IF he, who ſounds the depths of love
 Which to our God we owe,
 More like an *Angel* from above
 I than mortal man below;
 If ſuch a heart in error * ſtray,
 With fervor ſo divine,—
 O, ye Celeſtial Spirits! ſay,
 What muſt become of mine? S.

* Alluding to the Preacher's being of the
 Roman Catholic perſuaſion. IN-

INTELLIGENCE OF IMPORTANCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Oct. 29. THE Ratifications of the Treaty of Amity, Commerce, and Navigation, between his Majesty and the United States of America, signed Nov. 19, 1794. were this day exchanged by Lord Grenville, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, with William Allen Dias, Esq. Chargé d'Affaires from the United States.

Oct. 31. A proclamation was this day issued by the King in Council, stating, that on the 29th instant, divers persons riotously assembled, and stationed in different places in our City of Westminster, proceeded to commit certain daring and highly criminal outrages, in gross violation of the Public Peace, to the actual danger of the King's person, and to the interruption of his passage to and from his Parliament; and, by the advice of the Privy Council, in pursuance of an Address from both Houses of Parliament, enjoining all Magistrates, &c. to use their utmost endeavours to discover and apprehend the authors, actors, and abettors, that they may be dealt with according to law; and promising, to all but those concerned in doing any act by which his Royal Person was immediately endangered, a reward of 1000*l.* to be paid on conviction of every such offender; and to any person or persons concerned in such outrages, other than such as were actually concerned in any act by which the King was immediately endangered, who shall give information, so as that any of the authors, actors, or abettors, shall be apprehended and brought to justice, on conviction of such offender or offenders, a full and gracious pardon.

Force Guards, Oct. 31. A dispatch, of which the following is an extract, has been received by Mr. Dundas, from Vice-Admiral Sir G. K. Elphinstone, K. B. dated on-board his Majesty's ship *Monarch*, Simon's Bay, Cape of Good Hope, August 18, 1795.

"I had the honour of informing you, in a former dispatch, that the Dutch were entrenched in a strong position at Muysenbergh, and well furnished with cannon, having a steep mountain on their right, and the sea on their left, difficult of approach on account of shallow water, with high surf on the shore, but which the absolute necessity of the Post rendered it requisite that we should possess, and made it obvious to Major-General Craig and myself that it ought to be attempted. For this service I secretly prepared a gun-boat, and armed the launches of the Fleet with heavy cannonades, landed two battalions of seamen, about 1000, under the command of Captains Hardy of the *Echo*, and Spranger of the *Rattlesnake*, and sent ships frequently around the Bay, to prevent suspicion of an attack, when any favourable opportunity might offer. On the 7th inst. a light breeze sprang up from the

GEN'L. MAG. November, 1795.

North-West, and at twelve o'clock the preconcerted signal was made; when Major-General Craig, with his accustomed readiness and activity, instantly put the forces on shore in motion. and, at the same moment, Commodore Blankett, equally zealous, in the *America*, with the *Stately*, *Echo*, and *Rattlesnake*, got under weigh, whilst the gun boat and armed launches preceded the march of the troops about 500 yards, to prevent their being interrupted. About one o'clock, the ships, being abreast of an advanced post of two guns, fired a few shot, which induced those in charge to depart; and, on approaching a second post of one gun and a royal mortar or howitzer, the effect was the same. On proceeding off the camp, the confusion was instantly manifest, although the distance from the ships was greater than could have been wished, but the shallowness prevented a nearer approach. The *Echo* led, commanded by Captain Tod of the *Monarch*, and anchored in two and a half fathoms, followed by the *America*, which anchored in four and a half; then the *Stately* and *Rattlesnake*, anchoring nearer, in proportion to their less draughts of water, off the enemy's works, which began to fire, and the fire was returned by the Sloops; but an increase of wind prevented the large ships from acting until they had carried out heavy anchors. This duty was performed by the Commanders with great coolness, much to their own honour and their Country's credit. In a few minutes after, the fire opened, which obliged the Dutch to abandon their Camp with the utmost precipitation, taking with them only two field-pieces; and at four o'clock, the Major-General took possession of it, after a fatiguing march over heavy sandy ground. To him I beg leave to refer for the particulars of what was taken therein, as the Sea ran so high that no person from the ships or gun-boats could venture to land. In transmitting to you the proceedings of the fleet under my command, I shall at all times feel great satisfaction in doing justice to the merits of the several officers. To their judgment and good conduct, in the present instances, is to be attributed the immediate success which attended the attempt; it is therefore my duty to recommend to his Majesty's notice Commodore Blankett, Captain Douglas, Lieutenant Tod, of the *Monarch*, commanding the *Echo*, and Lieutenant Ramage, also of the *Monarch*, commanding the *Rattlesnake*, and Mr. Charles Adam, of the *Monarch*, Midshipman, who commanded the gun-boat. I am sensibly obliged to them, each individually, for their steady and correct discharge of my orders. I must farther beg leave to add, that it is universally agreed, the *Echo*'s fire was superiorly directed

directed and ably kept up; and particular acknowledgements are also due to the Officers and Men for the general zeal and activity, which appeared in every countenance; of which I was enabled to judge with more precision, as the Commodore obligingly permitted me to accompany him, and to visit the other ships employed under his direction upon this service. The *America* had two men killed, four wounded, and one gun disabled, being struck by a shot; the *Stately*, one man wounded. Some shots passed through the ships, but did not materially injure them. I am fearful the Major-General will not be able to write by this conveyance, a Genoese ship, which intends touching at St. Helena, as she is now at Muysenberg.

Dutch Ships detained in Simon's Bay, Aug. 18.
Williamstadt en Boetzlaar, Captain St. Kooter, 978 tons, arrived May 10, 1795, from the Texel. Landed her cargo here.

De Yonge Bonifacius, Captain Jan Nicholas Croese, 438 tons, arrived June 24, from Batavia, laden.

Gertruyda, Captain M. de Vries, 660 tons, arrived May 9, from Amsterdam. Landed her cargo here.

Het Vertrouvent, Captain Hilbrand van Wyen, 890 tons, arrived August 14, from Batavia, laden.

Louisa and Anthony, Captain Kerjinn Hilbrand, 640 tons, arrived August 14, from Batavia, laden.

Downing street, Nov. 11. Dispatches, of which the following are copies, have been received from Lieut. Col. Craufurd, by the Rt. Hon. Lord Grenville.

Head-Quarters, Weilmunster, Oct. 18.

1. My Lord, I have the honour to inform your Lordship, that since the 13th instant the advanced guards of the Austrian army, under Generals Boros, Kray, and Haddick, have been in constant pursuit of the enemy on all the roads leading across the Lahn between Weilburgh and Nassau. Gen. Warneck, with the reserve, marched towards Limbourg, as a central point, from which he could support the advanced guards to his right or left, according to circumstances, whilst the main army advanced to the camp of Weilmunster, between Usingen and Weilburgh, ready to cross the Lahn, at the latter place, and attack the enemy's left, if they should attempt to maintain a position on that river. The Marshal has taken every step that he judged best calculated to distress their army; but their retreat has been so precipitate, and the country through which they marched so extremely intersected with woods and deep valleys, that he has only been able to bring on some affairs with the best troops of the rear-guard of their different columns. In these the Austrians have taken several cannon, a great many ammunition-waggons,

and between one and two thousand prisoners besides having killed and wounded considerable numbers. It is expected that the enemy will raise the siege of Ehrenbreitstein to-day, and they seem determined to pass the Rhine, with the principal part of their army, at Neuwied, (where they have bridges,) as expeditiously as possible. Their left column is directing its march towards Cologne. The Austrian advanced guards, supported by the reserve are still in pursuit. The enemy have destroyed a great quantity of powder and other stores, which they had not time to send away.

C. CRAUFURD.

Head-Quarters, Weilmunster, Oct. 19.

2. My Lord, I have the honour to inform your Lordship, that the siege of Ehrenbreitstein is raised, and the enemy are crossing the Rhine as expeditiously as possible at Neuwied. I have the honour, &c.

C. CRAUFURD.

Head-Quarters of Marshal Clairfayt's Army, Limbourg, Oct. 26.

3. My Lord, I have the honour to inform your Lordship, that General Wurmser has obtained a signal advantage over the French in the neighbourhood of Mannheim, of which the following is a detail. In the night from the 17th to the 18th instant, that part of the Austrian army which was stationed before Mannheim assembled in five columns, commanded by Gen. Wurmser in person, to attack the different posts that the enemy occupied in front of that place. The disposition was very masterly, and the spirited manner in which it was executed answered fully to the wish and expectations of the General. After a severe action, all the works that the enemy had thrown up were carried; their tents and a great deal of baggage were taken, besides some cannon, and several ammunition waggons. Owing to an impenetrable fog, which continued the whole night and great part of the morning, the communication between the different columns was extremely difficult, the prompt execution of orders was impossible, and the Generals could not conduct their attacks with any degree of certainty. This unfortunate circumstance enabled the enemy to get off the most of their artillery, and prevented the Austrians from following them into the place as General Wurmser intended. The Austrians had, upon this occasion, about 30 officers, and between six and seven hundred non-commissioned officers and privates killed and wounded. The French had one General Officer, twenty-one officers and between five and six hundred non-commissioned officers and privates taken prisoners: their killed and wounded are supposed to amount to about 2000. In consequence of this victory, Mannheim is closely invested, and the bombardment will be begun immediately. I am, &c.

C. CRAUFURD.

Head-

Head-Quarters, Limburg, Oct. 26.

4. My Lord, I have the honour to inform your Lordship, that General Jourdan's left column, which had directed its march towards Cologne, has passed the Rhine, as well as those troops who retired upon Neuwied. From the reports of the different corps, which are now collected, it appears that the Austrians have taken in all, during the enemy's retreat, about 4000 prisoners, 30 pieces of cannon, and 200 ammunition-waggons. The enemy destroyed a great quantity of military stores, which they had not time to carry away. It is impossible to ascertain with any precision their number of killed and wounded; but it must have been very considerable, more especially as the peasants rose against them in many places. The whole country, through which the French have marched on this occasion, bears the most evident marks of their depredations. There is no village, and I may almost say no house, that has not ample reason to lament this invasion; for, however short its duration has been, the effects will be felt for many years to come. The inhabitants have been plundered of their cattle, grain, and whatever could be found that was valuable. In many places what could not be carried off was destroyed. Even women and children have been murdered; in short, the manifold acts of atrocity, which are proved in the clearest manner, are such as could only be perpetrated by men lost to every sentiment of humanity. The Prussian troops that were on the line of demarkation, and the Guards which they stationed at different places for the purpose of affording protection, were ill-treated, and driven away by the French with expressions of resentment and contempt. C. CRAUFURD.

Head-Quarters of Marshal Clairfayt, Mayence, Oct. 30.

5. My Lord, I have the honour to inform your Lordship, that, on the 28th instant, the Austrian troops, under the command of General Wurmsler, stormed the Gaylenberg, an entrenched height which formed an advanced post to the fortress of Mannheim.—The possession of this important point facilitates extremely the approaches against the body of the place. To favour the assault of the Gaylenberg, a false attack was intended to be made upon the Necker fort; however, the impetuosity of the troops was such, that they stormed it without having orders to do so; but, as it could not be maintained, being immediately under the fire of the town, they abandoned it, after spiking 13 pieces of cannon. C. CRAUFURD.

Head-Quarters of Marshal Clairfayt, Mayence, Oct. 30.

6. My Lord, I have the honour to inform your Lordship, that Marshal Clairfayt attacked the enemy's entrenched camp before Mayence yesterday, and gained a complete victory. The following is a detail of this

very brilliant and important operation. Your Lordship will recollect that, in the month of November last, the French took a position upon the Heights in the front of Mayence, with their right to Laubenheim, and their left to Budenheim; both of which villages are on the Rhine, the former above, the latter below, the fortress. This position completely invests the place on that side; and from the time they first occupied it, almost to the day of the attack, they were constantly employed in constructing and perfecting the most formidable intrenchments. These consisted of two lines. The first was composed of large detached works, closed in the rear, and covered and joined with each other by three distinct ranges of *Trous de loup* *. The second was a complete connected entrenchment, covered in the same manner. The ditches of both lines were of a depth and breadth far beyond what is usual in field-works. Every possible advantage had been taken of the ground, which is particularly favourable for the formation of a fortified camp; and the French Generals have been known to say frequently in private, that they considered this position as wholly impregnable. Marshal Clairfayt, after having forced General Jourdan to repass the Rhine, returned with a part of his army to the camp of Wickert, about five English miles from Mayence; and, in consequence of information received by him that the enemy intended to reinforce their army before that place very considerably, he, without waiting for those troops that had advanced beyond the Lahn, determined to attack General Schaal, who occupied the entrenchments above described with fifty-two battalions of infantry and five regiments of cavalry. The army that was destined for this attack, consisting of thirty-two regular battalions, some light infantry, and twenty-eight squadrons of cavalry, taken partly from the garrison of Mayence, was formed into four divisions: One, of ten battalions and six squadrons under General New; one of ten battalions and six squadrons, under General Stader; one, of five battalions and sixteen squadrons, under General Colloredo; and one, of seven battalions of Grenadiers, under General Werneck. Generals New and Stader were to direct their march, the former towards the Heights above Laubenheim, the latter towards Heiligy Creutz (an old church in front of the enemy's right wing), forming their infantry into three lines, and attacking the right of the position in immediate connection with each other, whilst the Warasdine light infantry got round the village of Laubenheim; and about 1000 Slavonians, who were embarked on the Rhine, landed under

* Round pits of considerable depth; each range was composed of several rows of those pits, placed irregularly and quite close together.

the protection of six gun-boats behind the enemy's right, and kept up a heavy fire for the purpose of making a diversion. General Colloredo was to march towards Bräzenheim, a village in front of the enemy's center, whence he was to detach a part of his troops, particularly cavalry, to co-operate with General Stader, and with a part of the remainder he was to make demonstrations towards the different points of the center, whilst two of his battalions and two squadrons, with a considerable proportion of heavy artillery, made false attacks upon Monbach and Gonsenheim, two villages in front of the enemy's left. Some light troops were to land behind the left of the position for the same purpose as those who landed behind the right. General Werneck's division was to remain on the Glacis of Mayence as a reserve. It must be observed that Marshal Clairfayt directed his real attack upon the most commanding and by far the strongest part of the Camp, because the immediate retreat of the enemy's whole army was the inevitable consequence of success in that point. The attack commenced in this order at half an hour past five in the morning. The disposition was executed with the utmost accuracy, and in a very short time the battle was decided in favour of the Austrians, who displayed exemplary discipline and bravery. The General Officers, finding that they could not advance on horseback, on account of the *Trous de Loups*, dismounted, and entered the intrenchments on foot at the head of the troops. The enemy did not in the least expect to be attacked; and though they certainly had some time to prepare for their defence, from the difficulties that the Austrian troops had to surmount in approaching the work, yet it is to the circumstance of surprize, as well as the uncommon intrepidity with which the attack was executed, that must be attributed their having abandoned, without more resistance, one of the most formidable positions that ever was occupied. 106 pieces of cannon, 200 ammunition-waggons, and about 2000 prisoners (amongst these, two Generals and 60 other officers), are already brought into Mayence; whilst great quantities of stores of various kinds, collected for the purpose of the siege, have likewise fallen into the hands of the Austrians. The enemy's killed and wounded are supposed to amount to about 3000. The Austrians had, on this occasion, between 60 and 70 officers, and about 1500 non-commissioned officers and privates, killed and wounded: amongst the former were Lieut. General Schmerring and Major-General Wolkenheim. Gen. Naundorf crossed the Rhine in the afternoon with part of his troops that had been stationed in the neighbourhood of Germ, and took possession of Oppenheim. The Marshal is now encamped in front of Mayence, and his light troops are pursuing in all directions.

Horse-Guards, Nov. 20. A dispatch was received by the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, from Major-General Leigh, commanding his Majesty's Troops in the Leeward Islands, dated Martinico, Oct. 5, 1795.

Sir, I have the honour to inclose, for your information, the copy of a Letter I have received from Major-General Irving, dated at St. Vincent's, October 3; and to congratulate you on the good behaviour of the troops, and on the success of his Majesty's arms, by the possession of the important post of the Vigie on that Island. I have the honour to be, &c. C. LEIGH.

Letter from Major-General Irving, to Major-General Leigh, dated Kingston, St. Vincent's, Oct. 3, 1795.

Sir, I have the honour to report to your Excellency, that finding this town extremely threatened by the enemy having possession of the Vigie, I judged it expedient to drive them from it, as the only means to relieve it. I informed myself, from those best acquainted with the Country, that a height, called Fairbairn's Hill, commanded the Vigie; upon this I formed my plan of attack. The grenadiers and light infantry, with four companies of the 40th regiment, were to gain the hill on one quarter, while the 59th regiment, supported by two three-pounders, were to force it on another; the whole marched at three o'clock yesterday morning, so as to be at the object by day-break. The first division gained the height early in the morning, with considerable loss; the 59th regiment was early within fifty paces of the enemy, and made several attempts to gain the post, but the natural strength of the ground, and the heavy rain that unluckily fell at day-break, rendered the place inaccessible. The troops having been exposed the whole of the day to great fatigues, and the weather being very unfavourable, from violent showers during the day, and having no possibility of providing the least shelter for them; I thought it most advisable to return to our former quarters for the night. Having sufficient reason to suppose the enemy had abandoned their posts during the night, I ordered out early this morning a strong detachment of the St. Vincent's Rangers to take possession of it; and I have to inform your Excellency, that the British flag now displays itself there. We found all the cannon and ammunition there undestroyed. Brigadier-General Myers, by his able conduct the whole day, afforded me the most essential service; and the highest praise is due to this army, both officers and men, for the perseverance, discipline, and bravery, they manifested in sustaining an action from day-break until night in this climate.

P. IRVING, Major-General.

Return of the killed and wounded on the 2nd instant. 40th regiment—1 Officer, 2 sergeants, 8 rank and file killed; 13 rank and file

file wounded.—54th regiment—1 Officer, 1 Serjeant, 8 rank and file killed: 1 Officer, 3 Serjeants, 2 Drummers, and 24 rank and file wounded; 1 rank and file missing.—59th regiment—1 Officer, 1 Serjeant, 12 rank and file killed:—2 Officers, 3 Serjeants, 1 Drummer, and 56 rank and file wounded.—Martinique Rangers—1 rank and file killed: 2 ditto wounded.

Names of Officers killed.

Captain Patrick Blair, of the 59th regiment.
Lieut. Alexander Scpton, of the 40th reg.
Lieut. Samuel Warren, of the 54th ditto.

Officers wounded.

Capt. Christopher Seton, of the 54th ditto.
Capt. Robert Vaughan, of the 59th ditto.
Ensign Hannah, of the 59th ditto.

Signed) THOMAS HILL, Aid de-Camp.

Admiralty Office, Nov. 23. A Dispatch has been this day received from Vice Admiral the Hon. Sir George Keith Elphinstone, K. B. dated on board His Majesty's Ship Monarch, in Table Bay, Cape of Good Hope, September 23, 1795.

"I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that on the 16th instant the Colony and Castle of the Cape of Good Hope surrendered by Capitulation to the British Arms, in consequence of which I proceeded in the Monarch to this Bay, whither I had previously dispatched Commodore Blankett in the America, with the two sloops and an Indian ship, for the purpose of raising an alarm on the Cape Town Side, in which he succeeded admirably.

This event has given me great satisfaction, not only from the fortunate termination, but also from the relief it affords to the Officers, Seamen and Marines of the Fleet under my command, after a laborious service for a length of time, wherein they were continually fatigued, and often unavoidably ill-fated. They merit my warmest thanks, to which the Volunteer Seamen from the East India Company's Ships are also entitled, for their readiness in undertaking to draw the cannon, and cheerfulness with which they performed that duty. I have given the command of the Princess to Capt. Hardy, whose acknowledged merit will, I trust, justify my election, and recommend him to their Lordships' confirmation. This Ship is one of those found at Simeon's Bay, called by the Dutch Williamscout and Boetzlaar, of 1000 tons burthen, mounting twenty-six guns; and most completely sound, with copper in the hold sufficient to wear her. The ship Castor and Star armed Brig, late belonging to the Dutch East India Company, were found at anchor in this Bay; the latter, being fit for his Majesty's service and much wanted, I have also presumed to commission. My anxiety to dispatch the intelligence, and the short time since our obtaining possession, will, I hope, plead my excuse for not transmitting, by this opportunity, a return of the naval stores taken, which I understand are considerable; but the variety of other circumstances at present occupying my mind, have hitherto prevented my attending to that point. I am, &c.

(Further particulars in our next.)

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The following circumstances attended the late attempt to assassinate the Duke Regent of Sweden. The Court was at Drottningholm, a Palace about six miles from Stockholm, in the evening of Sunday the 11th of October, when he was expected to retire from his mistress Miss Slotberg, three assassins waited for him in a court-yard or garden, which separates her apartments from the Palace; but one of the gentlemen of the court going first, was by them mistaken for the Duke, when they discharged a pistol loaded with three bullets, which fortunately only passed through the sleeve of his great coat; they afterwards ran up to him, but finding their mistake, they exclaimed, *it was a mistake! shot*, and fled, throwing away a pistol, which may possibly betray them. A proclamation was issued the next day offering a reward of four thousand rix-dollars, equal to a thousand pounds, for the discovery of the offenders. It may probably be remembered that Ankarstrom who assassinated the late King of Sweden, was discovered by the pistol he left behind him.

The French Legislature has, amongst more serious subjects, not neglected to employ itself in regulating the dresses of the different functionaries, all of which they

have decreed shall be of the growth and manufacture of the Republic.

The Council of 500.—A long white robe and blue girdle, with a scarlet cloak, all of woollen. The cap of blue velvet.

The Council of Ancients.—The same form of dress. The robe a violet blue, the girdle scarlet, the cloak white, and all woollen. Caps of velvet, the same colour as the robe.

The Executive Directory.—Has two kinds of dress: one for its ordinary functions, and the other for assisting in the National festivals.

The ordinary suit.—A cloak dress, back and sleeves of a bright orange colour, lined with white, and richly embroidered with gold on the front and back.

A long white kersey waistcoat embroidered with gold. A white silk scarf fringed with gold, and black silk breeches.

A black round hat, turned up on one side, and ornamented with a bunch of tri-coloured feathers.

The sword worn in a shoulder belt on the waistcoat. Colour of the belt bright orange.

The grand suit.—A cloak dress of blue, and a cloak of scarlet over it.

Besides these, there are appropriate dresses for all the Ministers, Judges, &c. and insignia of office for all the public functionaries of whatever description.

WEST-INDIA NEWS.

A proclamation was published at *Jamaica*, stating that the Maroon Negroes of Trelawny Town, had for many months past shewn a very rebellious disposition towards his Majesty's Government, but that such steps had been taken as appeared best adapted to reduce them to a proper subordination and obedience. The particulars will be found in the following letter:

"The Commander in Chief having obtained the most correct information of every road, tract, and path, leading to Maroon Town, conceived the idea of blockading them in their own country, and gave the necessary orders to the regulars and militia, who obeyed them with an accuracy and precision that would have done honour to any troops. On the morning of Aug. 9, every man had arrived at his destined spot. From the 9th to the 11th, the Maroons were employed in reconnoitring our posts; and, in the evening of the last mentioned day they set fire to their towns; they were astonished to find every pass occupied, and endeavoured to force their way in several places, but were obliged to retreat. On the 12th inst. in the morning, our Out-posts were attacked, and particularly the post of the Brown Light Company of Saint James's; this was defended with the greatest spirit, though, with the loss of one man killed, and four wounded; one negro killed and two wounded. The object of the Maroons has evidently been to force their way into Hanover and Westmorland. In every attempt they have been frustrated, and the Rebels have lost in killed, taken, and wounded, upwards of fifty, which is more than one third of their number capable of bearing arms. On the afternoon of the 12th, the following orders were given to Lieut. Col. Sanford.

"SIR, *Vauban's Field, Aug. 12.*

"It is my orders, that the instant you receive this Letter which I suppose you will get at half past two o'clock, or three, that you move on to the New Maroon Town. On arriving there, you will wheel immediately to the right, and take possession of their provision grounds, by which you take them in the rear, and we have them in front.

(Signed) BALCARRAS, Major-Gen."

In obedience to my orders, Colonel Sanford moved, and in conformity to his instructions, seized on the New Maroon Town, without any loss or obstruction. This manoeuvre was attended with every desirable success; but, instead of wheeling to the right towards the Provision-Grounds, in strict conformity to his orders, his own ardour and that of his Troops induced him to step beyond his limits, and he pushed to get possession of the Old Town: unfortunately he fell into an ambuscade, which proved fatal to him and about fourteen of his Regiment, together with some valuable lives of Gentlemen in the Trelawney Militia; Colo-

nel Jarvis Gallimore; George Waterhouse, Lieutenant of Hore-Militia; Job Dale, Esq; Dr. Bell; Mr. M'Gibbon, and several Overseers.

Had Col. Sanford remained at the post he was commanded to occupy, the Maroons, in all probability, would have been in our possession, prisoners of war. Soldiers will know, by this fatal lesson, the indispensable necessity of adhering to the orders given to them: an over-ardour is often prejudicial to the accomplishment of any military operation. The loss is of no farther consequence, than that of so many gallant men. Our expedition has already been attended with more success than could have been expected. The object was to check the Maroons from throwing this Country into a state of Insurrection; this has been accomplished. The Maroons were lately formidable, as a force, commanding the lives and properties of this Country; their numbers being now reduced, and their Town laid in ashes, they are to be considered in no other light than as a nest of robbers, who may try to disturb the quiet of the Country, but cannot overturn either the Constitution or the safety of this Island. The Posts will be immediately resumed, and put in the same state they were in before Colonel Sanford's attack.

BALCARRAS, Major-General.

[The Maroon Indians are the remains of the Spanish slaves, who refused to submit when we took that island. After many bloody contests, it was at length prudently determined to come to pacific terms with them. A treaty was accordingly agreed on, about 60 years ago, betwixt the British Government and the Heads of those Indians; which has been most scrupulously observed on both sides up to the late accounts.]

An unfortunate accident happened the beginning of September, to a part of the 3d Battalion of the 60th regiment. They were encamped near the Fort on the North end of the Island of *St. Vincent*, where, relying too much on their apparent security, they were surprised one night by a party of the Brigands; and, before they could recover their consternation, three officers and fifty rank and file were cut to pieces.

IRELAND.

Nov. 1. This day, by letters received at the Admiralty Office from Cork, we learn that a variety of shipping were collecting at the Cove, waiting for the expected convoy for the West-Indies. Ten thousand tons of fresh cured provisions are ready to be shipped on-board the men of war and transports as soon as Admiral Christian arrives.

SCOTLAND.

Nov. 1. This day a large and rare fish, called the Opah, weighing about 50lb. was left by the tide at *Cramond*.—"We have only five

five instances of this fish being taken in our Seas, four of them in the North, viz. twice off Scotland, once off Northumberland, one in Filey Bay, Yorkshire; and a fifth was caught at Brizham, in Torbay, in 1772.

"The last weighed 140 pounds. The length was four feet and an half: the breadth two feet and a quarter; the greatest thickness only four inches. Its general colour was a vivid transparent scarlet varnish over burnished gold, bespangled with silver spots of various sizes; the breast was an hard bone, resembling the keel of a ship: the flesh looked and tasted like beef." PENNANT.

COUNTRY NEWS.

The fire at *Daventry* (p. 873), which happened in the morning of Oct. 27, broke out at a stable at the back of the Sheaf-street, belonging to Mr. Soden, of the King's Head, Coventry; and in a short time consumed the same, with another large range of stabling, and seven or eight small tenements adjoining, with a quantity of hay, corn, straw, &c. Such was the rapidity of the flames for some time, as to threaten destruction to the whole town; but, by the timely assistance of the inhabitants, &c. who kept the engines constantly at work, the fire was prevented from spreading farther. Eight coach-horses perished in the flames; but providentially no other lives were lost. The fire is supposed to have been occasioned by a candle that was carelessly left burning in the stable, falling among the straw. Much praise is due to the Colonel, Officers, and privates, of the Rutland Fencibles.

Oct. 27. This morning was taken, in the River Medway, near the Lock above *Maidstone-bridge*, by Mr. John Allen, bricklayer, a sturgeon, 9 feet 8 inches long, 3 feet 1 inch girth, and weighed 200lb. 1. qr. There had been one seen at *New Hythe* a few days before, and was attempted to be taken, but got off. Many porpoises have lately made their appearance in the river at *Chatham*; some of them have been taken, measuring from six to eight feet long.

Oct. 28. A considerable farm-house near *Llandoverly* was set on fire by some incendiary as yet unknown, and consumed, together with a considerable stock of grain.

Oct. 29. This morning the Yeomen, who first associated in defence of their country, assembled at *Uppingham*, to receive the standards intended for them by the late worthy representative of the county, John Heathcote, Esq. The lamented death of that truly excellent man accounts for the delay of placing their standards in the possession of the first body of British Volunteer Yeomanry. The troops having formed into two squadrons, upon a signal from the Earl of Winchelsea, their Colonel, Francis Cheselden, and Robert Tomblin, Esqrs. the two Cornets, advanced on horse-back a few yards in front of the line, when, having quitted

their horses, they were severally invested with the elegant insignia of their rank by Lady Mary Fludyer and Miss Fielding. The colours were then presented, by Lady Heathcote, to the Earl of Winchelsea, who delivered them to the two Cornets. On perceiving the standards in the hands of the Cornets, the band played the tune of "*God save the King.*" The words formed a general prayer: after which the colours were consecrated by the Rev. Mr. B'yth, Chaplain to the corps; a second flourish was played, and, while the Cornets, conducted by a guard, bore the colours to their places in the line, the band continued to play, "*Britons, strike home.*"

The Earl of Winchelsea, in a manly, nervous, and expressive address, then congratulated the corps on the testimony which had been that day paid to their merits. On this subject, the noble speaker declared himself incompetent to offer sufficient praise to the corps he had the honour to command. His Lordship adverted to the present tranquillity of the country, which, he reminded them, was owing to the spirit and exertion of the leading corps of British Yeomanry. The obligations expressed by the neighbouring counties to the Yeomanry of Rutland, for a plan and institution so beneficial to the kingdom, were noticed in the language of that true modesty which neither disclaims the pleasure of praise for good example, nor conceals the thanks of those who are benefited by it. Lord Winchelsea was firm, generous, and delicate. He was himself the admirer of a beloved Sovereign, at the head of affectionate and loyal subjects.

The alacrity of the Yeomanry to suppress the first appearance of riot received a just acknowledgment; and his Lordship concluded his speech by remarking, that the exemplary behaviour and uniform good conduct of the Rutland Yeomanry Cavalry gave their fellow subjects an unequivocal proof of their resolution to defend them, and their Colonel the firmest confidence in their future fortitude. When his Lordship had concluded his address, the troops testified their entire concurrence with his sentiments by three hearty huzzas. The whole body, attended by a numerous host of spectators, whom one soul only seemed to animate, proceeded in military order from the field where the colours had been consecrated, to the Market-place; the colours, received from the Cornets by — Woods, Esq. were there lodged.

Divine service succeeded, when it might have become a question whether the men who had been foremost to evince their bravery were more exemplary for courage than for piety. The sermon addressed to the corps by their Chaplain was unanimously ordered to be printed.

After divine service, the troops had the happiness of meeting their friends in the free-

free-school, indulged by the Rev. Mr. Butt, and which conveniently accommodated the whole party. There was a plentiful supply of venison, and an excellent dinner was served in a way which gained the thanks of the company to the three Yeoman publicans, the landlords of the Falcon, Unicorn, and Eight Bells inns, each of whom was emulous to gratify the troops he had the honour to serve. The other emulation of the day was that of loyalty and kindness. It was a feast of brethren, and the meeting was one continued scene of affectionate cordiality.

Ost. 29. The tide in the Severn rose this day to extraordinary a height, that it overflowed the sea walls, and laid the country near Arlingham, Saul, and Slimbridge, under water. Great have been the losses sustained in the number of sheep and cattle that were at pasture on the low grounds. It is supposed that upwards of 10,000 sheep were drowned.

Bristol, Ost. 30. Yesterday evening this City was visited by the highest flood in the memory of man. A strong westerly wind, added to the height of the spring-tide, occasioned this extraordinary phenomenon. Soon after eight o'clock, the quay became impassable, together with the communication between Clare-street and the Draw-bridge. Broadmead, St. James's Back, Lewin's Mead, Old King-street, &c. were almost entirely under water, to a considerable depth. It flowed into all the houses on the Back, nearly as high up as Baldwin-street. The other side the bridge also felt the effects of the tide, and we are apprehensive the injury of property must have been great.

Ost. 31. The garden wall of Mr. Osborn, of Poyning, Essex, was this day blown down by the high wind, and unfortunately just as a poor woman, named Marshall, was passing it, who was buried in the ruins, and dug out with her back broken. She survived only a few hours, and then expired in great agony.

Oxford, Nov. 2. "This day a hawk, in pursuit of a lark, flew into an upper apartment in Mrs. Rayne's house, in St. Giles's, Oxford, and was taken. The lark was found alive under a table some time afterwards.

Ludlow, Nov. 3. Yesterday the inhabitants of this town were exceedingly alarmed, the Magistrates having received certain intelligence that the Colliers had descended in large bodies from Cley Hill, and were advancing in different directions to enter the town, for the purpose of destroying the Mill, and imposing their own laws upon the Market. The civil power, finding it necessary to call in the aid of the military, applied to the Officer commanding the Oxford Light Dragoon, quartered here, who all immediately turned out, and, with an alacrity that does them very great honour, were mounted, and on the parade, in less than ten minutes.

After posting parties in different places for the protection of the town, a detachment proceeded on the road to Bridgenorth, which way the nearest body of these deluded people were said to be advancing; and, about a mile and a half from Ludlow, they met with between three and four hundred Colliers, armed with bludgeon and other weapons. The Magistrates had already arrived, and used every possible argument to prevail upon them to return peaceably to their homes, but in vain; the Riot Act was also read to as little purpose; and so confident were they, especially as their numbers increased every moment, that they hooted and derided both the Magistrates and the military. After an hour spent in this manner, Mr. Knight, of Henley, finding all persuasions ineffectual, foreseeing the consequences, and acting with a proper and becoming firmness, ordered the Dragoons to charge, which completely dispersed them. A great many were wounded, and thirteen of the leaders taken prisoners, who are now in Ludlow Gaol; but, though the colliers fought vigorously, fortunately no lives were lost. Nothing could exceed the daring spirit, and tempered humanity of the dragoons. This indeed is not the only proof which this fine regiment has given of loyalty and spirit: every Officer and private belonging to it having lately made His Majesty an unconditional tender of their services in any part of the world. The Magistrates have returned the Officers public thanks for their conduct, and made the privates a handsome present. We are informed that the prisoners are to be sent to Shrewsbury Gaol to-morrow."

Nov. 6. This morning, about two o'clock, a most tremendous gale of wind arose, preceded by torrents of rain with thunder and lightning. It appears to have been very generally extensive and it is supposed that there has not been so high a wind since the year 1703.

In the metropolis and its environs, houses were blown down, trees torn up by the roots, innumerable chimneys thrown down, and tiles from the roofs of houses covered the pavement.

The King and Queen, who were at Buckingham-house, arose from their beds, as did many hundreds of families; for the storm of wind was of that continuance, weight, and pressure, that scarcely any fabric seemed to be capable of bearing its force.

Eighteen large trees in St. James's and Hyde Parks were blown down, and great numbers torn up by the roots in other places.

Part of the brick wall of the South end of the Opera-House gave way, and fell into the adjoining court.

The house of Sir John Sinclair, at Whitehall, was much injured: the upper part fell into the street.

One of the trees in Covent-garden Churchyard was entirely blown down.

A house

A house in New Road, Fitzroy-square, and another in Conduit-street, were completely destroyed.

A brewhouse belonging to Mr. Hinkiffon, in the New Cut leading to Westminster-Bridge, another in St. John's square, and the Orchestra in the Apollo Gardens, are entire heaps of ruins.

Several houses in Cornhill, Moorfields, the Borough, Shadwell, Wapping, &c. &c. received very material injury.

The dwelling of a poor bow-and-arrow-maker, at Somers-town, was swept away, and all his little property destroyed.

The brick wall and handsome paling, with which the Bedford-fields had been lately interlocked, and the upper part of one of the new houses building on the same site, were totally demolished. The paling seems to have been blown about the fields in sheets.

In St. George's Fields, a young woman was killed, and another dreadfully maimed, by the falling of a house.

A house in Mead's-row, Lambeth, was blown down, and a lady, who slept in the first floor, buried in the ruins; two of the servants were much hurt. A child, in the same row, was also killed, by the falling of a stack of chimneys; and a house in another part of Lambeth was unroofed, by which an old woman lost her life.

A stack of hay and a barn adjoining were burnt by the lightning, and above 100 trees blown down, in Busby park.

At Twickenham, fourteen trees, which stood before the house of Lord Dysart, were blown away to a considerable distance; and a watch-box at the same place was carried a great way with a man in it who happily received no material injury. Two large elms before the house of Mr. Hardinge were destroyed.

At Teddington, 50 yards of Mr. Walter's wall were blown down; and a large tree on his lawn was driven across the road, and broke the paling on both sides of it, which for some hours stopped up the road. This was the case in many other places.

At Enfield, the well-known cedar, which lost its head in 1703, was almost torn in pieces; and great numbers of trees in this and the adjoining parishes were blown down.

Several elms before the house of Mrs. Snell, at Tottenham, beat down the walls of a courtyard, with the iron gates and their piers.

At Limehouse-bridge, a pile of deal boards was thrown down, and some carried by the force of the wind to the distance of a hundred yards.

In the high-street at Lewisham a fine row of old elms is almost wholly destroyed.

In Greenwich park several trees fell a sacrifice.

In the Thames, several tiers of ships started from their moorings, and received much

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injury; and the effects of this hurricane at sea have been of the most melancholy nature.

The church of St. Margaret at Rochester, was much injured: the Vestry-room chimney was blown down, and much of the tiling blown off. A large limb of a tree, broken by the wind in the church-yard, struck and shattered to pieces a handsome headstone, lately erected to the memory of the late Alderman Frin, of Rochester.

At Chatham, and the adjacent places, people were thrown into the greatest consternation by the tremendous gale, which did great damage to several houses in that town, &c. Trees were blown down on Holbourn Wharf, &c. and others damaged.

At Brompton, a number of houses were injured; particularly at Mr. Drawbridge's, in Wood-street, the chimney was blown down.

At Hertford, near half the avenues of trees which crowded up All Saints church-yard was blown down.

At Saint Alban's, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas, also Mr. and Mrs. Ellis, at the Bell inn, near the Market-place, were in a dreadful situation for some time; the chimneys giving way, the roof of the house and ceilings fell in upon the beds wherein they slept: they were extricated from their dreadful situation with their lives, though they are much bruised. Mr. and Mrs. Ellis were buried in the ruins for several hours before they could be got out.

The damage done to the Marquis of Salisbury in Hatfield Park is computed at 500l.

In Lord Essex's Park, of Cashioberry, no less than 250 of the finest venerable oaks were either torn up, or shivered to pieces.

At Bennington place, a stack of chimneys, of the additional rooms erected by Mr. Bullock, was beat down through them.

More damage was done in Seacombe park than in the memorable whirlwind of 1789.

At Woodford, considerable damage was done among the chimneys. Mr. Eggar's, at that place, had 150 feet of wall laid level. Mr. Totten's wall, a part of which had stood for a century, is entirely down. Mr. S. Bailey's wall, of considerable length, totally demolished; five trees in the avenue of Mr. Jervoise Clarke torn up by the roots, and damaged the wall where they fell, and few houses in the village but suffered more or less. Mr. Harman's seat at Higham Hill House, had a great number of plate-glass windows broke.

Much damage was done in Bedfordshire. A pile of new buildings erecting by the Duke of Bedford, in his Park, near the entrance from Woburn, consisting of every building necessary for farming, two mills, which were erecting to grind corn for the purpose of selling the flour to the poor at a cheap rate the ensuing winter, and workshops for every branch of building, all contiguous to each

each other, were all nearly razed to the ground. The damage must be near 1000l. Upwards of 100 large trees in the Park were blown down, besides an innumerable quantity of arms of others blown off.

Upwards of 300 fir-trees in Aspley Wood and Long Slade, belonging to the Duke of Bedford, were blown down, besides considerable damage done to several hundred others; and in the neighbourhood in general considerable damage has been done.

At *Colchester*, the wind-mill of Mr. Dunage was blown down, and part of the roof carried across the river. The steeple of *Frodham*-church, near the above place, was also blown down, and much damaged the roof of the building by its fall.

The Rev. Dr. Walter, Archdeacon of *Essex* in a house at *Great Waltham* in that county to which he had retired, received so much injury by a stack of chimneys falling through the ceiling of his bed-chamber, that he is since dead. (See our *Obituary*, p. 972.)

At *Norwich*, one of the largest trees in *Chapel-field*, was actually snapt in two, and five others very much damaged. The demolition of chimneys, and the unroofing of houses, was general throughout that city.

At *Ipswich*, a windmill on Bishop's hill, belonging to Mr. Dowling, was totally demolished, and many pieces of timber were carried to a considerable distance; the sails of two windmills on Stoke hill, belonging to Mr. Savage, was carried away; a large breach was made in Mr. Trotman's garden wall, and in the old gaol wall; the beautiful willow-tree at the late Mrs. Beddingfield's was blown down, together with part of the brick wall; trees were torn up by the roots in various parts of the town, the tops of the lamps carried away, roofs of houses damaged by the violence of the wind, and many broken by the bricks from the chimneys. In short, there is scarcely a house in the town but what has received some damage. The Mail-coach from London to Ipswich was several times actually blown out of the road, and the guard obliged to dismount to lead the horses.

At *Sulbury*, houses were unroofed, and chimneys demolished; a windmill lately erected at Cornard was blown down, and the top and sails of another at Ballington, carried away.

At *Lavenham*, the wind-mill of Mr. W. Jonas, situate on the hill on the North-side of that town, was blown down about four o'clock in the morning, and Mr. Jonas, who was in the mill, was killed by the fall. His dwelling-house also sustained very material injury by the storm. He has left a wife and six children to lament his loss.

Many of the largest and most beautiful trees in the walks of King's, St. John's, and Queen's Colleges, *Cambridge*, were torn up by the roots. St. John's bridge has also been considerably damaged by trees falling on it.

In *Burghley* and other parks and woods, a number of trees were torn up by the roots, and several others in the neighbourhood. The inhabitants of various houses were so much alarmed, as to leave their beds. Windows in abundance were broken, and buildings, hay-stacks, &c. blown down.

At *Maroburn*, near *Norman Cross*, a stable belonging to Mr. Robert Laxton was blown down, by which three valuable cart horses were killed, and two others much hurt.

At Mr. Buxton's, at *Danet's Hall*, near *Leicester*, it tore up nearly a score of large elm trees, and threw down a wall; and in other places near *Leicester* it unroofed houses, and threw down several chimneys.

At *Newbold Verdon*, in that county, it did considerable damage. A great number of trees were torn up by the roots; and a barn belonging to Mr. W. Wildman was blown down and two calves killed.

At *Birmingham*, tiles, slates, and skylights, were blown from the roofs of most houses: several stacks of chimneys were thrown down; and the night coaches were greatly impeded and endangered upon all the roads by the falling of trees torn from their roots. The garden-wall of the house of Mr. Barker at Summer-hill, which was 180 feet in length, and covered with choice peach and nectarine trees, was entirely thrown down to its foundation; but the house fortunately received no injury. The roof of a house in *Lionel-street* was blown in, by which a woman and her daughter were crushed to death.

At *Reading*, several chimneys were blown down, and houses partly unroofed; and in the neighbourhood many trees were torn up by the roots.

At *Oxford*, among a variety of accidents, one poor man, near All Saints Church, had his house almost unroofed by the violence of the wind; trees were blown down, and many branches of the venerable row in Christ Church meadow were severed from their trunks.—*Joe Pullen*, the famous elm, upon *Heddington-hills*, had one of its large branches torn off, and carried to a great distance.

Sbeerness, Nov. 6. This morning we experienced a violent gale of wind which did considerable damage to several houses. We are sorry to say, the shipping has suffered much; the *Michael*, Russian frigate, was driven from the *Little Nore*, and now lies about two miles to the Southward of the *Great Nore*, dismasted. The *Raphael*, Russian frigate, is totally dismasted; as is a Danish vessel. A Swedish vessel, name unknown, is lost on the *Sands*; we are as yet ignorant of the fate of the crew. Two other foreign vessels have lost their bowsprit and foremast; a signal is this moment made from the *Sandwich*, that all the English vessels are safe. The *Michael* is on shore; but, as the weather is more moderate, and vessels are sent to assist the ships at the *Nore*, hopes are entertained

entertained she may be saved; several other vessels are on shore to the leeward.

Harwich, Nov. 6. We this morning experienced one of the most violent storms the oldest man ever witnessed; for some time it was a perfect hurricane. Happily it was not of long continuance; ships and boats in the harbour drove from their anchors; the ebb and flow of the tide was completely reversed. Several houses in the town are much damaged, by being untiled, and the chimneys blown down; and round the country the trees that are torn up by the roots exceed all belief.

Deal, Nov. 6. We experienced this morning, about two o'clock, the most violent storm of wind ever remembered here by the oldest person living, which did considerable damage, by unroofing houses, blowing down chimneys, &c. Many inhabitants left their dwellings, expecting every moment to have them blown down. A pilot-boat belonging to this place was sunk in the harbour by the violence of the sea: one of the men was unfortunately drowned; the others were with difficulty saved. The brig *Eagle*, —, for America, lost her masts and bowsprit; two other brigs (one a collier) lost their fore-masts and bowsprits. One vessel foundered: the head of her mast is just above water. The *Betsey*, *Chatfield*, of *Hastings*, ran on shore on the beach; the master was killed by a blow from a block or rope. At five o'clock the weather began to be moderate.

Portsmouth, Nov. 6. As his Majesty's ship *Vengeance*, of 74 guns, was coming-to, during a violent gale of wind, she ran foul of the transports *Princess of Wales* and *Draxhall*, both with troops for the West-Indies; the former of which she sunk, and carried away the bowsprit of the other; but the vessels not riding in more than 4 fathoms water, the soldiers and crew were saved, but the stores are all spoiled. Several other vessels and boats are on shore in the neighbourhood of this port. Several ships received considerable damage by running foul of each other. The *Princess Elizabeth* was driven on shore, and sunk near *Moncton Fort*; the cargoes, it is thought, will be saved, and the ships are expected to be got up.

A calamitous circumstance happened in *Tarmouth Roads*, on-board the *Neptune*, a ship from London to *Gainsborough*. The mate, a young man, nephew to the owner, in giving out more cable, was caught by it across his thighs and dragged up to the windlass, and forced to remain in that condition two hours. The people making signals of distress, brought eight men from shore, at the hazard of their lives, who got the poor youth to the land, but he died in two hours after.

Upwards of 100 vessels were lost by this storm, and ten times that number damaged.

Winchester, Nov. 7. Thursday evening a fire broke out in the barracks at *Ringwood*,

(occasioned by a soldier dropping a snuff of a candle among some straw,) which did considerable injury to the barracks, and totally consumed two ricks of wheat, a rick of barley, and two ricks of hay behind the same. The wind fortunately blew on the front of the building, and drove the flames in a direction from the town; a circumstance that enabled the soldiers to extinguish them without spreading further; though many of the men were much wounded and bruised in their exertions for that purpose.

Nov. 9. A great commercial canal is in agitation, which is to extend from the *Asby-de-la-Zoueb* canal on *Asby Woods*, in the County of *Leicester*, through the *Potteries*, to the *Chester* canal, with as many collateral cuts as the accommodation of the different trading towns, and the general interests of the country, in the vicinity of the line, may be found to require.

Nov. 13. This night a melancholy accident happened to the eldest son of Mr. B. Gregory of *Leicester*; who being engaged in the warehouse with a candle, a spark fell into some damaged gunpowder, which immediately blew up. He was found miserably burnt, and died in a few hours afterwards.

Birmingham, Nov. 16. Last week four colliers unfortunately lost their lives in a coal-pit at *Gospel Oak*, near *Wednesbury*. Five of them were being drawn up the pit at the same time, when the skip suddenly unbuttoned; they all caught hold of the rope, and the cries of "draw up fast"—"let down"—were heard for some time at the top of the pit; but though every effort was used to save them, one only had kept his hold till he was relieved. The others were dashed to pieces.—A similar accident, we are informed, happened a fortnight ago in one of the *Oldbury* pits, in which four persons were killed by the rope breaking whilst they were being drawn up.

Nov. 18. About two o'clock this morning a most tremendous fire broke out in the dwelling house of Mr. Billings, in the *Gallowtree-gate*, *Leicester*, which entirely consumed the same, together with the adjoining one, occupied by Mr. Phillips, printer. The rapidity of the flames was so great, that scarcely a single article was saved, and the parties escaped with great difficulty. Much praise is due to the troop of *Oxford Blues*, quartered in the town, whose spirited exertions, together with the inhabitants, prevented an extension of its dreadful ravages. A child was unfortunately killed by the falling of a wall.—A Literary Society lately established in *Leicester* have lost by this accident their whole library, to the amount of about 260l; and the publication of a provincial newspaper, "*The Leicester Herald*," is for a time unavoidably suspended.

Glasgow, Nov. 18. About one o'clock this morning a violent storm of wind and rain, accompanied with snow, came on here.

which

which continued till four in the afternoon. Early in the forenoon the river Clyde rose to a prodigious height, so as to lay all the low part of the town, near the river, under water. The Gallowgate Burn, from the overflowing of the Monkland Canal, came down with such rapidity as to fill all the low houses in the Gallowgate, East side of the Salt-market, and lower part of St. Andrew's-square, with water. The fine new bridge across the river opposite the Salt-market, which was passable to foot-passengers, is totally swept away. Boats for the relief of the inhabitants are plying along the bridge-gate, the depth of water being near six feet in some places. From Charlotte-street to Jamaica-street is a continued sheet of water of considerable depth, and the passage by any of the two bridges is impassable for the present. A considerable number of cows, sheep, horses, &c. are carried away by the violence of the water, and lost. A great deal of goods in the cellars near the river will be greatly damaged, if not entirely useless: Indeed the amount of the loss sustained, though it cannot as yet be ascertained, must be very great. The height of the water in the Salt-market, at present, (seven o'clock) is within 16 inches of the inundation in March 1782.

The same gale, at *Torbay*, proved so violent, as well as contrary, that no part of the fleet has been able to make that Bay, except the following transports: the *Simon, Taylor*; *Jamaica, Boddington*; *Mary, William Beckford*; *Foster, Barham*; *Harmony, John*; and *Norfolk*.

Our *Plymouth* correspondent states, that a boat, with seven men, belonging to the *Arethusa* frigate, and a boat belonging to one of the transports, with five men, were both over-set during the gale, and that every soul perished. The Brig *Mary*, Capt. Hill, belonging to that port, laden with salt and coals, from *Liverpool*, was driven on shore in *Whitland Bay*, a few miles west of this port, and totally lost, with the greatest part of her Cargo. Capt. Hill was washed overboard as soon as the vessel struck, and drowned: the crew were with great difficulty saved. *Dædalus* transport, Capt. White, was driven on shore in *Catwater*, where she cut away her mast, but has since been got off, with much damage. The *St. John Baptista*, cartel, which sailed thence some days since from *Brest* in company with the *Ekimbom* (which latter ship was totally lost in this harbour) is driven on shore on *Mothecombe Beach*, fifteen miles East of this port, with loss of anchor and cables, and has received great damage. The *Aurora* and *Sarah* transports, which were driven on shore, have been got off with damage, the weather having moderated.

A *Plymouth* friend says, "After crossing the ferry, which, with the sea, forms the island of *Portland*, I reached the Beach, to be distressed with the mortifying sight of many

dead bodies under every description; mutilation of limbs, nakedness, and horror.—I directed my course from this heart-rending scene, to trace the survivors; and in this course, among others, chance led me to the house which had received the survivors of the crew of the ship *Golden Grove*. The mate, whom I found with the others of the crew, told me, that the ship in five minutes after striking, went completely to pieces; that a Doctor Stephens and another passenger were lost, by delaying one minute, and one only. Colonel Ross, of the 31st, though bruised, was saved, from more activity. An old man, one boy, and Colonel Ross's black servant, were lost—the survivors had not saved more than covered them.—I rode over three or four miles of a strand covered with the wrecks of five ships, and near 250 dead bodies of the 63d, 91st, and one other Regiment of Infantry, with part of the 26th Light Cavalry, and some horse carcases."

These dreadful storms proved the harbingers of an earthquake; which was felt in the evening of the 18th, about 11 o'clock, in various places, in a line of wide extent, from the borders of *Yorkshire* to *Bristol*.

At *York, Sheffield, Doncaster, Northampton, Coventry, Leicester, Oxford*, the inhabitants were very much alarmed.

At *Workop*, a meteor was seen, which made those who saw it conceive that what they felt was occasioned by an air-quake.

At *Nottingham*, the shock was so severe, that several stacks of chimneys were thrown down, and the dread occasioned by the awful circumstance, was greatly increased by the hollow sound of the bells from all the steeples.

At *Birmingham*, the shock was very sensibly felt by most of the inhabitants, and occasioned considerable alarm. Those in bed felt themselves raised up in the same manner as if a person had been underneath them, and a shaking of the bedstead and of the other furniture in the room immediately ensued. Those who had not retired to their beds were disturbed by an indistinct rumbling noise, apparently proceeding from the cellar, which was followed by a rocking of the house—A table, round which a party of gentlemen was sitting, in the *Potteries* in *Staffordshire*, was thrown down, and all the glasses broken.

At *Derby*, the shock was so severe as to shake the tops of upwards of twenty chimneys off, besides doing other damage to old buildings. Many of the inhabitants were in the greatest fear that the buildings would have fallen, and buried them in the ruins—the shrieks and cries of many parents for children and friends were truly distressing, as they were fearful of a return.

At *Leicester*, it continued three or four seconds, accompanied with a rumbling noise. The shock was also felt at *Loughborough* and several other parts of the county.

At

At *Newport-Pagnell*, the concussion was felt by most of the inhabitants in the town. The Neptune public-house was particularly agitated; the house-bells were set a jingling, and the whole house much alarmed.

At *Witney*, and other places in the neighbourhood, the concussion, though but of two or three seconds duration, was very distinctly felt by many of the inhabitants, who perceived their beds and the furniture in their rooms, agitated. The shock was preceded by a faint rumbling noise.

Leicester, Nov. 22. We have had an eventful week here. Monday we had horse-races all the afternoon; Tuesday, the Mayor's annual feast; Wednesday morning, at two o'clock, a terrible fire broke out, which consumed two large houses, Mr. Billing's and Mr. Phillip's, and damaged others; in the evening of the same day, a smart shock of an earthquake was felt here, and generally in the county; and on Friday, one of the arches of the fine new bridge erecting where what was called St. Sunday's bridge stood gave way.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

Thursday, Oct. 29.

WE acknowledge that our Historical Chronicle of the last month broke off abruptly; but the late hour at which we are necessarily obliged to go to press, and the vast importance of the subject must plead our excuse. Shocked in the extreme at the atrocity of the crime, we could scarcely give credit to the many fluctuating reports that reached us of the villainous insults that had been attempted against the King's most sacred person; and were unwilling to propagate the rumour on vague report.—With great concern we now state, that amidst an immense crowd collected in St. James's Park, most of them from motives of true loyalty, there was mixed a desperate mob, who evinced a most riotous and mischievous disposition. As his Majesty went through the Park, it was with great difficulty that the Guards could keep the way clear for the carriage to pass. Somewhere between the Horse-Guards and Palace-Yard, a bullet is said to have been fired from an air gun, which perforated the glass of the carriage, but most happily for the Nation, failed to accomplish the diabolical purpose which it was evidently intended to effect.

The bullet is supposed to have proceeded either from an untenanted house, in which, it was very extraordinary, at such a time, that not a single soul should appear at any of the windows, or else from a dray, on which stood a number of ill-looking fellows, apparently intent on mischief.

In Palace Yard a stone was thrown, which shattered one of the side windows. On his Majesty's return from St. James's, the same gang of ruffians followed his coach, and, just

at it turned under the gateway of the Palace, a stone was thrown, and also an oyster-shell, which went through the glasses of the coach.

A melancholy accident happened to one of the Leaders of the eight horses; an old man, many years in the Mews, who was thrown down by the mob; and the fore and hind wheels of the coach going over both thighs, they were broken in a terrible manner.

The King, throughout the whole of the riot, displayed the cool magnanimity for which the family have been distinguished.—At the time the glass of the coach was broken, he said to Lord Westmoreland—“That's a shot;” and, instead of leaning back in the carriage, or striving to avoid the assassin, he pointed to the round hole in the pane, and examined it. But this was not all:—he went into his private coach, to go from St. James's to the Queen's house, in the midst of the wildest commotion of the multitude, thereby exposing himself, almost without guards, to their fury; and then it was that his Majesty's person was most imminently in danger.

The mob again rushed upon the carriage; and one miscreant, in a green coat, endeavoured to open the door.

This attack was made by 16 or 17 ruffians, who issued forth from the grand mass of the mob. A gentleman of the Navy-office, who stood by at the time, put his hand into his pocket, and cocked a brace of pistols which he had with him; but, seeing the Horse-guards at a distance, it immediately occurred to him that their assistance would be more effectual than his own, and he therefore ran, with the utmost speed, towards them, and brought them to the rescue of his Sovereign; but, fortunately, his Majesty's coachman had already extricated the carriage from the mob; and the ruffians had joined the crowd, so as to render it impossible to mark any one of them.

His Majesty's body coachman declared, in his examination at the Bar of the House of Lords, that he had never been so frightened in his life, as he was while the mob was pressing round the carriage. He was fearful of putting his horses into a gallop, as they were so full of spirit as to render him apprehensive that he should not be able to stop them; and he was equally afraid of preserving his usual pace, lest he might expose his Sovereign to still more serious dangers. The manner in which he stated his embarrassment displayed the most grateful zeal, and the most feeling heart.

On the return from the Palace to the Mews, the coach was attacked, and all the glasses were broken; just as it was turning into the Mews-gate, a stout fellow, with a bludgeon, completed the demolition of the only glass of which a single particle remained, and was proceeding to destroy the carved work, &c.

When

when one of the King's Footmen, with more spirit than prudence, interposed, and had nearly been massacred by the cowardly ruffians, who followed him into the Mews, whence they were expelled by the arrival of a party of the Guards.—After the King had passed through the Park, the avenues to Westminster Hall were very prudently closed; the crowd then flocked to Storey's-gate, and sledge hammers being procured, a party were preparing to force open the great gate, when a Gentleman present recommended them to commit no violence, as a strong guard was near at hand. This prudent admonition was answered by repeated invectives, and a cry of "Start him; Start him! And the Gentleman would probably have been massacred, but for the humane assistance by the Master of Storey's-gate Coffee-House, who facilitated his escape.

The troops, during the whole of the business this day, conducted themselves with the utmost propriety. The zeal they displayed in protecting the person of the King, and the consequent welfare of the Nation, reflects equal honour on them as men, and as soldiers.

One of the Horse-guards was going to cut down a man, whom he conceived to have made the attack on his Sovereign; but the humane interposition of his Majesty, who declared he was not the person, saved his life.

Friday, Nov. 6.

The following Address was this day presented to His Majesty at St. James's:

TO THE
KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
The Humble Address of the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled.

"Most Gracious Sovereign,

"We, your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled, beg leave to approach your Royal Person with the most affectionate sentiments of veneration and respect, to express our horror and indignation at the most daring Assault and flagitious Ontrage, offered to your Majesty, in your Majesty's passage to and from your Parliament, at the moment of your Majesty's exercising the sacred duties of the Crown, and fulfilling your part of our most excellent Constitution.

"Gratefully as we enjoy every blessing derived to us, in common with our fellow free-born Subjects, from your Majesty's mild and paternal Government, we are unable, in adequate terms, to express our concern, that a period has arrived, when any person within your Majesty's dominions should be found so daringly wicked as to hazard, by such atrocious violence, the safety of your Royal Person, and therein the happiness of a whole Country.

"It is, therefore, with the most profound sentiments of gratitude to the Supreme Disposer of all events, that we have to congratulate your Majesty on your providential escape from such traitorous attacks, dangerous at once to the public tranquillity, and in violation of the glorious constitution, of which your Majesty forms so important a part.

"Permit us, Sire, to return your Majesty our most grateful thanks for your gracious intention to give the fullest and speediest effect to a negotiation for a general peace, on just and suitable terms, whenever an order of things shall arise in France, compatible with the tranquillity of other countries, and affording a reasonable expectation of security and permanency in a treaty so to be concluded.

"Convinced as your Majesty's faithful and loyal Citizens of London are, that nothing will be so likely to bring about such a Peace as firm and vigorous measures in the prosecution of the War, we feel it not more our bounden duty than our steady determination to contribute every thing in our power to that desirable end, and to support your Majesty's sacred Person and Government inviolate from all your foreign and domestic Enemies.

"Signed, by Order of the Court,

R. L.

His Majesty received them very graciously, and made the following answer:

"I thank you for this recent proof of the uniform affection and attachment which has been shewn me by my faithful City of London. The persuasion that the sentiments you have expressed on this occasion are in common with those of the rest of my people, leaves me only to regret, on my part, the outrage which has been committed against the Laws and Constitution; for the defence and maintenance of which you may always rely upon my utmost exertions.

"Your determination to contribute every thing in your power for the prosecution of the war, as affording the most effectual means of enabling me to conclude a safe, honourable, and permanent Peace; and your assurances to support my Person and Government against all foreign and domestic enemies, cannot but be highly satisfactory to me."

Richard Glode, Esq. one of the Sheriffs, was honoured with knighthood.

Saturday, Nov. 28.

The Board of Agriculture are trying experiments in the composition of Bread, with no less than ten different articles, namely wheat, barley, oats, beans, pease, Indian-corn, rye, buck-wheat, rice, and potatoes. They are to be mixed in various proportions, to see what mixture answers best. It is impossible not to wish success to so laudable an undertaking.

P. 879. The title of *PRESTWICH* being mentioned as extinct in the Baronetage of 1741, was owing to the inattentive negligence of the grandfather of the late Sir John, as the late Baronet clearly demonstrated by *Wills, &c. &c.* Sir John P. has left a MS "History of Liverpool," ready for the press, which was to have been printed by Mr. Gore of that place, but was withheld, by Sir John's direction, on a similar work being announced by our ingenious meteorological correspondent Mr. Holt, who perhaps may be able to give our readers some account of the present state of both Works, as we have reason to believe he was permitted (by some person who had access to Sir John's MS.) to copy from it the Visitation of Lancashire, and some other matters; and the Baronet's long illness prevented his attending to the progress of his own publication. When in South Wales, Sir J. P. began an Historical Account of the place, and the manners of the people; to which his ill state of health alone put a stop. This latter work he intended to dedicate to Lord Ducie, to whom he was allied; though his Lordship had stopped an annuity allowed him by his brother, the last noble Peer of that title. We hope both these works will see the light.

BIRTHS.

Oct. **A**T Portsmouth, the Lady of Capt. 29. Albemarle Bertie, a son.

30. At Hampstead, the Lady of George Smith, esq. M. P. a son.

31. At Walliscombe, co. Oxford, the Lady of H. C. Cotton, esq. a son.

Lately, at Milford-house, Surrey, the seat of Mr. Webb, Mrs. Philip Smith Webb, a son.

In Privy-gardens, Lady Sheffield, a still-born child.

Lady of Dr. Thynne, of Conduit-street, Hanover-square, a son.

Nov. 3. At Clapham, the Lady of Thomas Graham, esq. of Gower-street, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Oct. **A**T Spelsbury, co. Oxford, Dr. 16. Bourne, physician, of Oxford, to Miss Burr, daughter of Mr. B. of Drichley.

22. Rev. Richard Nels, of Hanwell, co. Oxford, to Miss Eliza Derby, second daughter of the Rev. John D. of Whitehall-Ringwood, Hants.

24. At Grotna-green Mr. Shum, sugar-baker, to Miss Storer, eldest daughter of Dr. S. Simon Croswell, esq. to Mrs. Jane Walks of Daventon, near Faversham.

26. Mr. Frederick Wilks, son of Mrs. J. (see before, Oct. 24), to Miss Pratt, daughter of the widow P. of Court-street, Faversham, Kent.

At Rainham, in Norfolk, by the Rev. Lord Frederick Townshend, Harrington Hudson, esq. of Blessingby, co. York, to Lady Anne Townshend, one of the daughters of the Marquis Townshend.

Mr. F. Faynton, of Cowbridge, co. Glamorgan, attorney, to Miss Williams, daughter of the Rev. J. W. B. D. late master of the school at that place.

27. At Kelhead, in Scotland, Major Douglas, of the 74th regiment, to Miss Catherine Johnstone, daughter to the late Wm. J. esq. of Lockerby.

At Glasgow, Rev. James Francis Grant, second son of Sir Archibald G. bart. of Monymusk, to Miss Anne Oughterson, youngest daughter of Rev. Arthur O, minister of West Kilbride.

At Stanwell, John Gibbons, esq. eldest son of Sir Wm. G. bart. of Stanwell-place, to Miss Taylor, elder daughter of the late Richard T. esq. of Charlton-house.

Frederick Ritso, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, to Mrs. Errington, of Devonshire street, Queens-square.

28. Michael Turner, esq. of Fleet-street, to Miss Fulling, of Conduit-street.

29. Mr. Wm. Yeates, attorney at law, of Lewisham, to Miss Willson, only daughter of the late John W. esq. of Pimlico.

31. Mr. Charles Birch, of Newman-street, Oxford-street, to Miss Sophia Harris, of the Exchequer.

At Bitham, Berks, Capt. Knox, of the 1st regiment of foot-guards, to Miss Emma Williams, youngest daughter of Thomas W. esq. of Temple house, M. P. for Great Marlow.

Philip Palmer, esq. of East Bridgford, co. Nottingham, to Miss Sophia Boulton, second daughter of Joseph B. esq. of Bridgworth, to Salop Gaur.

By special licence, at Crawfordsburn, in Ireland, the seat of John Crawford, esq. Francis Savage, esq. of Arkkeen, knight of the shire for the county of Down, to Miss Crawford, daughter of the late Jas. C. esq. and niece to John C. esq. of Crawfordsburn.

Lately, at Carisbrook, in the Isle of Wight, Rev. John Davies, to Miss Dickson, daughter of the late Thomas D. esq. of Newport.

Mr. Floyd, baker, at Walthamstow, to Miss Ramsden, of Enfield.

At Shustoke, William Dilke, jun. esq. of Maxtock-castle, to Miss Geast, daughter of Richard O. esq. of Blyth-hall, both in Warwick.

Nov. 2. At Wolverton, Charles Pole, esq. second son of Sir Charles P. bart. to Miss F. M. Butler, daughter of Richard B. esq. of Crosby-square.

At Winchester, Rev. Dr. Cole, prebendary of Westminster, and chaplain to the Duke of Marlborough, to Miss Mary Blackstone, daughter of the late Sir Wm. B.

5. Thomas Rodwell, esq. of Craven-street, to Miss Catherine Hodges, youngest daughter of Wickens H. esq. of Highgate.

7. Mr. Thomas Key, surgeon, of the Borough of Southwark, to Miss Mary Lawe-Barry, of Ingram-court, Fenchurch-street.

Robert

Robert Dalrymple, esq. son of Admiral D. to Miss Howard, of Knightsbridge

Mr. Galloway, of Merton, in Surrey, to Miss S. Grewar, eldest daughter of Wm. G. esq. of Plaistow, Essex.

11. Wm. Hall, esq. of Marpool-hall, co. Devon, to Miss Nowlan, only daughter of the late James N. esq.

By special licence, Mark Sykes, esq. high sheriff of Yorkshire, eldest son of Sir Christopher S. bart. of Sledmere, to Miss Masterman, only daughter of the late Henry M. esq. of Stettrington.

At the Quakers' meeting house, at Deptford, Kent, Mr. Samuel Veech, linen-dra- per, of Ratcliff, to Elizabeth Patterson, of Canterbury.

At Reigate, Surrey, Arthur Jones, esq. of Reigate-priory, to Miss Webber, eldest daughter of William W. esq. of Vanburgh- house, Blackheath.

12. Sir Francis-Henry Drake, bart. to Miss Anne-Francis Matchy, daughter of Thomas M. esq. of Great St. Mary-la- Bonne-street.

Thomas Platt, esq. to Miss Worgan, both of Stamford-street, Surrey-road.

At Oxford, Rev. J. Duddel, M. A. vicar of Westbury, Bucks, and fellow of Pem- broke college, to Miss Mary-Anne Stock- ford, only daughter of Mr. S. Stockford, of Oxford.

Mr. Charles Noverre, of Great Marlbo- rough-street, to Miss Tadwell, of Craven- hill, Paddington.

14. Robert Burnett, of Vaux-hall, eldest son of Sir R. B. of Morden hall, Surrey, to Miss Anne Itherwood, of Aldersgate-street.

16. Mr. Richard Gibson, of Fore-street, chemist, to Miss Craswell, of Newington.

17. At Streatham, Wm. Wilson, esq. of Upper Tooting, Surrey, to Miss Elliot, daughter of the late Capt. E. of Woombwell- hall near Gravesend, Kent.

At the Quakers' meeting-house, at Nor- wich, Sampson Hanbury, esq. of London, brewer, to Miss Agathy Gurney, daughter of Richard G. esq. banker, of Norwich.

At Stoke-Gifford, Rev. Mr. Foxcroft, rector of that place, to Miss Davies, of Win- terbourn.

At Exeter, Major Hill, late of the 25th light dragoons, and son of Sir Richard Hill, bart. to Miss Cornish, daughter of Mr. C. apothecary, of that city.

19. Francis Baronneau, esq. of New- lodge, near Barnet, to Miss Wilson, daugh- ter of Robert W. esq. of Woodhouse, Essex.

George Russell, esq. of Christ-church, Surrey, to Miss Barney, eldest daughter of John B. esq. of Aldgate.

22. At Hackney, Mr. Baden Powell, son of David P. esq. of St. Helen's, to Miss Pow- ell, daughter of James P. esq. of Clapton.

At Coventry, Edward Inge, esq. of the Charter-house, to Miss Dullison, of Mach- park-street.

DEATHS.

Feb. **A**T Topsham, having just comple- ted his 89th year, Mr. John Caw- ley, sen. surgeon and apothecary. Though he saw reason to separate from the religious opinions of his family and nearest relatives, who were Dissenters, he was, from the re- sult of his reading and researches, a zealous and enlightened advocate of the Christian dispensation; and, next to the sacred Scrip- tures, admired those authors whose style and sentiments were most congenial to the pri- mitive and purest ages of the Church. His works were consonant to his faith: he filled, most conscientiously, all the relative duties of civil and social life, as well as all com- mercial engagements, and those of friend- ship. In his profession he was generally esteemed and beloved by his patients, who could implicitly rely on his experience, and his most punctual and tender attention to the nature of their case. In his conversation he was affable, courteous, and open, unaffected and unreserved: the length and regularity of his life enabled him to acquire an ample store of knowledge, which he detailed with mutual delight to his hearers and himself; and his acquaintance with history made him understand the real interests and views of the several European powers. His latter end was in unison with his life, after a short confinement, which gradually exhaust- ed his enfeebled frame, and during which he retained the entire possession of his men- tal powers, unimpaired by uneasy reflections or apprehensions; and his transition out of this world was so calm and tranquil, that it escaped the observation of those around him. A funeral sermon was preached for him on Sunday, March 1, in the parish church of Topsham, by the Rev. James Carrington, minister of that parish; the conclusion of which contains a summary sketch of this worthy man's character, whence we have extracted the above.

April 27. At Masulipatam, in command of the Northern division of the army, uni- versally and sincerely regretted, Col. Charles Fraser. He had been a soldier in the British army upwards of 40 years, 25 of which he was in the service of the East India Com- pany. He has left a disconsolate widow and numerous family to lament him.

July 3. At Grenada, Mr. Alex. Buchan, merchant in Glasgow.

17. At St. Helena, whither he had gone for the recovery of his health, Thomas Chil- lomer, esq. of Guisborough, a lieutenant in the royal navy, and eldest son of the late Wm. C. esq.

Aug. 21. At St. Vincent's, G. Seton, esq. second son of Gov. S.

25. At his pen at Pleasant Prospect, Li- guanea, near Kingston, Jamaica, the Hon. Charles Hall, esq.

26. At Port-au-Prince, St. Domingo, Jn. Foote, esq. purveyor to the hospitals, and the

late surgeon-general to his Majesty's forces in Canada.

Sept. . . . At Jamaica, in consequence of the wounds he had received in an engagement with the Maroons, in his 22d year, Henry Cornwall Legh, esq. captain in the 83d regiment.

11. At Black-hall, in the Jerseys, America, Mrs. Smith, wife of Miles M. esq. of Sunderlandwick, in the East riding of Yorkshire, and eldest daughter of the late Sir Digby Legard, bart. of Ganton.

17. At Kingston, Jamaica, of the yellow fever, Mr John Erskine, late merchant in Greenock.

35. At Stanford, co. Worcester, aged 56, the Rev. Dr. George Butt, chaplain in ordinary to his Majesty, rector of Stanford, and vicar of Kidderminster, and had held the vicarage of Clifton on Tame, all in the same county, and was chaplain to the Earl of Finlater and Seafield. He was early in life distinguished by his proficiency in the Belles Lettres, in criticism and poetry, but peculiarly in conversation, which he was formed to animate by his ready wit and extensive memory; he possessed also a rich flow of language, a free and rapid association of ideas, and a benevolence of disposition, which led him to view all men and all things, in the fairest light: he was a man of quick perception and strong intellect; he read much, and could communicate the result of his studies in an interesting and instructive manner. His taste in the fine arts was delicate and correct. He understood the principles of picturesque beauty, and could reduce them to practice with success. His temper was naturally cheerful and unsuspecting; his heart warm, open, and generous. Even experience taught him not the wisdom of the world. Strongly impressed by the great and important truths of Christianity, he was at all times a strenuous advocate in its support: he obeyed its laws in purity and simplicity of heart, and regarded with painful regret its present alarming decline. In his conduct, as a minister of the Established Church, he was firm, yet liberal; it was his wish to conciliate conflicting opinions, and restore to the followers of Christ unanimity and fraternal concord. His delivery in the pulpit was animated and interesting; ornamented by no moderate degree of eloquence, and enforced by strong expressions of feeling and self-conviction. In union with theology, ethics peculiarly occupied his attention; and, whatever might be his merit in speculation, no man can deny his excellence in the practice. The vivacity of his imagination, and his fondness for literature, led him early to become an author. He published, at different times, a visitation sermon, 1775; a sermon preached in the Octagon chapel at Bath, on the day Dr. Johnson, bishop of

GENT. MAG. November, 1795.

Worcester, was buried, 1776 (see our vol. XLV. p. 192); two volumes of sermons, two of poems, and a poetical translation of Isaiah. In his poetical productions there are sufficient marks of inventive genius and skill in composition; but, like his favourite Dryden, he wrote with haste, and hence is sometimes deficient with respect to polish, correctness, and solidity of language. He excelled in description, and the expression of sentiment, or, in other words, was then most favoured by the Muse, when he pursued the native impulse of his imagination and his heart. Brevity and closeness of style frequently render his prose somewhat obscure; but when his thoughts expand, and his language flows freely, the attention is often forcibly attracted, and the impression not easily erased. But these are considerations of inferior importance; whatever may be the opinion entertained respecting his literary merit, the integrity of his heart, his philanthropy and benevolence, cannot soon be obliterated from the recollection of his friends. To sum up his character in a word, employing the beautiful simplicity of the scriptural language, "he was an Israelite without guile." He was of Christ Church, Oxford, where he took the degree of M.A. 1768.

Oct. 1. At Dishley, co. Leicester, after a tedious illness, which he bore with the philosophical fortitude that ever distinguished his character, Mr. Robert Bakewell. This most successful and celebrated experimental farmer ever known in England, was born at Dishley, in Leicestershire, about 1725 or 6. His grandfather and father had resided on the same estate since the beginning of this century; and his father, who died about 1760, had always the reputation of being one of the most ingenious and able farmers of his neighbourhood. Mr. B. having conducted the Dishley farm several years before the decease of his father, began, about 40 years since, that course of experiments which has procured him such extensive fame. He originally adopted a principle *a priori*, of which all the experience of his future life evinced the propriety. Having remarked that domestic animals, in general, produce others possessing qualities nearly similar to their own, he conceived he had only to select from the most valuable breeds such as promised to return the greatest possible emolument to the breeder; and that he should then be able, by careful attention to progressive improvement, to produce a race of sheep, or other animals, possessing a maximum of advantage. Under the influence of this excellent notion, Mr. B. made excursions into different parts of England, to inspect the various breeds, and to ascertain those which were best adapted to his purposes, and the most valuable of their kinds. His next step was to select and

purchase

purchase the best of all the sorts wherever they could be found; and this selection, the result of several years' experience, was the original stock from which he afterwards propagated his own. This excellent ground-work was alone fostered to its present unrivalled perfection by the persevering industry of Mr. B.; like the immortal Newton, what his genius had conceived, he happily possessed the patient industry to execute. About 1760, Mr. B. sold his sheep, by private contract, at not more than 2 or 3 guineas each. Some time afterwards, he began to let out some of his rams, and for a few seasons received only 15s. and a guinea apiece for them; but, as the same of his breed extended itself, he advanced his prices, and, by the year 1770, was enabled to let some of his rams for the season for 25 guineas. Since that time, the prices and credit of his stock have been progressively increasing; and, of late years, single rams have been let for the season for the enormous sum of 400 guineas and upwards. It is a fact, which has no former example, that one ram, called "The Two-Pounder," produced in one season the sum of 800 guineas, independent of ewes of Mr. B.'s own stock, which, at the same rate, would have made a total, the produce of a single ram, of 1200 guineas! Every branch of the Agricultural Art is more or less indebted to the fortunate genius and original mind of Mr. B. He directed his attention, however, the most successfully to the improvement of the sheep known by the name of "The Dishley," or "New Leicestershire;" to long-horned cattle; and to strong horses of the black breed, suitable for the harness and the army. The improvement of pigs, and the cultivation of the best winter food for cattle, had latterly engaged his attention; and he had proved himself useful to the publick by introducing into practice the flooding of meadows. The race of Dishley sheep are known by the fineness of their bones and flesh, the lightness of the offal, the disposition to quietness, and, consequently, to mature and fatten with less food than other sheep of equal weight and value. Mr. B. improved his black horses by an attention to the form which is best adapted to their use. His stallions have been let for the season for 200 guineas and upwards. About ten years since, he exhibited his famous black horse to the King and many of the Nobility in the court-yard at St. James's. His long-horned cattle have been characterised by properties similar to those of his sheep, for the fineness of the bone and flesh, the lightness of the offal, and the disposition to fatten. In a word, no competitor ever had the temerity to vie with him in his horses and cattle; and his sheep continue as universally unrivalled, notwithstanding the competitions excited at various times by motives of interest or envy. In this place it

may be worth while to insert the following statement of the prices given at two leading auctions for stock, bred from Mr. B.'s. These great prices, as well as the prices which these articles always maintain, are the most indubitable proofs of the high opinion which the best and most interested judges entertain of Mr. B.'s merit. The first sale which we advert to was that of Mr. Fowler, of Rollright, in Oxfordshire. This Gentleman had commenced his breeding-speculations with a couple of cows, and a bull which he had hired of Mr. B. After his death, the article of his live-stock, the horned cattle, sold for a value equal to that of the free-hold of his farm! Fifteen head alone of bulls and cows sold for 2464 pounds, or at the rate of 164 pounds each! The other auction was that of Mr. Paget at Ibstock. Mr. P. had been many years the intimate friend and, in the Breeding-society, a very eminent and successful colleague of Mr. B. The sale of his stock was therefore looked up to with much eagerness by the publick. At this sale, one bull sold for the sum of 400 guineas (and a sixth share of the same has since been sold for 100), and a two-year old heifer for 84! 211 ewes and theaves fetched 3315 guineas, on the average, 17 guineas each; and one lot of five ewes was sold for 310 guineas! Such was the respect paid to Mr. B. in his life time. To conclude that he was sufficiently rewarded would be to withhold his due, if we consider the money and honours that are bestowed on projects far less beneficial than his. Perhaps, at some future period, the civic crown and public monuments will be awarded to such characters in preference to the more doubtful claims of the warrior and the statesman. Mr. B., at the time of his death, was verging on his 70th year. As he had never been married, his business devolves to Mr. Honeyborn, his nephew; and, it is a fortunate circumstance for the publick, that this Gentleman is possessed of genius, and enterprise similar to that of his predecessor. In person, Mr. B. was tall, broad-set, and, in his latter years, rather inclined to corpulency. His countenance bespoke intelligence, activity, and a high degree of benevolence. His manners were frank and pleasing, and well calculated to maintain the extensive popularity he had acquired. His domestic arrangements at Dishley were formed on a scale of hospitality to strangers, that gained him universal esteem; of the numerous visitants induced by curiosity to call at his house, none ever left it without having reason to extol the liberality of its owner. Many interesting anecdotes are related of his humanity towards the various orders of animals; he continually deprecated the atrocious barbarities practised by butchers and drovers; shewing, by examples on his own farm, the most pleasing instances of docility in the animals under his care.

care. In fine, without the introduction of unmeaning panegyric, Mr. B. was exactly such a character as every well-meaning man would wish to be. His vices were few, and without name; his virtue such as most men ought to imitate; and his utility was of such extensive consequence, as to be a proper object of emulation to all men. See a more particular account of his mode of farming in our vol. LXIII. p. 792.

13. At Northcourt-house, in the Isle of Wight, Miss Catharine Bull, youngest daughter of Richard B. esq.

18. Suddenly, at Woolfardisworthy, supposed of a paralytic stroke, of which he had had before two seizure, John Starland, esq. of Southmolton, co. Devon. He was on his return from Exmouth, and, though apparently in perfect health, which he himself noticed not long before he retired to rest, was found lifeless in bed by his servant in the morning.

23. At Newmills, in Scotland, Baillie David Loudoun, one of the magistrates of that place.

At her house in Chiswell-street, aged about 70, Mrs. Casson, widow of the late celebrated letter-founder, Mr. William C. who died 1778. She was the only child of Dr. Cortledge; and her mother marrying again imprudently, she was put to school by her uncle, who took care to provide for her. Her merit and abilities in conducting a capital business during the life of her husband, and afterwards, till her son was capable of managing it, can only be known to those who had dealings with that manufactory. In quickness of understanding, and activity of execution, she has left few equals among her sex. On the death of her husband, and his son establishing himself in the magnificent building now occupied by Mr. Lackington in Moorfields (the Temple of the Muses), she conducted the foundery herself, together with the widow of Mr. Henry Casson, her younger son, and continued to do so till disabled, about six months ago, by a paralytic stroke. Two considerable letter-foundries are at present carried on by the family; one (by the widow of Mr. Henry C.) in Chiswell-street; the other by Mr. William C. (the elder son, and letter-founder to the King) in the house of the late celebrated Mr. Jackson in Dorset-street.

24. At Market Harborough, greatly advanced in years, the Rev. Charles Allen, M. A. rector of Sutton St. Anne's, in Nottinghamshire, and vicar of Tugby, co. Leicester.

At Kidderminster, in his 53d year, Mr. John Symonds, surgeon and apothecary. He had suffered greatly, and was at length removed by an acute inflammatory disease. Society does not often sustain a greater loss than by the disease of this very excellent man; for thirty years he had exercised the duties of his profession in Kidderminster, his native town, with the highest respectability,

possessing in a singular degree the confidence and the affection of his patients: his visits were not less the kind offices of friendship and sympathetic benevolence, than the calls of professional obligation. In his domestic relations also he was peculiarly amiable; and his affectionate widow and five children are perhaps but too sensible of their irreparable loss. But still his highest character was that of a Christian.

26. At Billingham, in Suffex, Thomas Bettlesworth, esq.

27. At her house in Alfred-street, Bath, Mrs. Head, widow of the late James H. esq. of Newbury, Berks, brother to the late Sir Thomas H. of Langley, in the same county. She was the youngest sister of John Head, esq. of Holcott, in Berkshire; and has left 100l. to the General Hospital at Bath.

At her father's house in Cheapside, in her 27th year, of a deep decline, Miss Sarah Graffey. This is the third daughter Mr. G. has lost in consumption, two within six months. His eldest son's death we recorded in p. 880.

28. Mr. Gilbert Mair, writer, Edinburgh. At Kilmarnock, John Glen, esq. of Ailslo, one of his Majesty's justices for the county of Ayr.

29. At Edmonton, in his 88th year, Mr. David Langton, many years an upholder in Queen street, Cheapside, and father of the Company of Upholders.

30. At Clifton, near Bristol, Mrs. Coote, wife of Col. C.

After a long illness, Miss Anne Norbury, daughter of Mr. N. printer, of Brentford.

At Edinburgh, in her 87th year, Mrs. Maxwell, of Cardoness, in Galloway, relict of the late John M. esq.

31. Aged 76, Nicholas Pearse, esq. director of the Sun fire-office.

At Ayr, aged 84, Mr. James Hutchison, merchant, formerly provost of that borough.

At Kinfauns, in Scotland, the Rev. Geo. Chapman, minister of that parish.

Lately, at his seat in the county of Leitrim, Ireland, the Right Hon. Theophilus Clements, M. P. for that county.

At Hull, in his 63d year, Edmund Bramston, esq. banker.

On his passage with the 98th regiment, Lieut Humphrys, eldest son of Matthew H. esq. of Chippenham.

On his passage to England from St. Vincent's, Mr. Thomas Waterford Smith, son of the late Mr. S. chemist, Salisbury.

On Walcot parade, Bath, James Wilmot, esq. brother of Sir Robert W. bart. of Osmaaston, co. Derby.

At Jenningsbury, Herts, Thomas Bowlby, esq. commissary-general of the musters.

After a long and very painful illness, Mrs. Hammond, wife of James H. esq. of Charing-croft.

In Charles-street, Westminster, aged 79, Winter.

November 1. At a very advanced age, Mrs. Hughes, of the King's-road, Bedford-row.

At Stenhouse, in his 87th year, Sir Michael Bruce, bart.

At his lodgings in Bethel-Green, Norwich, where the regiment was just arrived in winter-quarters, John Barrett, esq. captain in the West Kent militia; nearly related, on the maternal side, to Arthur Onslow, esq. the ever-memorable Speaker of the House of Commons. His remains were escorted from his lodgings to the place of interment in the church of St. Peter's, Mancroft, near the market-place, Norwich, attended not only by the West Kent, but by the regiment of Cambridgeshire, militia: a well-merited distinction; since he appears to have owed his death to a spirited and unalterable perseverance in the discharge of his duty; not allowing his march to be interrupted by an illness which the excessive humidity of the season and country would necessarily aggravate to an extreme degree. The grief of the private soldier, by whom he was generally beloved, and who have individually experienced his liberal and affectionate attention, as well as collectively his ability and zeal, in supporting the discipline and respectability of the corps, will attend his memory, with the esteem and regret of his brother officers. Manly and ingenuous in his manners, with taste and knowledge in the elegant arts, united to the endowments of a strong, active, and well-informed mind, he had those qualities by which private life becomes valuable and endeared.

2. Mr. Joseph White, one of the oldest inhabitants of Newgate-street.

3. Rev. Henry Waring, minister of St. Luke's, Old-street, and one of the prebendaries of St. Paul's cathedral.

4. Mr. T. Torriano, jun. of Michael's-place, Hampton.

At Bath, where he had resided a short time, for the recovery of his health, the Rev. John Hotham, D. D. lord bishop of Clogher, in the kingdom of Ireland. He was born in February, 1734-5, and was the second son of Sir Beaumont Hotham, bart. of the county of York; for some time vicar of Northall or Northolt, archdeacon of Middlesex, and one of the chaplains in ordinary to his Majesty; married April 11, 1765, to Susan, daughter of Herbert Mackworth, esq. of Knole, in Glamorganshire, by whom he had one son, Charles, born May 24, 1766. In 1768 he was presented to the vicarage of St. Leonard, Shoreditch, by Dr. Jortin, which he resigned in 1779; and, on Oct. 13, that year, was promoted to the bishoprick of Orlery in the kingdom of Ireland; and, on April 6, 1782, translated to the see of Clogher, in the same kingdom; and, on January 25, 1794, succeeded his elder brother, Charles (who died without issue male), as a baronet of England.

5. Killed by the fall of some chimneys into the room where she lay, during a violent storm of wind, Miss Wood, daughter of Mr. W. an eminent timber-merchant at South Lambeth, who was to have been married the next day. See p. 961.

6. At Wisbech, in his 76th year, the Rev. Richard Oswin, rector of Tydd St. Giles's, in the Isle of Ely.

7. Aged 64, Anthony Percy, esq. brother to the Lord Bishop of Dromore; and father of the Rev. Thomas P. fellow of St. John's-college, Oxford, and vicar of Grays, Essex.

At Whithy, co. York, in his 86th year, Mr. Stephen Barker, a worthy character, and truly honest man.

8. Rev. Robert Howard, vicar of Rickling, Essex, to which he was presented by the bishop of London, 1787, being then rector of Chickney, which he resigned, 1790. He was of Queen's college, Cambridge, and LL. B. 1772.

At her house in Manchester-square, in her 73d year, Mrs. Elizabeth Ashby, relict of Shukburgh A. esq. of Quenby Hall, co. Leicester; and daughter of Richard Ashby, esq. of Cold Ashby in Northamptonshire. On the Thursday preceding her death, she had retired up stairs in the evening, as was her custom; when, by some unknown accident, her cloaths caught fire, and she died on the Sunday after. Her remains were carried for interment to the family vault at Hungarton in Leicestershire; where her husband (who died in 1792; vol. LXII. p. 183; and of whom see an excellent, but well deserved, character in vol. LXIII. p. 298.) was also buried.

9. At Frognall, the seat of Lord Sydney. the Hon. Mrs. Townshend, wife of the Hon. John-Thomas Townshend, and sister to Ld. De Clifford.

At Deal, Mrs. Bargrave, relict of Robert B. esq. of Doctors Commons, and the last surviving daughter of the Rev. Dr. Rudd, formerly vicar of Westwell, in Kent.

10. At Bromfield, Essex, in consequence of the bruises he received by the falling of a stack of chimneys on him in his bed the morning of the 6th instant (see p. 962), the Rev. James Waller, D. D. archdeacon of Essex; rector of St. Martin, Ludgate; and, on the death of Dr. Jortin, 1772, vicar of Kensington, co. Middlesex. Mrs. Waller had just risen from the bed, to take care of her eight children, when the chimneys fell. Dr. W's mother died Oct. 21, at the advanced age of 90, (see p. 856).

12. At Monmouth, Jacob Rudhall, esq. a captain in the Monmouthshire militia, and receiver-general of that county.

17. Aged 63, Rev. Samuel Bishop, M. A. head master of Merchant Taylors school, in which he succeeded Mr. Townley, Jan. 1783; rector of St. Martin Outwich, to which he was presented March 11, 1789, on the death of Mr. Payting, by the Mer-

chant Taylors Company; and of Ditton in Kent. He was admitted of St. John's college, Oxford, where he became M. A. April 11, 1753. He printed a sermon for the benefit of Raine's charity, 1783.

Of a bilious fever, at Great Marlow, Bucks, Mrs. Anne Disney, only surviving daughter of the Rev. Joseph D. late vicar of Cranbrooke, Kent; of whom it may be said with truth, that she was a good Christian, a sincere and affectionate friend, and that her tender feeling for the distresses of the poor was one of the great troubles of her life, and always disposed her to do every thing in her power to relieve them.

18. At Birmingham, in her 13th year, greatly lamented, Miss Honor-Maria Smith, daughter of Thomas Smith, M. D.

19. Suddenly, in Southampton-street, Covent-Garden, to the regret of a wide circle of friends, Thomas Linley, esq. one of the joint proprietors of Drury-Lane Theatre. As a musician, Mr. Linley's talents are well known. His works are not distinguished by any striking marks of original genius, but they uniformly manifest taste, feeling, and a full knowledge of his art. The publick are indebted to him for many beautiful airs; he has harmonized with great judgement the melodies of former writers; and, if it was not in his power to astonish by sublime effects, his compositions always soothe and charm by delicacy, simplicity, and tenderness. There was one quality in the character of Mr. Linley, which is rarely found in men of any profession, when the pretensions of a competitor are concerned. He always allowed the talents of every rival in his art, and not only admitted, but warmly asserted, the merits of his contemporaries, as well as of former musicians. As a man, Mr. Linley was judicious and intelligent; he knew human nature, and described it with a force that proved his observations to be the result of his own enquiry and reflection. He was peculiarly grave in his manners, but not austere, except when he was disgusted by an evident absurdity, that hardly any patience could tolerate. In his convivial moments, he was open, cheartful, and abundant in anecdote, which he detailed with peculiar strength of language, and a delicacy of sentiment, that few but his immediate friends could discover through the general reserve and solemnity of his deportment. In the ordinary relations of life, he always proved himself an affectionate husband, a tender parent, a steady friend, and a man of indisputable probity and honour. How he conducted himself in the parental character, the world need not be told, as the talents which Nature so beautifully bestowed upon his family received every advantage that assiduous cultivation could afford them, and there have, perhaps, been few men who have suffered such severe trials of fortitude,

in being deprived of the dearest solace of a father, at the time when his offspring were flourishing in the pride of genius and the meridian of celebrity. These trials, however, he bore like a father, but like a philosopher also; and he has left his family no reason to remember him with any other emotions than of gratitude and affection.

At Barnard castle, John Hullock, esq. in the commission of the peace for Durham.

At Portsmouth, in his 71st year, Thomas Dunkerley, esq. provincial grand master of masonry; and pretty generally supposed to have been a natural son of King George II.

22. At Highgate, Mr. John Ibberson, eldest son of Mr. I. of Holborn.

28. At Enfield, Mrs. Trindle, wife of Mr. T. watch-maker.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

OF. HORACE HAYES, esq. appointed 24. One of his Majesty's commissioners of taxes, *vice* Eames, dec.

31. John Nicholson Inglefield, esq. appointed one of the commissioners, in quality of a principal officer of his Majesty's navy, for the naval affairs in the Mediterranean, to reside at Gibraltar, *vice* Sutherland, dec.

Isaac Coffin, esq. appointed one of his Majesty's commissioners, in quality of a principal officer of his Majesty's navy, *vice* Inglefield.

Nov. 18. Samuel Standidge, esq. mayor of Kingston upon Hull, knighted.

20. Sir James Hurd Burges, bart. and his son, Charles Montolieu Burges, esq. appointed knight-marshal of the household, and of the marshalsea of the household of his Majesty, *vice* Boscawen, dec.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

JOSIAH DORNFORD, esq. LL.D. (who was one of the commissaries to Lord Moira's army) appointed inspector-general of the army accounts in the Leeward Islands.

Charles Bicknell, esq. of Norfolk-street, appointed a commissioner of bankrupts, *vice* the Hon. Thomas Manners Sutton, brother to the Bishop of Norwich, resigned.

ECCLIESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. Robert Watts, St. Helen V. London, *vice* Naish, dec.

Rev. William Clarke, jun. M. A. Horn-don-on-the Hill V. co. Essex.

Rev. Mr. Sutton, son of Sir Richard S. bart. of Northwood-park, co. Nottingham, installed a prebendary of the collegiate church of Southwell.

Rev. Thomas Lewes, of Waldron, Wat-lington R. co. Suffex, *vice* Hardy, dec.

Rev. Caleb Readshaw, M. A. vicar of Easby, elected master of the free grammar-school at Richmond, co. York, *vice* Temple, dec.

Rev. John Thomas Fisher, M. A. Tiffield R. co. Northampton, *vice* Fisher, resigned.

Rev.

Rev. Mr. Tatham, of Sherborne-hospital, Addingham V. co. Cumberland.

Rev. — Squire, M. A. vicar of Kempsey, collated to a prebend in the cathedral church of Hereford.

Rev. Charles Griffith, M. A. Friltham R. co. Berks.

Rev. Mr. Hume, collated to the prebend of Yatesbury, in the cathedral of Salisbury, *vice* Harrington, dec.

Rev. Newburgh Burroughs, presented to the archdeaconry of Derry.

Rev. A. Brice, of Emanuel college, Cambridge, St. James, Southelmham R. Suffolk.

Rev. Richard-John Hay, Yate and Shippping Sodbury R. *vice* Tournay, dec.

Rev. Whittington Landon, D. D. appointed provost of Worcester-college, Oxford, *vice* Sheffield, dec.

Rev. — Wheatley, B. A. Cockermouth perpetual curacy.

Rev. George Wilson, B. A. Carleton Forehoe R. co. Norfolk, *vice* Storey, dec.

Rev. H. C. Manning, St. Cuthbert perpetual curacy, in Thetford.

Rev. Harry Powell, East Horndon R. co. Essex.

Edward M. Griffith, B. A. John Bartlam, B. A. Richard Hume Lancaster, B. A. Winchcombe Henry Hartley, B. A. and Arthur

Onslow, B. A. elected fellows of Merton-college, Oxford.

Rev. Christopher Churchill, M. A. vicar of St. Thomas, near Exeter, collated to a prebend in the cathedral of St. Peter, Exeter, *vice* Acland, dec.

Rev. Daniel Francis Durand, M. A. rector of St. Peter Port, in Guernsey, presented to the deanry of that island and its dependencies, *vice* Crespin, dec.

Rev. Richard Fisher Bulward, M. A. fellow of Gonville and Caius college, Cambridge, elected master of that Society, *vice* Smith, dec.

Rev. John Tedhunter, South Collingham R. co. Lincoln, *vice* Porter, bishop of Kil-lala, resigned.

Rev. William Graham, B. A. Colton R. co. Norfolk.

Rev. Charles Sandby, M. A. Swell V. co. Gloucester.

Rev. Fordyce Theophrastus Bernard, B. D. Steeple-Landford R. Wilts, *vice* Waller, dec.

Rev. John Pitman, M. A. Broadhempstone V. co. Devon.

Rev. John Cuming, B. A. Totness V. Devon, *vice* Lyde, resigned.

Hon. and Rev. David Curzon, Kedleston R. co. Derby, *vice* Baker, dec.

Rev. S. T. Wilde, M. A. Burrington R.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

Nov. NEW DRURY-LANE.

2. Isabella—Lodoiska.
3. The Country Girl—No Song No Supper.
4. The Siege of Belgrade—Village Lawyer.
5. Love for Love—Children in the Wood.
6. King Henry the Eighth—Peeping Tom.
7. She Wou'd and She Wou'd Not—The Adopted Child.
9. Macbeth—Lodoiska. [day.
10. A Trip to Scarborough—The Wedding.
11. The Pirates—The Village Lawyer.
12. As You Like It—Lodoiska.
13. The Gamester—Peeping Tom.
14. The Confederacy—The Adopted Child.
16. Douglas—The Spanish Barber.
17. The Child of Nature—Lodoiska.
18. The Wheel of Fortune—Spanish Barber.
19. Twelfth Night—Ditto.
20. King Lear—The Village Lawyer.
21. First Love—Lodoiska.
23. Alexander the Great—My Grandmother
24. The Rivals—Lodoiska.
25. Alexander the Great—The Prize.
26. The Recruiting Officer—The Children in the Wood. [per.
27. Alexander the Great—No Song No Sup-
28. First Love—Lodoiska.
30. Alexander the Great—Peeping Tom.

Nov. COVENT-GARDEN.

2. Hamlet—The Death of Captain Cook.
3. The Rage—Oscar and Malvina.
4. The Mysteries of the Castle—A Diversifement.
5. The Wives Reveng'd—The Secret Tribunal—Ditto.
6. The Fair Penitent—Marian.
7. Speculation—Rosina.
9. Ditto—Lord Mayor's Day.
10. Ditto—Ditto.
11. Ditto—Marian.
12. Ditto—Lord Mayor's Day.
13. Ditto—The Poor Sailor.
14. Ditto—Midas.
16. Ditto—Lord Mayor's Day.
17. Ditto—Netley Abbey.
18. Ditto—The Irish Mimick.
19. Ditto—Sprigs of Laurel.
20. Ditto—Cymon.
21. Ditto—The Irish Mimick.
23. Romeo and Juliet—Lord Mayor's Day.
24. Speculation—The Irish Mimick.
25. Wild Oats—Love in a Camp.
26. Speculation—The Poor Sailor.
27. Life's Vagaries—Comus.
28. Speculation—The Irish Mimick.
30. Macbeth—Hartford Bridge.

BILL of MORTALITY, from Oct. 27, to Nov. 24, 1795.

Chriltened.		Buried.			
Males	766	Males	778	2 and 5	187
Females	753	Females	764	5 and 10	68
Whereof have died under two yearsold		539		10 and 20	64
				20 and 30	95
				30 and 40	141
				40 and 50	144
				50 and 60	110
				60 and 70	99
				70 and 80	67
				80 and 90	46
				90 and 100	3
				100	

Peck Loaf 4s. 1d.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending November 21, 1795.

INLAND COUNTIES.

MARITIME COUNTIES.

INLAND COUNTIES.										MARITIME COUNTIES.											
Wheat.		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans		Wheat.		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans			
s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.		
Middlesex	95	0	45	10	36	1	29	3	44	0	Essex	86	0	38	6	36	6	28	0	38	9
Surrey	92	4	44	0	36	0	28	0	44	0	Kent	88	9	40	0	34	0	24	10	38	7
Hertford	88	9	41	9	36	10	25	9	47	3	Sussex	83	4	00	0	31	4	23	10	34	0
Bedford	85	1	45	8	35	2	24	4	42	0	Suffolk	86	2	43	9	33	11	25	6	35	7
Huntingd.	81	0	00	0	35	8	25	0	40	2	Cambrid.	83	3	48	0	30	9	23	6	35	0
Northam.	85	0	48	0	38	0	23	1	46	6	Norfolk	81	1	43	4	31	4	25	4	37	5
Rutland	86	0	50	0	40	0	25	0	41	0	Lincoln.	85	7	52	0	36	0	22	5	46	0
Leicester	81	0	00	0	37	8	23	9	48	1	York	76	6	49	10	33	7	23	7	45	2
Notting.	90	0	50	0	39	8	24	0	36	0	Durham	74	7	00	0	33	11	21	11	00	0
Derby	84	8	00	0	38	4	25	4	49	0	Northum.	80	8	44	10	30	11	22	8	42	6
Safford	84	3	00	0	38	2	26	9	46	11	Cumberl.	79	9	49	11	34	4	23	3	00	0
Salop	89	2	58	1	40	7	26	8	55	2	Westmor.	86	8	52	0	35	2	25	0	00	0
Hereford	68	10	44	10	33	8	24	8	40	6	Lancaster	87	3	00	0	40	11	24	11	47	1
Worcest.	93	9	41	10	37	8	26	8	50	3	Chester	81	8	00	0	42	7	27	6	00	0
Warwick	88	0	00	0	41	5	25	9	55	8	Flint	77	8	00	0	40	9	00	0	00	0
Wilt	89	4	48	0	36	0	27	4	52	8	Denbigh	84	7	00	0	38	4	21	11	48	2
Yorks	91	7	00	0	34	4	27	10	47	2	Anglesea	00	0	00	0	28	0	00	0	00	0
Oxford	84	10	00	0	34	2	23	2	47	7	Carnarv.	72	0	00	0	34	0	18	0	00	0
Bucks	83	10	00	0	34	8	25	6	47	10	Merioneth	91	2	60	9	42	8	18	6	00	0
Montgom.	90	5	00	0	34	0	25	5	00	0	Cardigan	67	8	49	4	31	0	14	10	00	0
Brecon	81	7	64	0	36	0	22	4	00	0	Pembroke	59	7	00	0	32	8	12	8	00	0
Radnor	85	5	00	0	32	0	3	2	00	0	Carmarth.	71	6	00	0	31	11	15	9	00	0

Average of England and Wales, per quarter.

83 8|48 1|35 4|23 9|44 6

Average of Scotland, per quarter.

73 1|25 7|37 7|20 7|38 11

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, 45s. 4d.

AVERAGE PRICES, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated.

INLAND COUNTIES.										MARITIME COUNTIES.											
Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans		Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans			
Districts	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	Districts	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.		
1	92	4	45	3	36	3	28	2	40	11	9	69	0	49	4	33	2	15	10	44	6
2	85	5	44	10	33	1	24	11	35	6	10	87	1	48	1	34	4	26	1	45	6
3	81	1	43	4	31	4	25	4	37	5	11	83	11	48	1	30	9	19	1	44	6
4	80	5	49	2	24	4	22	11	44	9	12	95	1	48	1	33	1	25	0	46	0
5	77	11	44	10	31	9	22	5	42	6	13	82	3	25	7	27	7	22	7	40	10
6	82	6	50	7	24	8	23	11	44	6	14	73	2	25	7	31	0	20	0	36	0
7	85	7	48	1	41	9	25	0	47	1	15	77	3	25	7	30	6	22	2	43	9
8	81	11	60	9	37	0	19	0	48	0	16	61	8	25	7	23	11	17	2	28	6

PRICES OF FLOUR.

Fine	71s. to 73s.	Middling	75s. to 95s.	House Pollard	9s. 0d. to 9s. 6d.
Seconds	68s. to 69s.	Fine Pollard	21s. to 24s.	Bran	8s. 6d. to 9s.
Thirds	62s. to 65s.	Common ditto	10s 6d to 11s 6d		

PRICE OF HOPS.

Yearlings.

Yearlings.

Kent Pockets	4l. 10s. to 6l. 00s.	Suffex Pockets	4l. 4s. to 5l. 15s.
Ditto Bags	4l. 00s. to 5l. 00s.	Ditto Bags	3l. 14s. to 4l. 14s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW.

St. James's—Hay	5l. 10s. 00d. to 6l. 0s. 0d.	Aver.	5l. 15s. 0d.
Straw	1l. 9s. 00d. to 1l. 13s. 6d.	Aver.	1l. 11s. 9d.

Average Price of SUGAR, computed from the returns made in the week ending Nov. 25, 1795, is 67s. 5d¹/₂. per cwt. exclusive of the duty of Customs paid or payable thereon on the importation thereof into Great-Britain.

SMITHFIELD, Nov. 23. To sink the offal—per stone of 8lb.

Beef	2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.	Pork	4s. 0d. to 5s. 0d.
Mutton	3s. 6d. to 4s. 2d.	Lamb	0s. 0d. to 0s. 0d.
Veal	3s. 4d. to 5s. 0d.		

Tallow, per stone of 8lb. 3s. 9d. Candles 00s. 0d. per dozen.

GOALS, Newcastle, 46s. 9d. to 49s. 0d. Sunderland, 44s. 0d. to 46s. 0d.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN NOVEMBER, 1795.

	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. reduc.	3 per Ct. Confs.	4 per Ct. Confs.	5 per Ct. Ann.	Long Ann.	Short 1778-1780	India Stock.	India Bonds.	S. Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	New Navy.	Excheq. Bills.	3 per Ct. Serip.	4 per Ct. Serip.	L. Ann. ditto.	Odin.	Eng. Lot. Tickets.	Irish Lot. Tickets.
28	166 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	85 1/2	101 1/2	19	8 1/2	199					2 1/2	4					13 1/2	6 1/2
29	166 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	85 1/2	101 1/2	19	8 1/2	199 1/2	4 pr.				2 1/2	4					13 1/2	6 1/2
30	166 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	85 1/2	101 1/2	19	8 1/2	199 1/2	4 pr.				2 1/2	4					13 1/2	6 1/2
31	Sunday	68 1/2	68 1/2	85 1/2	101 1/2	19	8 1/2	199 1/2	4 pr.				2 1/2	4					13 1/2	6 1/2
1	167 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	85 1/2	102 1/2	19 1/2	8 1/2	199 1/2	4				2 1/2	3					14	6 1/2
2	167 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	85 1/2	102 1/2	19 1/2	8 1/2	199 1/2	4				2 1/2	3					14	6 1/2
3		68 1/2	68 1/2	85 1/2	102 1/2	19 1/2	8 1/2	199 1/2	4				2 1/2	3					14	6 1/2
4		68 1/2	68 1/2	85 1/2	102 1/2	19 1/2	8 1/2	199 1/2	4				2 1/2	3					14	6 1/2
5	168 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	85 1/2	100	19 1/2	8 1/2	201	5				2 1/2	3					14	6 1/2
6	168 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	85 1/2	103	19 1/2	8 1/2	201	5				2 1/2	3					14	6 1/2
7	Sunday	68 1/2	68 1/2	85 1/2	103	19 1/2	8 1/2	201	5				2 1/2	3					14	6 1/2
8	167 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	85 1/2	103	19 1/2	8 1/2	200 1/2	4				2 1/2	3					14	6 1/2
9	167 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	85 1/2	103	19 1/2	8 1/2	200 1/2	4				2 1/2	3					14	6 1/2
10	167 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	85 1/2	103	19 1/2	8 1/2	200 1/2	4				2 1/2	3					14	6 1/2
11	167 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	85 1/2	103	19 1/2	8 1/2	200 1/2	4				2 1/2	3					14	6 1/2
12	167 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	85 1/2	103	19 1/2	8 1/2	200 1/2	4				2 1/2	3					14	6 1/2
13	166 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	85 1/2	103	19 1/2	8 1/2	200 1/2	4				2 1/2	3					14	6 1/2
14	166 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	85 1/2	103	19 1/2	8 1/2	200 1/2	4				2 1/2	3					14	6 1/2
15	Sunday	68 1/2	68 1/2	85 1/2	102 1/2	19	8 1/2	199 1/2	2				2 1/2	3					14	6 1/2
16	166 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	85 1/2	103	19	8 1/2	200 1/2	2				2 1/2	3					14	6 1/2
17	166 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	85 1/2	103	19	8 1/2	200 1/2	2				2 1/2	3					14	6 1/2
18	166 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	85 1/2	103	19	8 1/2	200 1/2	2				2 1/2	3					14	6 1/2
19	166 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	85 1/2	103	19	8 1/2	200 1/2	2				2 1/2	3					14	6 1/2
20	165 1/2	67 1/2	68 1/2	84 1/2	103	18 1/2	8 1/2	199 1/2	2				2 1/2	3					14	6 1/2
21	165 1/2	67 1/2	68 1/2	84 1/2	103	19	8 1/2	199 1/2	2				2 1/2	3					14	6 1/2
22	Sunday	67 1/2	68 1/2	84 1/2	102 1/2	18 1/2	8 1/2	199 1/2	2				2 1/2	3					14	6 1/2
23	163 1/2	67 1/2	68 1/2	83 1/2	102 1/2	18 1/2	8 1/2	199 1/2	2				2 1/2	3					14	6 1/2
24	163 1/2	67 1/2	68 1/2	83 1/2	102 1/2	18 1/2	8 1/2	199 1/2	2				2 1/2	3					14	6 1/2
25	163 1/2	67 1/2	68 1/2	83 1/2	102 1/2	18 1/2	8 1/2	199 1/2	2				2 1/2	3					14	6 1/2
26	162 1/2	66 1/2	67 1/2	83 1/2	101 1/2	18 1/2	8 1/2	199 1/2	2				2 1/2	3					14	6 1/2

N. B. In the per Cent. Confs. the highest and lowest Price of each Day is given: in the other Stocks the highest Price only.

THOMAS WILKIE, Stock-Broker, No. 71, St Paul's Church-yard.

The Gentleman's Magazine.

LOND. GAZETTE
GENERAL EVEN.
Lloyd's Evening
St. James's Chron.
London Chron.
London Evening.
The Sun—Star
Whitchall Even.
London Packet
English Chron.
Courier—Ev. Ma
Middlesex Journ.
Hoc and Cry.
Daily Advertiser
Times—Briton
Morning Chron.
Gazetteer, Ledger
Herald—Oracle
M. Post—Telegr.
Morning Advert.
13 Weekly Papers
Bath 2, Bristol 4
Birmingham 2
Blackburn
Bucks—Bury
CAMBRIDGE 2
Canterbury 2
Chelmsford
Chester, Coventry

Cumberland
Doncaster 2
Derby, Exeter
Gloucester
Hereford, Hall
Ipswich
IRELAND
Leeds 2
LIVERPOOL 2
Lanes
Liverpool 3
Maidstone
Manchester 2
Newcastle 3
Northampton
Norwich 2
Nottingham
OXFORD 2
Reading
Salisbury
SCOTLAND
Sheffield 2
Sherborne 2
Shrewsbury 2
Stamford 2
Winchester
Whitehaven
Worcester
York 3

DECEMBER, 1795.

CONTAINING

- | | | | |
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| Meteorolog. Diaries for Nov. and Dec. 1795 | 978 | Some Anatomical Wax Figures enquired after | 995 |
| Indelicacy of employing Men Manton-makers | 979 | Dr. Waller's melancholy Death illustrated | 996 |
| Disquisition on Torpidity of Swallows, &c. | 980 | Some farther Particulars of Dr. Robert Plot | ib. |
| Mr. Holt's Statement of Liverpool Collections | 981 | The Price of Fish, and of other Provisions | 997 |
| Books relative to Wales—Hackney new Church | 982 | Eminent Wiltshire Gentry lately deceased | ib. |
| Alterations in Editions of Common Prayer | ib. | Ludgerthal Castle—Opening of Letters | 998 |
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| Original Letter from Lady M. W. Montague | ib. | Abstracts of the several Reports on Grain | 999 |
| Preservative against having the Small Pox | 984 | Rice advantageously substituted for Flour | 1006 |
| Palmer's Dissenting Catechism—Dr. Heathcote | ib. | A Plan for sowing Wheat in a Country Parish | ib. |
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| St. Martin Overwich—Epitaph on Malenburgh | 995 | Daily Variations in the Prices of the Stocks | 1064 |

Embellished with TWO VIEWS of BRAMSHOT CHURCH, HANTS; and a View of the SCHOOL ROOM there; an inside Sketch of LATTON PRIORY, Essex; the Monument of a KNIGHT TEMPLAR at THORNHILL, Yorksh; and FOUR PILARS from DACRE.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

Printed by JOHN NICHOLS, at Cicero's Head, Red-Lion Passage, Fleet-Street; where all Letters to the Editor are desired to be addressed, POST-PAYD. 1795.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for December, 1795.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

D. of Month	6 o'cl.	Mem.	Noon	11 o'cl.	Night.	Barem.	Weather	D. of Month	6 o'cl.	Mem.	Noon	11 o'cl.	Night.	Barem.	Weather
						in. pts.	in Dec. 1795							in. pts.	in Dec. 1795
Nov.	0	0	0					Dec.	0	0	0				
27	30	38	32	29,77	fair			12	41	41	43	29,97	cloudy		
28	28	37	42	30,10	fair			13	46	51	50	30,54	rain		
29	51	52	49	29,91	cloudy			14	47	53	45	30,55	cloudy		
30	50	53	51	30,03	cloudy			15	46	53	45	30,78	fair		
D. 1	50	53	50	30,04	cloudy			16	47	53	49	30,69	fair		
2	50	50	45	29,96	fair			17	49	54	49	30,65	fair		
3	45	47	44	30,95	fair			18	48	54	51	30,68	fair		
4	41	46	44	30,05	fair			19	49	53	48	30,68	stormy		
5	44	48	45	30,06	rain			20	50	54	49	30,62	fair		
6	46	57	46	30,06	cloudy			21	44	51	54	30,11	small rain.		
7	46	49	47	30,08	cloudy			22	54	56	45	30,41	cloudy		
8	47	47	41	30,12	rain			23	45	47	46	30,18	fair		
9	34	41	42	30,34	cloudy			24	48	53	42	30,19	fair		
10	41	41	40	30,35	foggy			25	44	47	39	30,37	fair		
11	40	42	41	30,32	foggy			26	38	42	40	30,25	fair		

W. CARY, Optician, No. 182, near Norfolk Street, Strand

	Thermom.	Hygrom.	State of Weather in November, 1795.
	1 2 3 4 5	feet in.	
1	54 46 47 48 48	14 1.8	heavy rain
2	32 52 43 44 44 43	1.1	gusty, raw, and gloomy
3	30, 2 47 32 37 50 35	2.2	showers
4	6 48 37 41 39 38	0	showers
5	29, 63 51 47 46 48 50	1.8	showers
6	80 52 44 44 37 46	.8	showers
7	98 5	.6	black day, rain at night
8	30, 13 5	.6	delightful day
9	30 5	2.0	dark day, tempestuous night
10	43 5	0	fine day
11	55 4	0	delightful day
12	34 3	1.8	gloomy day
13	0 5	.5	little rain
14	10 4	2.1	sun and pleasant
15	25 4	.1	slight shower
16	25 4	1.8	slight shower
17	29, 86 5	.5	gloomy, slight showers
18	28, 83 5	.5	tempestuous, showers and hail
19	29, 14 4	2.0	gloomy A.M. showers P.M.
20	23 4	.2	clear sky, sun
21	52 4	.2	clear A.M. gloomy P.M.
22	16 5	1.3	stormy showers
23	62 4	.8	fine day, rain at night
24	28, 90 5 44 43 45 45	.5	showers [P.M.]
25	29, 20 48 34 39 46 35	.8	sun and pleasant A.M. best and hail
26	54 43 30 34 32 31	2.2	snow and hail, wind rises
27	43 40 31 36 30 30	.2	rain in the evening
28	93 41 34 36 36 32	1.9	pleasant, with sun
29	74 43 85 38 38 36	2.0	gloomy day, rain at night
30	4 45 41 46 46	1.0	rain A.M. fair P.M.

N. B. The thermometer, marked No. 5 last month, is No. 3 the present month, upon the ground. Its motions are so whimsical as at present to be unaccountable.

3. Strong ice.—5. Wind round the compass; an hurricane in the night.—8. Not a cloud in the sky; the air feels so bland, and the sun shines so clear, as to affect all animated nature. The robin sings aloud; the small birds chirp together in company; a variety of insects are sporting in the air. But it seems a complete day of business for the spider. What myriads must have been at work, and how busily employed, from the weeks

T H E

Gentleman's Magazine:

For D E C E M B E R, 1795.

BEING THE SIXTH NUMBER OF VOL. LXV. PART II.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 12.

THE subject I at present address you on is very trite; but, being very serious likewise, I do not apologise for it farther.

All rational people have long remarked on the impolicy, injustice, and indelicacy, of men serving in certain situations that they should be particularly excluded from, and women only be allowed to fill. The hair-dressers have at last been pretty well routed by ladies-women; but men still retain their places behind the counters of milliners, haberdashers, and linen-draper's, and yet have the honour of fitting stays and dresses, to the no small degradation of both sexes; for, men demean their masculine character by condescending to pursue such effeminate employments; and women diminish that reverence which the female person ought to be held in, by allowing men such unreserved approach. The levity of the times has so established and authorized this practice, that the mistresses in the arts alluded to seem to apprehend, that they should have no custom if they did not employ male assistants, as evidently appears from the following intimation that lately appeared in a country-paper as an addition to an advertisement:

"Miss *** is favoured with the assistance of a man of distinguished abilities as a

milliner and manteau-maker, from one of the first houses in London, who will continue with her for a short time only."

Now, Mr. Urban, although Miss — has not blushed to insert the above *baft* in a public print, and though her customers will not blush at availing themselves of the said man's distinguished abilities; I confess, that I blushed at perusing the paragraph, and my blush was one both of indignation and shame. The reflections that excited shame I will not be so indelicate as to explain; but will content myself with declaring, that my indignation arose from considering how much men are wanting in the fields, regiments, and ships, and how many women are starving or living by prostitution! Was it consistent with the liberty of the subject that press-gangs, or recruiting-parties, should enter private houses, I should exceedingly like to see parties of each description suddenly enter, at high-noon, every fancy-dress warehouse, every milliner's, every haberdasher's, every linen-draper's, every perfumer's, and every stay-maker's shop in town, and see them seize every spruce man of *distinguished abilities* serving in them. But this could not be done without an infringement on Magna Charta, and therefore I would have the same end effected by other means. Instead of the talked-of addition to the tax on men-servants, I would have the retainers

works produced! Their labours were never more conspicuous; and the gossamer in a variety of forms covers with a net-work the surface of the fields, the tops of the bushes and hedges, and floats in the air; it covers the traveller from head to foot, who is under a necessity of frequently wiping it from his face. A couple of locusts were seen this day*. Qu. Can the hurricane have produced this?—11. A thick mist over certain parts, but not high.—15. Ice nearly an inch thick.—18. A gale from the South-west has stripped the leaves from the trees, which have continued longer than usual.—19. A considerable snow-shower from the East. The waves so tumultuous as to break over ships in the river.—21. Ice, 6-10ths of an inch.—28. A flock of fieldfares seen.

Fall of rain this month, 3 inches 8-10ths. Evaporation, 1 inch 8-10ths.

Walton, near Liverpool.

J. HOLT.

* By Mr. Williamson, attorney, Liverpool, who is an excellent Naturalist

trainers of those distinguished heroes of the yard, needle, and puff, be subjected to a heavy annual tax for each hero, that they employ; which measure would occasion these misplaced beings to be turned into the street, where the officers employed in the recruiting and impress service would find them. In their stead, their former employers would be necessitated to retain females, and thereby many an helpless honest girl would get innocent employ and sufficient livelihood, instead of being reduced to infamy and poverty. The times are hard; and there are hundreds of women distressed for bread, some of which are of no mean parentage. The only profession open for women is painting; and in that no success can be attained without genius, tuition, and patronage, three requisites that concur in a beginner's favour but rarely. Of trades, there are but very few that women can follow; and it is very unjust that they should be ousted from those few by persons who can earn their living in other ways. The houses of reputable married people, following callings that women can assist in, ought to be asylums for decent female destitute of friends and money; and, were that the case, the benefit would be mutual on each side; as the young women would enjoy protection and bread, and their employers would have aid from them at a much cheaper rate than they now have it from the he-things their shops are cluttered-up with; and, besides, more confidence could be reposed in women domesticated in their families, by reason that their living would greatly depend on their continuance in them. Another advantage too would be, that these young women could be useful to their mistresses in the house and nursery as well as shop; and, when a shop does not happen to be full of customers, what do the men do but lounge, and laugh at people going by the door? In respect to service too, women are very ill off. Every thing is so expensive, that people are obliged to do with as few servants as possible, and to select those who can do the most work; and it is not now the custom, as it was formerly, for ladies of high fashion to have for their immediate attendants decayed gentlewomen, under whom were placed two or three inferior women to assist them. In short, a wo-

man has not now, either the means of getting money, or of improving a little sum. Yours, &c. Z. B. Z.

Mr. URBAN, Ipswich, Dec. 20.

It yet remains to many persons very problematical, whether the swallow and martin tribes migrate to any distant country. We have many reasons to believe that they do not, and no one to persuade us of the contrary.

It is an impossibility that the millions of those birds throughout the kingdom, if they departed in such troops as are assembled when they quit us, could traverse the Atlantic without their being seen; but, supposing them to depart from ten or twenty places on the coasts of England, there must be a previous junction of the small bodies, which no one has ever yet seen, even of adjoining parishes.

Then, as to their arrival, would not that equally produce a discovery if they came in large bodies? how is that performed? first we see a single one, throughout the kingdom, in every situation; according to the warmth of the weather, two or three weeks furnishes a uniform proportion to former times; and here I must observe, that many must die, as they have generally, I believe, two broods, and consequently take leave with a vast increase; probably all the old ones die, as a natural cause, and many of the others.

I mentioned crossing the Atlantic, because we know, that if they went to any part of Europe, however covertly, it must have been as well known, long before this time, as the coming of the solstices; but on the continent, to the most Southern latitude, they are taking leave at the same time nearly as in this country; and against their ability to perform a long voyage, or flight, it has been observed, by the Hon. Daines Barrington, that they have not a wing for such purposes, and, from what we see, their flights never exceed a few hundred yards at a time; but, let any one observe them about the time of departure, and it will be found, that they seek no food as before, and have the appearance of going to sleep, rather than to undertake a long journey; and I have not the least doubt, that if there is a river, lake, or large pond, within a mile, that they go no further, and pass the winter in a torpid state, under

under water, at the bottom, or near the sides, but I rather think in the deep parts where there is mud.

If they went into caves, land-pits, or any hollows under the earth, they must have been often discovered, but in the winter water is scarcely ever disturbed, in whatever form it lies: we find the bats and reptiles continually; a fence bank is scarcely ever made or repaired, without the discovery of a viper, snake, or toad, in a torpid state; to a philosophic mind, it is easily reconciled, that their sleeping-place may as well be under water as under the earth; and there, I believe, they moult.

I have read several accounts in the Transactions of the Royal Society, and elsewhere, formerly; of their having been found under water; and I have heard a noble Marquis, now alive, say, that he saw several taken out of a bog in Ireland, that their wings were interwoven together, and did not come asunder readily, without the feathers coming off. I do not remember whether His Lordship said that he saw any of them recovered from their torpidness; it has been said that some young ones have been marked in the foot, and have returned the next year to the same buildings, which is very credible.

From what the Hon. Mr. Barrington published concerning the cuckow, I was very anxious to know all that could be come at, on that subject; in 1788 I lived in a house situated in a paddock of sixty acres, which was that summer in hay; a young cuckow was brought to me, out of a small bird's nest upon the ground; a young lady in my house took charge of it, and it became a beautiful bird, and very fond of her; would rub his beak against her arm, making a small caressing kind of sound at the same time. His food was the different meats used in the house, raw. He drank very much, and screamed horribly when he was hungry.

When he was full-plumed, he was taken out of his great wicker-cage, the window of the room was kept open, with an old garden-net before it; unfortunately, late in October, the net being perhaps rotten, he got away, to my no small disappointment. About three or four hundred yards from the house, was a small grove of oaks; in the spring, it was a singular accident, the first I saw or heard of a cuckow that year, was the sight of two coming

together from the grove, cross the field; by the awkward manner of flying of one of them, I have not the least doubt but it was that we had brought up, and the other probably its parent, who might perhaps have often seen it at the window, and possibly have assisted it in its escape. I had time to get my family out, and all agreed that they had never seen a bird fly in the manner one of these cuckows did. It is very uncommon, I believe, to see two at one time flying together in company. When it disappeared first, the gardener's wife said that she had lived where a cuckow was brought up from the nest, which was missed early in the winter, and in the spring following was discovered on the top of a pewter dresser in a very lofty kitchen; the feathers were all loose, and lying in regular order over the body; there was no smell, nor putrefaction; and it is highly probable that the bird was alive, which they did not advert to, and threw it away. This account shews, that the cuckow was then moulting. The cuckow is of the hawk species, and might traverse a wide space; but, having performed the most necessary function of nature, that of keeping up his kind, speaking as a naturalist, it is more likely that he should go to sleep, than to a far country, which is the case of many more than we suspect.

I hope, Mr. Urban, that this will induce some of your ingenious correspondents to give an opinion on this matter, to put this thing as near as may be out of all doubt.

Yours, &c.

CANDIDE.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 21.

IN answer to an insinuation in your p. 967, of having access to the late Sir John Prestwich's papers, and being favoured with copies of the visitation of Lancashire, &c. I do assure you, that I had not the pleasure to see any of his Collections. After announcing my intended History of Liverpool, on being told that Sir John had some valuable papers on that subject, I had the honour of an interview with the Baronet, who was then in Liverpool, and wished to have made him some proposals for them; but nothing could be done, as his papers were then in another place.

The Collections made by myself were laid before the publick, through your

your Magazine, 1793, and from whom obtained; since which period little has been done by me, having dedicated the whole of my leisure-time to the service of the Board of Agriculture.

Yours, &c.

J. HOLT.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 18.

HAPPENING, a few days ago, to take in hand your valuable Miscellany, for October, 1791, I found that one of your Correspondents, (who signs himself an Ancient Briton), p. 911, wishes to be informed where he may meet with a copy of the *Catalogue of Books relative to Wales, and mostly in the Welsh Tongues*, published, about 50 years ago, by the Rev. Moses Williams. The only one I know of is in the Bodleian Library; and I dare say, if your Correspondent is very anxious about procuring it, he may, on applying to the present worthy and learned Librarian, get a copy of it taken at an easy expence.

A new edition of this Catalogue, comprehending all the books that have been published since its first appearance, is a *desideratum* in Welsh literature,

Yours, &c. CYMRO.

Mr. URBAN, *Hackney, Dec. 21.*

ECCLESIASTICUS, p. 918, calls upon the Reviewer,

“To look at the new church now building at Hackney, and to tell us whether, when the parishioners required it to be capable of holding 2,000 persons at once, they thought of Religion, or a vain expence, which they cannot raise money to defray, but will probably leave the vast expence to posterity to repay.”

As to the vast dimensions of a church capable of holding 2000 persons, I am surprized any of your Correspondents should consider it *so very large*; many Conventicles are built to hold more. Among others, Mr. Brewers, at Stepney, who, though upwards of 70 years of age, is distinctly heard. Whitfield's, Wesley's, and Rowland Hill's, are in point.

The parish of Hackney contains upwards of 9000 inhabitants; add to these about 500 children at the various schools; and then determine whether there be any thing either so vast or preposterous in building a church to accommodate a moderate proportion of persons resident in such a parish. The old church is not only inadequate as to size; but it is also unwholesome from

the accumulated burials in the cemetery, which is raised, by long usage, *upwards of four feet* above the floor of the church! However, it was the zeal of the Sectarists latterly that awakened the thinking part of the parishioners of the Establishment, and pointed out the necessity of erecting a more spacious, not expensive, building than the present. We have two Meetings, and two Methodist chapels, in this parish, all of which were very considerably enlarged before the new church was thought of; and, as Non-conformists are seldom deficient in zeal, it is no unusual thing with them to wait upon strangers, and offer them the best accommodation, &c. upon the first coming among us. All this may be fair amongst them; in the Establishment it is managed otherwise. I will not omit to commend them for their civility to strangers at their places of worship: it is not unworthy the notice of our clergy and church-wardens, to remind the pew-openers of their duty in this respect.

To recur to the new church; I think Ecclesiasticus will admit, that a parish, whose rental is upwards of 33,000l. a year, is at liberty to raise a rate adequate to its wants; and this is done by a sixpenny rate. Upon the first outset of this business, some of our hard-headed landlords opposed the bill in parliament, spent some of their loose cash, put the parish to great expence, and occasioned a *second* application, which they had sense enough left not to oppose. I am an old inhabitant, and think it a felicitous circumstance in my life, that I am situated amongst so *respectable* a society. From Mr. Lysons you have given us something touching our local antiquities; if modern remarks are acceptable, I shall continue an occasional Correspondent.

N.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 22.

YOUR correspondent Ecclesiasticus, p. 918, wishes some of your correspondents would inform us when and by what authority the word “*an* oblation” was substituted for “*own* oblation.” This question I do not pretend to answer; but will just observe, that the Prayer-book, printed at Edinburgh 1633, has *own*; and that the Book of Common-prayer, paraphrased by Dr. Nichols, 6th edition, 1775, has *own* likewise. I should, however,

be glad to know when and by what authority the word "*own* oblation" was substituted for "*one* oblation;" for, in the Prayer-book printed by Grafton, *mensis Augusti*, A. D. 1552, we read "*one* oblation." I should likewise be glad to know when and by what authority the words "*and oblations*" were added after "*accept our alms*," in the prayer for Christ's church militant here on earth, as they are neither in Grafton's Prayer-book before mentioned, nor in the Prayer-book printed at Edinburgh in 1633.

A Constant Reader and Friend.

Mr. URBAN,

Sept. 16.

IT is very true that, now Lannercoft is pointed out to him, your correspondent P. P. can find it; but it is no less true, that the inscriptions there are given just as Mr. Smith copied them, and in his very words, from the XIVth volume of your Magazine, without the least intimation whether the inscriptions remain there, or were *faithfully* copied. One may venture to affirm, that in no inscription yet discovered have the *Roman*, *Runic*, *Gothic*, and *Saxon* alphabets been blended. Till, therefore, a more *faithful* copy can be obtained, P. P. will continue to distrust Mr. H's authenticity and exactness, and to preserve his opinion of his talents as an Antiquary and Topographer unaltered, as well as of his superiority to correction, whether by sarcasm or any other mode. Candid minds would say, *fas est ab hoste doceri*. Mr. H. returns railing for railing, and, with scurrility equal to that which he charges on his antagonist, tells him, in a note on his History of Durham, p. 467*, "this requires no comment, nor does the author merit other reproof, than to tell *IT* *that he disgraces the Public Society to which he belongs*." Mr. Strongbow, therefore, does not always know where his friend, for *whose* honour he is so zealous, shoots his arrows, when he says this reproof was conveyed in your Magazine.

Yours, &c.

P. P.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 23.

THERE seems a manifest contradiction in the pedigree of the Craven family, as given in pp. 140 147 of vol. VII. of Collins's Peerage; which I should be glad if any of your readers could explain or rectify.

* Misprinted in your p. 139, as a reference to your last volume.

It is said, p. 140, that John Craven had issue William,—Anthony, and Sir William, Lord-Mayor of London in 1611 (by-the-bye, it seems rather extraordinary that John should call two sons by the same name); which Lord-Mayor was father of William 6th Earl of Craven, consequently his grandfather was John Craven; but, in p. 147, William Craven is called grandfather of William Earl of Craven.

I wish too, Mr. Pennant would be so obliging to communicate, through the channel of your Publication, whether he has any reason, and what, to give credit to the supposition, he mentions in his "London," of Sir Anthony Craven, bart. who was a descendant from two branches of the Craven family, being married to the Queen of Bohemia. A FREQUENT READER.

Copy of an original Letter of Lady MARY WORTLEY MONTAGUE, from Avignon, to Mrs. FORSTER at Paris.

DEAR MADAM,

I Received yours with great pleasure, but a pleasure that is embittered (as most pleasures are) with some melancholy reflections. I cannot help thinking it a great cruelty of Fortune, that different circumstances should oblige me to live at such a distance from the woman in the world (I speak it from my heart) that I most wish to pass my life with. Your temper, your character, and conversation, are so infinitely to my taste, that I never can meet with any thing to supply the loss of you. I had a letter from poor Morel two posts ago, who says he has sought you, but found you not. I agree with you, that his gentleness (and I believe that of all his species) approaches to insipidity. But is it not preferable to the mischievous vivacity of a great part of mankind? I look upon passions to be the root of all evil, and, in my opinion, we ought to search after such objects as can neither feel nor inspire them. If you were to see this town, you would think I am very happily placed on this scheme, and it is true here is nobody capable of pleasing; but, on the other hand, here is a perpetual round of impertinence, and I find myself as improperly lodged as if I inhabited a volery: the chattering of magpies, repetitions of parrots, and screaming of peacocks, are what I am ever entertained with, and it is

as

as absurd to endeavour to reason with any of the people here as with the animals I have mentioned. My library is my sole resource. I should desire no other if I could talk with a friend like you, improving my reflections by communicating my own, but that is a blessing not to be for

Your faithful humble servant,

M. W. M.

Copy of a Letter to Dr. MEAD.

SIR, *Reydon, near Hoxford, Hertfordshire, Sept. 15, 1735.*

I HAVE lately met with a receipt, a pretended preservative against ever having the small-pox, told me by an old man living in Spital-fields, London, who was formerly Reward, as he says, to Colonel Oliver, a Cheshire gentleman of 6000 l. a year, who learnt the medicine from some Dutch book, and obliged all his children and servants (of whom this my informer was one) to take the same; and it had the effect it pretended to, and prevented their having the small-pox. And my informer says further, that he himself has had 14 children, to all of whom he gave the said medicine, but one whom he could not get to take it, which said child had the small-pox, but all the rest escaped it. Although he and his children, which are grown up and some of them married, have lived many years in London, and, as he says, never shunned going into any house, where they knew the small-pox was, and visiting the sick of it.

The receipt is this, take red oker, by the vulgar called redding, such as they mark sheep with, about a spoonful in half a pint of ale, to be drunk every morning fasting for seven days successively, and to be taken no more ever after, and it will, 'tis pretended, prevent the small-pox for the term of life.

Now Sir, whether this or any other medicine be capable of having such lasting effect, you are the best judge: if it were, many valuable lives might be saved without the hazard of inoculation. 'Tis pity more experiments were not made of it, to see whether its virtue would hold good in other instances.

Sir, your goodness will pardon my troubling you with such a trivial improvable relation; but it being a curiosity I made bold to transmit it to you.

Yours, &c. B. KITCHINGHAM.

N. B. My informer told it me unasked, and gratis.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 25.

HAVE you seen the "Answer to Palmer's Dissenters' Catechism?" surely a most miserable performance: the author talks of Lord George Gordon as a Scots Presbyterian; whereas his family have but newly renounced Popery, and never had any Presbyterianism about them. He talks of getting *rid* of something, instead of getting rid of it; is that language calculated for the meridian of the Temple? Surely his noble Patron will hardly think himself much honoured by the work; and I hope

Non tali auxilio, non defensoribus illis—

Causa eget.

E.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 28.

BEING the person who furnished you with "*Farther particulars of Dr. Ralph Heathcote*" (p. 569), I consider myself under an obligation to your readers to aver, in contradiction of your recital of "*Jones's Memoirs of Bishop Horne*" (p. 391); that the late Dr. Heathcote was NOT author of the anonymous pamphlet, intitled, "*A Word to the Hutchinsonians.*" Who really did write it, I cannot say: I have it by me; as also the Controversy between Doctors Heathcote and Patten; and likewise a Sermon preached (about that time) before the university of Oxford by Dr. (then Mr.) Kennicott; which leads me to suppose the pamphlet was wrongly ascribed to him also; the Sermon, at least, seems to breathe a very different spirit. But that "*A Word to the Hutchinsonians*" did not come from the pen of Dr. Heathcote is all I have to do with; and that it did not, is sufficiently clear from the face of the pamphlet, upon which it is at least acknowledged to come from "a member of the university of Oxford," whereas Dr. Heathcote was a member of the university of Cambridge. When it is said, "the two Doctors lived in *perfect friendship* with each other the latter part of their lives," Mr. Jones at least convinces me that he makes an assertion upon trust; for it is very certain, if he mean Dr. Heathcote and Dr. Horne, they never had any personal intimacy, or literary correspondence, unless in this Controversy.

W. B. N.

* * * We are sorry we cannot comply with this gentleman's request.—His other letter is received; as are those of F. V—, and many on the subject of JONAH.



MR. URBAN, *Lincoln, Aug. 27.*

THE inclosed (*Plate I.*) is a drawing of a Knight Templar, in Thornhill church, in the county of York. The whole figure, including the canopy over the head, measures nearly eight feet. It was placed in the usual cumbent posture near the wall, towards the East end, in the North aisle; but, when the body of the church was rebuilt in 1777, was removed from this situation, and is now fixed with iron cramps in an *erect* position against the wall in the ground-room, at the West end, leading to the belfry. Its present appearance is so grotesque, and conveys an idea so very different from what it was originally intended to give, that on entering the room a stranger is startled with the figure of a sentinel on guard in complete armour. The sculpture has been nearly executed, and there is great elegance in the mail-work, and the drapery about the sword. But it seems to have been roughly handled on the removal; for, the face is mutilated, and the animal, on which the feet rest, probably a lion.

There is no memorial for whom this was intended; but the tradition of the parish ascribes it to a person who built the church, and lived at Whitby, a village in the neighbourhood. If the account be true, that he was the founder of the church, it may have been intended for one of the ancestors of the *Savile* family, patrons of the living, and lords of the manor. The burial-place of the Saviles is in the North side of the chancel of this church, where the late Sir George Savile was buried. There are some monuments of the family here: one of wood seems to be very ancient and curious. J. C.

MR. URBAN, *Sproston, July 30.*

THE Editors of the History of Cumberland, rather to my surprise, have not favoured the publick with drawings of the four pillars in Dacre church-yard; I therefore send you sketches of them taken in the summer of 1795. (see *Plate I. figs. 2, 3, 4, 5*) My own remarks nearly agree with the following description they give us:

“In Dacre church-yard are four remarkable monuments, being the figures of bears, about five feet in height, sitting on their haunches, and clasping a rude pillar, or ragged staff, on which two of the figures

rest their heads; the other two carry on their backs the figure of a lynx; one is in the attitude of attempting to rid himself of the animal on his shoulders, with his head twisted, and paw cast behind him. They are placed on a square, two to the East of the church, and two to the West.”

Afterwards follows a quotation from Bishop Nicolson, the same as copied by Burn in 1777.

“That these look like some of the achievements of the honourable family that so long resided at the neighbouring castle, which has since been illustrated by a very worthy descendant of the family, on account of their claim to the hereditary forestership of Inglewood forest; and the more so as one sees these jagged branches over and over introduced in the chapel of Naworth castle, which is so rich with arms and cognizances; and where this jagged branch is, in some places, even thrown across the Dacre's arms *sest-averse*. Ranulph de Meschines, lord of Cumberland, granted this office of Forester to Robert D'Estrivers, lord of Burgh upon Sands, in fee; his arms were *Argent*, three bears *Sable*. The heiress D'Estrivers married Engain; the heiress of Engain married Morvil; the heiress of Morvil married Multon; and Dacre married the heiress of Multon, and by her had the same right as the others to the forestership of Inglewood; which was so honourable, and gave so great command, that there is no wonder the family should wish, by every means, to set forth their claim to it, and, amongst others, by cognizances taken in allusion thereto, especially as the Crown, about this time, seems to have interfered with them, in regard to this right. Surely nothing could be more naturally adapted to this idea than this Bear, which was the arms of their ancestor, the first grantee of office. The branch of a tree, which seems so very allusive to forests and woods, agrees with the same notion: and it is not improbable but this might be originally a badge used by Robert D'Estrivers himself, and that he chose the bears in his arms, because they were inhabitants of forests.”

The Editors remark, that in the old town-house walls at Penrith (burnt down, I think, in 1770) bears and ragged staves were represented.

Dacre, according to Burn, is noted for having given name to, or rather received its name from, the Barons of Dacre, who continued there for many ages. It is mentioned by Bede, as having a monastery there in his time; as also by Maimsbury, for being the place where Constantine, king of the Scots, and Eugenius, king of Cumberland,

berland, put themselves and their kingdom under the protection of the English king, Athelstan. The true name of the family was D'Acre, from one of them who served at the siege of Acre (or Ptolemais) in the Holy Land; who, from his achievements there, having received the name of the place, imparted the same at his return to his habitation in Cumberland.

When this noble family deserted their ancient mansion, the castle, I am not informed. The estate was sold by Anne Lennard, Baroness Dacre, and others, in the year 1716, to Sir Christopher Musgrave, of Edenhall, bart. who conveyed it to the grandfather of the present proprietor Edward Harell, of Dalemain, esq.

I should wish to know from any of your correspondents, Mr. Urban, whether any thing like these pillars occurs in church-yards in other parts of the kingdom; and what is the most general opinion respecting them. W. M.

Mr. URBAN, Sept. 10.

ENCLOSED (*fig. 6.*) is a drawing of one of the pieces of ancient pavement, found, together with some bones, burnt wood, &c. in the cellar of Clement Sam. Strong, esq. in Pancras-Lane, on June 2, 1794.

Every thing (except the three pieces of pavement procured by me) were sent to the Rev. Mr. Tattersall, in Yorkshire. E. H.

Mr. URBAN, Sept. 13.

THE insertion of the following papers, in addition to what Mr. Morant hath said concerning Latton priory, in Essex, together with a sketch of the inside of it (*Plate I. fig. 7.*), will much oblige

Yours, &c. E. H.

Priors of Latton. (Harl. MSS 1440)

Thomas Wappelode, Wapelode, or Wapled, was installed April 6, 1440, upon the resignation of William Cottingham, on the same day, who succeeded Wapled as prior of Berden, which he resigned April 20, 1441.

William Chaas, upon whose resignation Christopher Brown was made Prior on June 29, 1452

1491. John Cradock May 25. "per ref. u't. prioris."

1491. — — — Aug. 20, was made Prior of Latton, by the resignation of John Cradock.

William Taylor, who died Jan. 11,

1518, and was succeeded by (1518) John Taylor, who was put in by the Bishop of London, the last prior here.

Mr. URBAN, Oct. 20.

AFTER the very alarming intelligence received from Jamaica, the proprietors of estates in that island will surely not hesitate at instantly returning thither, to guard, watch over, and protect, their respective properties. They may possibly say, they have their representatives there, and that these can do full as much for them as if they themselves were present. But this is not the time for men to deceive themselves, however much they may be deceived by others; and such proprietors will deceive themselves most egregiously who so argue. Let these gentlemen but for a moment consider in what manner they are represented, and by whom—by a person possibly who has the charge of six, eight, ten, or more estates, in as many different parishes—and they will be convinced of their danger. And, being thus nominally represented, let them ask themselves what security they have for their people remaining faithful? And, whenever these come to prove otherwise, Jamaica had better have been let remain at the bottom of the deep. It is well known that Negroes have a strong and affectionate attachment to their masters, and also to many resident attorneys; but it is not to be expected they can have the like for men to whom they are not known, who visit them but once or twice a year, and are with them but for a couple of days at a time. And that these observations, with respect to representation, will apply to the greater part of the absentee proprietors of estates in Jamaica, cannot be controverted. It would be well, and highly proper, if a law were passed, restraining men from the charge of estates in more than one parish, and obliging them to be resident in that parish. They could then, like good stewards, attend fully to their constituents' interest; be present at every vestry, and other public meetings; and on the spot at every alarm. But how is it possible for an individual to do this, who has under his care estates situate in St. Thomas in the East, in the Walks, St. Mary's, Trelawny, St. James, and Hanover? Several attorneys have the charge of estates so scattered, and the evil has been of long continuance. Proprietors, on the other hand, should be made to allow their attorneys the full and

and legal commission; and not impose on them with paltry salaries, as is now too generally the case—as pitiful in the one to offer as in the other to receive. But, to this, here is what is said, “If one does not accept of the appointment, another will;” and the attorney thinks, and indeed finds, that what is so taken from him, and pocketed by the constituent, is amply made up to him by the patronage, as it is very properly styled, which is afforded to him by every trust, and his being left at liberty to accept of as many estates as he can get the charge of, however distant.

Many attorneys have possibly written to their constituents by the last packet (not wishing to see them back, and themselves thereby turned out of their seats), that they need not be alarmed, for that the present disturbance will soon blow over. But this, such proprietors who have been so written to may be assured, is deceiving them, and can only proceed from a desire in such men to retain their power, regardless of the issue, even until every thing is in flames around them, and they martyrs, or rather victims, to their own greedy ambition.

Light as these observations may be considered by some, if attention is not had to them, the writer of this is seriously concerned at having great cause to predict, that there may be many gentlemen who will send but very little sugar to market in 1796, and some possibly be altogether bereft of their estates; tidings, at which there are certain persons who will no doubt rejoice, and the Antisaccharists discontinue their meetings.

A FRIEND TO JAMAICA.

Mr. URBAN, *Harwich, Aug. 5.*
IN answer to your correspondent P. H. (p. 576). I beg leave to inform him that the researches I made in consequence of his query, respecting a particular form in the marriage ceremony, is rather trifling, as most of the Monkish customs evidently are. On turning over the pages of Burn's Ecclesiastical Law, I noted the following passage:

“The ring, at first, (according to Swinburn,) was not of gold, but of iron, adorned with an adamant; the metal hard and durable, signifying the durance and perpetuity of the contract. Howbeit (he says) it skilleth not, at this day, what metal the ring be of; the form of it being round, and without cud, doth import that their

love should circulate and flow continually. The finger on which this ring is to be worn is the fourth finger, on the left hand, next unto the little finger, because there was supposed a vein of blood to pass from thence into the heart. Swinh. Matr. Contr. Sect. 15.”

Though I am convinced this is not altogether the most satisfactory interpretation of that mysterious ceremony, yet probably it will reflect some light upon the subject, and may be the means of enabling others, who make the like enquiry, to proceed in their suppositions on a sure foundation.

FATHER PAUL.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct. 8.*
I WOULD T. G. C. (p. 737) would not add what I told him, that the legend (*Plate II. fig. 3.*) which is quite plain, clearly shews, how a similar one, in *Archæol. VIII. p. 450*, should be read: but I suppose the manner of using it, and by whom, is not known. (See *History of Leicestershire, II. p. 4. n. 4.*)

Even this seal, which is the fullest of the two as to legend, doth not come up to the regulation, which (if I understand it right) orders the royal arms and name of the county to be on one side. This is like a ferril to a cane, of the size in figure. No seal would be on its reverse: perhaps there was another similar, that tipped the other end of the stem. Still the use of the seal is not fully made out. Its age may pretty well be settled, if no such subsidies were known before R. III; and the open crown confines it to the time of H. VII. or his short-lived predecessor, which could be but a few years.

Yours, &c.

G. A.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov. 23.*
I SEND you a few notes, which I took in Warwickshire, 1792.

D. H.

HAMPTON IN ARDEN is a village of about 40 teams, in Hemlingford hundred, Warwickshire. The church stands on the South side, on a high situation, consisting of a nave with two aisles and North porch, a chancel, and West embattled tower. The South door of the chancel has a flowered bouquet arch, with the head of a bishop, and a man in a high curved cap. Just within the entrance, under an arch, an angel holds a shield, with a lion rampant, or, as Dugdale, p. 958, ed. Thomas,

mas, two lions. The tall spire, a noted mark to great part of the woodland, was, by a storm of thunder and lightning on St. Andrew's night, 1643, cloven, and fell to the ground; at which time the whole fabric, with the tower, were torn in divers places. The nave rests on four pointed arches on round pillars: the North capitals of the Saxon kind, the South plain flowers. The font plain and round; neat it a brass figure of a woman holding a rosary and purse—the man gone. Under her this inscription:

Don y behoves the off to have i mynd
y^e y^e Delyft to y^e hand y^e thalt y^e
fynne

Childe bene slothil & wyllys ben
unke'D:

exekutors covetose & kepe al y^e y^e y^e
fynne

Hic iacent Ricardus Stokys Salter
de hampton in ardenie

et Alota uxor eius quor' aiabus p'picietur
deus amer.

Benefactions to the poor.

Henry Marsh, gent. 1617 20 0 0

Tho. Wombwell, gent. 1630 30 0 0

In 1686 the following sums:

Sir Henry Parker, bart. - 20 0 0

Robert Loggins - 10 0 0

John Fisher, gent. - 10 0 0

Geo. Knight - 5 0 0

Tho. Wall - 5 0 0

Tho. Digall - 5 0 0

Bernard Evatts, gent. - 3 0 0

John Fisher - 1 10 0

Simon Mason - 1 0 0

Tho. Loomb - 1 0 0

Wm. Pantham - 1 0 0

Tho. Dawes - 0 10 0

Eliz. Gardiner, widow - 0 10 0

John Barber - 0 10 0

Sir Clement Fisher, bart. 5 0 0

Wm. Loggin, gent. 10 0 0

Geo. Bradnock - 5 0 0

Tho. Dyalls, sen. - 5 0 0

Geo. Drall - 3 0 0

Richard Thompson - 3 0 0

Math. Mason - 2 3 0

John Biddle - 1 10 0

Henry Taylor - 1 0 0

John Akin - 1 0 0

Wm. Harding - 1 0 0

Nath } Mason. - { 0 10 0

Clement } Mason. - { 0 10 0

with which several sums was bought
Ampton town land, and in Balsall
5 l. per ann.

Mural monument against the North
wall of the chancel for Wm. Aberall,
of Balsall, 1707.

O. a fess between three porcupines
G. imp. S. a cross flory Erm.

It is a vicarage in the patronage of
the Earl of Leicester's hospital at War-
wick, 1782. The present vicar Mr.
Liffington succeeds his father George,
who resigned in his favour, and died
suddenly at Warwick, March 3, 1794.
The church is dedicated to St. Mary
and St. Bartholomew; and here was
the chapel of Nuthurst now destroyed.
Knoll is another of the six hamlets in
this parish.

The family of *Arden*, or *Hamton*,
held this manor from the reign of Ste-
phen to that of Edward I. when it came
by marriage of an heiress to the *Peches*;
and in like manner from them t. R. II.
to the *Montforts* of Colshill, and 12
H. VII. escheated to the crown; to
which after divers grants it at present
belongs.

Sir John and Joan Peche had a
French epitaph in the chancel in Dug-
dale's time, now gone, as are all the
arms on grave-stones and in the win-
dows.

In 1771 was found, in this parish and
Knoll manor, a dark brown urn, con-
taining 15 lb. weight of coins of the
lower empire. Gallienus, Salonina, Te-
tricus jun. &c. on a considerable
eminence about 1½ mile from Arbo-
rough bank, a Roman road about 10
miles N. E. from Alcester, 20 S. W.
from the Watling-street, and 12 N. W.
from the Foss*.

DUNCHURCH,

a village of about 50 houses, and
two or three inns (the principal of
which is the Dun Cow), between
Coventry and Daventry. The church
consists of a nave on three pointed
arches on a side on octagon pillars, with
embattled capitals; and two aisles:
the arch into the chancel pointed, a
pendant on the North side charged
with an oak-sprig: a North porch and
South door. The West door of the
tower has a very handsome arch.
Against the South aisle a white marble
tablet with open marble doors.

Here lieth

interred the body of
Thomas Newcome esq

a worthy citizen of London and servant
to his late majesty k. Ch II.

in his printing office;

who departed this life 26

December 1681 in the 53d year of his
age.

* Archæol. VII. p. 413.

In memory of whom his son Tho. Newcome esq
servant likewise to his late majesty and to
his present
majesty king James II in the same office
erected this monument.
He likewise departed this life March 21,
1691 being Good Friday.

On the left door :

Mrs Dorothy Hutchinson relict of Thomas
Newcome sen. esq.
departed this life Feb. 28
1718.

Arms : a lion's head erased between
three crescents.

On a wooden tablet against a South
pillar :

Here lyeth the body of Margaret Hix-
on daughter of Thomas Manley of Man-
ley in the county of Chester esq. & wife to
Tho. Hixon of Greenwich in the county of
Kent who lies there entombed with
the inscription of these titles on his
monument : Master of arts Oxon. souldier
under Henry IV king of France, gen-
tleman of the bed-chamber to queen
Elizabeth, yeoman of the removing
wardrop, keeper of the standing war-
drop and privy lodgings at Greenwich
to queen Elizabeth and king James by
which husband Thomas Hixon shee
had five sons, viz. Robert, Humphry,
Thomas, John and William, also 3 daugh-
ters, viz. Elizabeth, Margaret, and Kath-
erine

She departed this life the 21 of April 1632.

Gules on a coronet a raven's head.
R. Hixon.

Gules on a torse a man's head G.
bearded of the 2d. *Manley.*

O. 2 ravens' legs in saltire S. imp.
A. a hand S. quartering Y. a bend
Erm.

On the North side of the church
yard a tomb for Edward Dacres, clerk,
38 years vicar, who died June 1,
1733, aged 64.

Another for John Pitts, son of
Richa. d, who succeeded his father as
schoolmaster, and died 1743, aged 20.

Benefactions :

John Spicer, of Woolchurch, gave
by will, dated March 30, 1618, 50l.
to the poor, the principal secured on
land belonging to the almshouses, and
2l. 10s. yearly deducted from the
rent and distributed to the poor on St.
John the Evangelist's day.

William Smith, of Kites Hardware,
gent. by will dated Aug. 23, 1711,
4s. annuity on Easter Sunday.

William Fawkes, of Tost, gent.
1737, 2l. in bread on St. Thomas's
day.

Near the church to the West are six
almshouses, with this inscription :

These almshouses are the
legacie of Tho' Newcombe esq.
Printer to king Charles the
2d, king James the 2d, and his present
Majesty king William 3d, for the
maintenance of 3 poor men
and 3 poor widows borne in
this parish, built and endowed
by his widow and executrix in
the year of our Lord God 1693.

Tho Newcombe, jun. gave by will
600l. for this purpose; the building
cost 150l. and the rest was laid out in
purchase of land at Shawell, in Lei-
cestershire. The vicar for the time
being manages the whole, and makes
up the allowance 1 s. 6d. a week, and
with coals 9 or 10s.

In the middle of the town is a base
of a cross on four steps.

At the bottom of the road from
Hampton in Arden to Menden is a
perfect cross on the side of the Bir-
mingham road.

ASTON.

The church rests on four pointed
arches, the columns alternately round
and octagon : and above are clearesto-
ries. A pointed arch leads into the
chancel.

In the nave are slabs for

Joshua Foster, A. M. vicar, Oct. 28,
1727. 60.

Isaac Spooner, of Birmingham, 30
Nov. 1720. 56.

Against the South wall of the chan-
cel an altar tomb, with alabaster figures
of a man and woman. He is in cropt
hair, a gorget of mail, plated armour,
mitten gauntlets, studs on the knuckles,
straps to mail-skirt; lion looking up at
his foot; under his head a helmet with
a lion's head for crest. She rests her
head on a double cushion supported
by angels, is habited in a surcot, belt,
pointed head-dress and veil, close mi-
tre, long sleeves to wrist, cordon; dogs
hold up her mantle. At the North
side of the tomb six angels hold
shields, and between each pair are
pendant shields, and at the feet of the
tomb three angels also hold shields.
On these several shields were, in Dug-
dale's time, painted these coats :

Two lions passant guardant, three
times single. *Edington.*

A cross engrailed. *Mobun.*

Two bars. *Harcourt.*

The lions quartering the cross en-
grailed;

And on the shields at the feet

The

The lions single twice, and impaling the bars.

Barry of six twice single.

At the feet of this tomb is another with the figure of a man in curled flat hair, plated armour, scalloped shoulder-pieces, collar of roses, mail gorget: under his head a helmet held by angels, crest a headless peacock with a fringed tail; sword and dagger at sides, and hound at feet: six angels on the North side, two at each end, hold shields; which, in Dugdale's time, had the lions and bars.

On the North side of the chancel another tomb, with a knight in whiskers, pointed helmet, the front flat, studded with red and blue squares alternately, a large mail gorget, mail skirt appearing at the armpits, short gauntlets, mail not divided into fingers, roses at elbow-pieces, belt studded on the front, mail skirts, and mail at the back of the legs: his head on a double cushion painted blue; a headless bear at his feet. His lady has such a head-dress as I never saw another instance of; a close gown and belt, falling ruffles, rings on the 1st, 3d, and 4th fingers of the right hand, 3d and 4th of left; her head on a tufted cushion held by angels; at her feet two dogs, one with a collar of bells, follow each other. At the sides of the tomb, shields in fluted quatrefoils in two rows of six each, on the upper of which were, in Dugdale's time Erm. a fess cheque imbricé wavy between five also a saltire between two, and in a bordure dy of six.

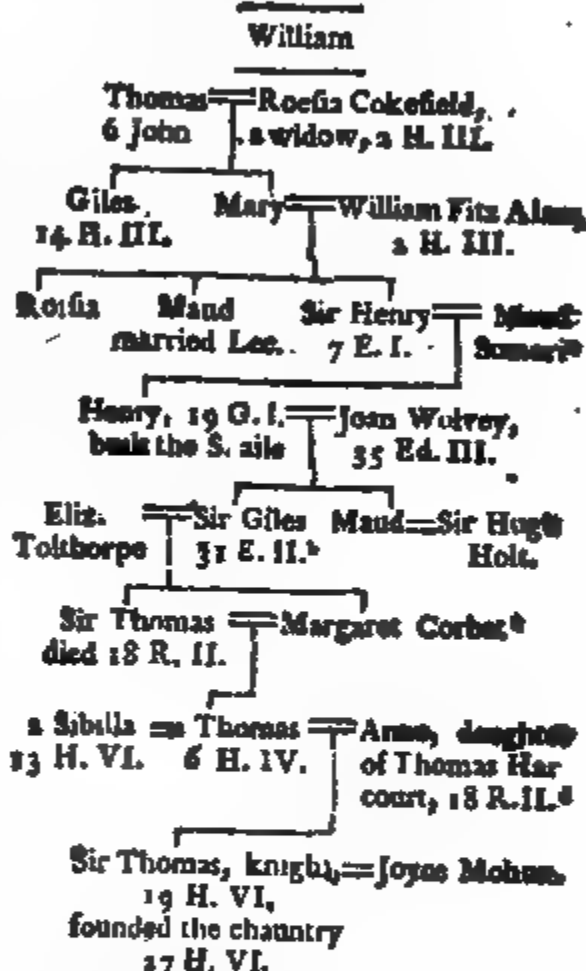
se martlets: over it on passant guardant, and above all on a bend cottised three roundels.

The first coat is on the man's surcoat.

These were the monuments of the Erdington family, who took their name from the manor of Erdington in Aston parish which they held from the reign of Henry II. to that of Ed. IV. where is still an old mansion with many coats of arms in the parlour windows, now or late the property of the Holdens. The South side of Aston church was built by Henry Erdington, in the reign of Edward II. who married Joan Wolvey, of Wolvey, in the county of Warwick.

His daughter married Sir Hugh Holt, and his great grandson Sir Thomas Erdington, knight, married Joyce Mohun, and founded in the South aisle of the church 27 H. VI. a chantry of St. Mary Magdalen, for one priest to celebrate daily for the knight himself and wife. After 7 Ed. IV. no mention of him occurs; but, four years after, the manor belonged to George duke of Clarence, and Sir William Harcourt was his steward.

Henry de Erdington, 12 H. II.



From the Harcourt arms occurring on both these monuments, the first of them may be ascribed to Sir Thomas Erdington, in the reign of Richard II. or his son and namesake in that of Henry IV. and the second to another of the same family.

To whom the monument on the North side of the chancel belongs, I have no data to inform me, as Sir William Dugdale has omitted to do it.

* Arms. O. two lions passant Azure.

* Burton (Loc. p. 32), says he died 35 Ed. III.

* Burton (Ib.) calls her Joan, daughter of William Harcourt, of Bolworth, in the county of Leicester.

* Burton (Ib.) Joyce, daughter of Hugh de Burnell, knight of the Garter.

At the head of it is a heavy monument of the reign of James I. commemorating Sir Edward Devereux, of Castle Bromwich, in this parish, knight and baronet, 1622; another to lord viscount Hereford, who declining to pay for the engraving, it is omitted in the History of Warwickshire.

In the North aisle is an altar tomb, with the figures of William Holt, esq. (and wife), lord of this town, who died 1523, with angels holding their arms at the sides. Below it a brass for his son Thomas Holt, esq. justice of North Wales, and also lord of the town, who died 1545, with figures of him and his wife Margaret, daughter of William Willington, of Barcheston, esq. a son and two daughters; and a mural monument, with figures kneeling, of his son Edward Holt, who died 1592, and his wife Dorothy Ferrars, and others for the preceding branches of the family. The church has been repaired and new-pewed by some of the family. The West tower is surmounted by a beautiful spire. Near the church are a good house or two, an inn, the vicarage-house (present incumbent Dr. Spencer, and an almshouse appointed and endowed by Sir Thomas Holt, first knight and baronet of the family, and built by his grandson and heir Sir Robert, 1655, for five men and five women, on a rent charge of 88l. *per ann.* out of his manor of Erdington. This Sir Thomas began the mansion-house at Aston, 1618, 16 James I. and finished it Charles I. and enclosed the park. He died 1656, having suffered greatly for his loyalty in the civil war. Being too old to follow the king, he entertained him here two nights, about six days before the battle of Edgehill, and during that time several cannon-balls were fired at the house, one of which is still preserved, and the marks of it on the staircase and balustrades still shewn. The house is in form of a half H, fronting the East, with a handsome hall, in which hangs the founder's portrait at full length, and that of his lady, who occurs frequently through the house. The gallery at the back is of large proportion and great length, furnished with family portraits, which also decorate the dining-parlour, at the head of which is the large picture of king Charles I. sitting with his children.

Among other curiosities here are the

hangings of one bed-chamber, all worked by "Sarah Holt, spinster, 1744, aged LX years," with views of this house, and of Brereton, co. Chester, which came to the family by the marriage of Sir Robert Holt, grandson of Sir Thomas, with a daughter of Sir William Brereton, knight. The last occupier of this mansion, with a jointure of near 2000l. *per ann.* was Sarah lady Holt, relict of the late Sir Lister, and married to him 1754, being daughter of Samuel Newton, esq. of Knights Bromley, in the county of Stafford. On her death, April 9, 1794, it is now the property of the Hon. Hensage Legge, fourth son of the present Earl of Dartmouth.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 4.

VERAX (p. 907) must be deemed a satisfactory witness to authenticate Dr. Campbell's having often affirmed, that the *Tune* of "God save great George our King" was used at the coronation of James II. though, as the Doctor could not have been present on that occasion, his could be only hearsay report, and may therefore be in some particulars dubious.—A. M. T. observes in the same page of your Miscellany, that the *Tune* was a composition of Henry Purcell for that King's chapel, and used there as a kind of *Anthem* at the time of the arrival of King William. Are there no traces of either tune or anthem in the musical books of the Chapel Royal? If I do not misunderstand Verax, Dr. C.'s attestation is confined to the melody; and yet the phrase, *antistes antistitis*, according to its common acceptation, may imply an allusion to the words of the anthem or air, viz. that there was only a change of the name of one king to that of a successor. Under this uncertainty I wish to be informed by your correspondent, whether Dr. C. ever noticed what might be the lines sung at the coronation of James II. and afterwards in the King's chapel; and supposing them to have been entirely different from the words of the song now in use, whether the Doctor ever mentioned by whom, and when, these stanzas were written. May it not be properly inferred that the verses originally set to this tune were of the same metre with that of the present song?

Notwithstanding, as related by Mr. Smith (see p. 544), Carey brought to Handel

Handel the words and the melody, in order to have the bass corrected, the conclusion is not decisive, that either one or the other (even in its inharmonious state) was the performance of Carey. He might have accidentally met with the whole, or, if with a part only, he might have himself made some alterations and additions. From traditional evidence, that cannot be easily obviated, it is now clear, that all the melody is not coeval, and there is still an obscurity hanging over this favourite song, which several of your readers are desirous should be dispelled.

W. and D.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 6.

I WAS the occasion of the account published some months ago, in your Magazine, making *Harry Carey* the parent of both the words and melody of "God Save the King;" and, having learnt who the respectable "VERAX" is, I privately wrote to him the reasons why I remain in the same opinion; and I am obliged to his candour and politeness for offering me permission to print the following card in answer from him.

Dec. 6, 1795.

"VERAX presents compliments to A RAMBLER, and thinks himself much obliged by his polite and intelligent letter. He has had the honour of a long acquaintance with Dr. Harrington, and knows no man in England on whose word he would sooner rely. It is plain that there must have been an error somewhere; and he knows not where to place it. He therefore must totally retire from the contest, since he owns that *his side* of the argument, whatever he himself, from his high regard for Doctor Campbell, may think of it, is not supportable against such minute evidence as A RAMBLER brings."

"TRUE BLUE*" is also the production of *Harry Carey*; whose only surviving son Mr. George Savile Carey, an ingenious man, is apparently in want of protection: and from the above circumstance (the *useful* consequence of his father's loyal effusions considered) seems certainly entitled to it.

In SCOTT'S History of Scotland, p. 473. after speaking of James Vith's reception in Edinburgh, he adds,

* His "Sally in our Alley" will be fashionable as long as nature and simplicity have charms.

"*Bacchus* sat on a gilded hoghead, at the Market Cross, distributing wine in large bumpers, all the while the trumpets sounded, and the people crying, GOD SAVE THE KING." I think it only a natural exclamation on receiving a young and beloved monarch. But a Scotch nobleman, who pointed the part to me, *thinks* it alludes to the *present* song. Who knows but this very expression may have occasioned a belief of its being the production in the reign of the Stuarts?

N. B. Having a manuscript of "True Blue," I send you a copy—it was a standing song in a regiment I belonged to eighteen years ago, and never failed to give satisfaction. I wish it was generally renewed: it is jolly and enlivening, and the words speak for themselves.

"TRUE BLUE." By Harry Carey.

"One evening at ambrosial treat,

On high *Olympus*' tower,

Minerva the Nine Muses met

In her æthereal bower:

Gay *Bacchus* and *Apollo* join;

For hand in hand go Wit and Wine.

Chorus. Fal la la de, &c.

"*Pallas* the swimming Dame begun,

Her hair a ribband bound;

Blue like her eyes the bandage shone

Her sapient temples round,

Which, loosened in the dance, fell down,

And *Bacchus* seiz'd the azure zone.

Chorus.

"This ribbond on his breast he plac'd,

By *Styx* then swore the youth,

What had the Seat of Wisdom grac'd

Should grace the Seat of Truth:

Then ope at once his robe he threw,

And on his bosom beam'd—TRUE BLUE.

Chorus.

"If mortals can give Ribbands fame,

And Orders make on earth,

Sure *Deities* may do the same,

And give one Order birth—

This Ribband, Lov'd CELESTIALS, view,

And stamp your sanction on TRUE BLUE.

Chorus.

"*Urania* prais'd the rosy god:

Her tuneful sisters join:—

Minerva gave th' assenting nod,

Pæbus enroll'd the sign.

Along the skies loud *Iö's* flew,

And all *Olympus* hail'd TRUE BLUE.

Chorus.

"This ribband *Iris* bore to earth;

The gods enjoy'd the fair,

Where'er she found True Sons of Worth,

To leave that ribband there:

From clime to clime she searching flew—

Then in BRITANNIA left TRUE BLUE!"

Chorus. Fal la la, &c.

P. S. As

Fig. 1 BRAMSHOT CHURCH, HANTS. . 

P.S. As author of the account of the original Lancashire Collier Girl, which first appeared in your Magazine, p. 198, and in answer to your Correspondent W. p. 922, of last month, who wishes to be informed who *Benevolus* is, I take this opportunity of again mentioning it is *William Banks, Esq.* of Winstanley, near Wigan. Miss *Hannah More* has published it as one of her cheap publications, but with considerable alterations, and I think it an omission, in leaving out the name of *Benevolus*.

2d. P.S. The song I sent you I find is not the "True Blue" of Mr. Harry Carey; it is an interlude, and called so by Mr. Hull, of Covent-Garden. Mr. Carey originally named it "NANCY, or the Parting Lovers."

Yours, &c. A RAMBLER.

MR. URBAN, Dec. 16.
PRAY inform Verax that the tune of "God save Great George our King" is much older than he, or his friend the late Dr. Campbell, imagined.

Three or four years ago I solicited that worthy man, the late Dr. Cooke, of Dorset-court, (who was my next-door neighbour for 14 years) to inspect the archives of the Academy of Ancient Music; and the Doctor assured me that he believed the tune was composed by a Dr. Rogers, in the time of Henry VIII. and prior to the Reformation.

May the tune, and the words usually sung to it, still cheer the heart of every loyal subject, as they have often done that of your humble servant

P.S. I have lately seen an elegant translation of "Rule, Britannia" into the Latin tongue. Is "God save Great George our King" put into that language? If it is, and well, my boys shall sing it, after saying their Pater-Noster. M.

MR. URBAN, Havant, Aug. 5.
INCLOSED (see pl. II. fig. 1.) you receive a view of Bramshot church, Hant., which I should be extremely happy to see engraved in your valuable depository. FATHER PAUL.

MR. URBAN, Nov. 18.
YOUR Correspondent W. B. (p. 40) having favoured your readers with an account of Bramshot church, I am induced to hope a view of it (pl. II. fig. 2.) will be acceptable; and I send you the inclosed sketch, with a short description of the parish.

GENT. MAG. December, 1795.

BRAMSHOT is situated on the borders of Hampshire, against Surrey, in the hundred of Alton, is nearly inclosed on three sides by extensive heaths; having Hindhead on the East, Wolmere forest on the West, and Rake common on the South: the situation is dry and pleasant, with extensive prospects to the W. and N. W. it is watered by a trout-stream, which, in many places, is a boundary to the counties of Hants and Surrey; the soil in general is sand, which near the borders of the stream is rich. The extensive heaths in the neighbourhood, though apparently barren, are of great benefit, feeding considerable flocks of sheep, whose fleeces are of a very fine texture, and the flesh equal in flavour to the Bagshot mutton: the turf, being pared off and dried, is a good fuel; and in the forest there are extensive peat-moors. Of the heaths, great quantities of brooms are made, which affords employ to the poor; and in the summer the women and children gather large quantities of harts, or whartle-berries. The street is small and straggling.

Liphook, a hamlet in this parish, is well built, and a great thoroughfare on the Portsmouth road. On the South side of the church is a building, divided into two stories, the lower open, and entered by two Gothic door-ways, opposite to each other, and serves as a porch to the church; the upper story has been used as a school-room. On the sides of the windows are shields bearing a cipher or merchant's mark (fig. 5). the font is an octagon (fig. 4).

On the South wall of the chancel is a niche with a piscina (fig. 5).

In the upper part of the window, in the North transept, are fragments of painted glass; and the sketch that accompanies this letter was taken from the N. E. S.

MR. URBAN, March 9.
YOUR Correspondent W. B. having taken but a superficial glance of the parochial church of Bramshot, I beg leave to offer some additions.

The church itself is certainly a remarkably handsome structure, in the Gothic taste; and I conjecture it to have been built about the time of Henry the VIIIth. The spire covered with shingles stands in the centre of the building, and is seen at a great distance off. There are innumerable vestiges of painted

painted glass, scattered promiscuously in the windows, particularly in that of the North aisle, representing the crucifixion, &c. done in very lively colours.

John Belton (see p. 45) was lord of the manor of Chyltelee, or Chirley, a neighbouring parish, where one of his descendants resides, but conditioned to the humiliating necessity of day-labour.

In the North aisle, besides the effigies of Belton, are these inscriptions :

On a flat stone :

John, son of John Whitehead, gent.
Died July the 12th, 1697, aged one
year and 8 months.

On another :

Here lyeth the body of *Griffith*,
the wife of *John Hooke*, Esq.
who departed this life
March the 4th, 1686, aged 69 years.

In the chancel, on a plain stone :

Here lyeth interred
the body of *Elizabeth Clarke*,
daughter of *Sir Francis Clarke*,
of *Nichan*, in *Buckinghamshire*,
who departed this life
the 22d of September, 1678.

In the South aisle, on a brass plate :

Covntie, Esquire, who departed
this life, in a most assured hope
of eternal rest, the 1st of May, anno 1668.

On a flat stone adjoining to the above
are inscribed :

Here lyes interred the body of *John Hooke*, Esq. who departed this life May the 4th, 1685, in the 81st year of his age.

On a brass plate :

Here lyeth the body of *Margaret*, the wife of *Henry Hooke*, Esq. who departed this life the 12th day of Janvarie, 1670,

On another :

Here lyeth interred the body of *John Hooke*, of *Bramshot*, in the *Covntie* of *South*, Esq. who departed this life the 29th of June, Anno Domini 1613.

"For I know that my Redeemer liveth, and that he shall stand at the latter day upon the earth. And though after my skin worms destroy this body, yet in my flesh shall I see God. *Job. xix. 25, 26.*

Here lyeth the body of *Barbara Hooke*, wife of *John Hooke*, of *Bramshot*, in the *countie* of *South*, Esquire, who departed most religiously the 11th day of Janvarie, anno domini 1622.

W. N.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 10.

MR. Bishop (whose death you notice in p. 972), besides the sermon for Raine's charity, wrote some poems of great excellence, for a periodical publication, called "The Ladies Club," printed many years ago in the *Ledger*.—He was also the author of an Ode to the Earl of Lincoln, on the Duke of Newcastle's retirement; and of a volume of Latin poems in *Quarto* (*Feria. Poetica*), published about the year 1766. Though little known to the world as an author, he was certainly the most ORIGINAL writer of the present age. Too modest to force himself upon the notice of the publick, and entirely devoted to the laborious duties of his employment, he had neither inclination nor opportunity to print any of those numerous and exquisite poems, which he wrote within the last twenty years of his life. He preserved them, however, and they are now to be published by his family. As compositions, they are, in my opinion, equal (if not superior) to most in our language. Nor do I fear that the judgement of the publick will pronounce a different sentence. The universal approbation, which one or two of his trifling productions have obtained, is a sufficient ground for confidence, that his other works will be received with at least equal applause*. The compositions alluded to, are "Verses to a Lady with a KNIFE," and with a "RING," which were both written by Mr. Bishop, and addressed to Mrs. Bishop. They got abroad entirely against the inclination of the author—have been inserted in most periodical publications, and "Collections of Fugitive Pieces;" and are, I believe, in your entertaining miscellany, though I have not at present leisure to search for them.

Yours, &c.

T. C.

MR. URBAN,

Dec. 12.

BY the death of the late excellent Master of Merchant-Tailors School, whilst conjugal affection and filial piety are weeping for the husband and the father, indigence is lamenting a benefactor, and genius is sorrowing over a favourite son.

* We are happy to lay before our readers, in the present month, some poems of Mr. Bishop, never before published. (See p. 1036).

EDIT.

Q. J. J.

O suffer not, ye *learned friends*! his bier
To pass, his sacred corse to sink i'th' earth,
"Without the meed of some melodious tear!"
Yet, who can wake apt strains of woe
for HIM [His PRIZE?] *dear,*
Who sang so sweet, "who hath not left
Vain the attempt" then be the song his
own*, [dear,
With looks that mark "the sad occasion
Some fay'rue youth, child of his learned care,
In accents low, with falt'ring grief, shall
say—

"On this same spot the Moses first
His infant dawn of genius nur'd,
On the same spot they soon confess'd
His tools to public use address'd;
His care, coercive, yet benign,
Endearing stricter discipline,
And blending in the teacher's part
The Censor's eye, the Parent's heart.
"In priestly character his zeal
Was what conviction ought to feel,
Inflexibly severe, to tread
Where personal duty's limits led;
And live in act, and be in thought,
A comment in the truths he taught.
"His few all hours' conspicuous merit
Was cheerful, yet *corrected*, spirit,
That rais'd in each surrounding breast
The same good-humour it express'd.
"His judgement was a ray, that glow'd
To light strong Sense through Reason's
road;— [ceit
Trac'd Worth's true price, and left De-
To work at will his own defeat.
"His charity had a double drift—
To give—and to conceal the gift;
Anxious to see the good it dealt
Not number'd, not describ'd, but felt.
"Goodness so rare, from human view,
With him, you lov'd so long, withdrew.
But why the fallen star deplore?
Heavengains one luminary more.
The light his life has ceas'd to give
Will e'en in his example live;
And Memory's grateful incense burn,
Dispersing radiance from his urn."

MR. URBAN, Nov. 18.
AS the parish-church of St. Martin
Outwich, otherwise (or as it should
be) Oteswich, at the South-East cor-
ner of Threadneedle-street, will be
pulled down, permit me to refer your
readers to Stowe's Survey of London,
p. 187, for the monuments and other
particulars therein contained. The
Merchant-Tailors Company are patrons
of the living, and by the death of the
late worthy incumbent (and their late
chaplain and master of their school) it
is now vacant. It is to be hoped that
the posthumous works of the Rev.

Samuel Bishop may meet with that en-
couragement they merit, &c. I under-
stand they will be given to the public—
The patrons have subscribed 500 l. and
the South Sea Company, 300 l. towards
a new church. This church bears
marks of greater antiquity than many
in London, having escaped the great
conflagration in 1666. It was founded
by Martin de Oteswich, Nicholas de
Oteswich, William Oteswich, and
John Oteswich, in the reign of Henry
the IVth, who are all buried in it;
also two Aldermen, Merchant-Tailors,
and the great merchant of his time
Alderman [om the
East-India
much, Ye
that the ac
forms will
tered, an in
to the cori
metropolis.
The parish does not contain 20 houses,
so that the new church-rate must look
to the two companies for its principal
produce. P. S. O.

MR. URBAN, Dec. 7.
A TOMB-stone, with the following
inscription, in raised letters round
the edge, was dug up on the 28th of
August last, in a pasture adjoining to
the Hussy Tower pasture, in Boston,
Lincolnshire, belonging to Thomas
Bydell, Esq. about eight inches from
the surface of the ground.
Yours, &c. LINCOLNSHIRE.
"Hic jacet Willelmus De's Smaidenburgh,
Civis et Mercator Monasteriensis*, qui
obit Feria sexta post Nativitatem Beate
Mariæ Virginis, anno Domini MCCCXI.
Anima ejus requiescat in Pace. Amen."

MR. URBAN, Dec. 8.
I SHALL be obliged to any of your
medical readers if they will inform
me concerning a large collection of
anatomical figures in wax, which were
to be seen in Durham-yard, in the
Strand, many years ago, whether they
are still in existence, and where they
are. Thompson, in his Syllabus, pub-
lished with his Anatomical Compen-
dium, gives an account of them. I
shall also be glad to have a list of the
chief anatomical collections in Europe,
particularly Great Britain, at present
existing, if any person will be so obli-
ging as to give them in some future
Magazine. A CONSTANT READER.

* Witten in 1789.

* Munster in Westphalia.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 11.

THERE are a few mistakes in your last Magazine relative to the account of the melancholy accident that occasioned the much-lamented death of the late Archdeacon of Essex, Dr. Waller. It happened at the rectory-house of Great Waltham, in Essex, where he lived. Both Dr. and Mrs. Waller were in bed at the time the chimney fell, and therefore both of them were exposed to equal danger. But Mrs. Waller escaped with much hurt. The doctor could not be extricated for a considerable time from the bricks and timber, that had fallen upon the bed. He had received, to appearance, very few external bruises, but was probably hurt internally, as he only survived from the Thursday night to the Tuesday morning following, and then died, without, however, suffering much pain to the last. Mrs. Waller is left a widow with six children, one son, a respectable young clergyman, formerly of Jesus College, Cambridge, and five unmarried daughters.

A similar accident was fatal to both Bishop Kidder and his lady, in 1703, and to both Mr. and Mrs. Dorman, who kept a school at Kensington, in 1740. These are awful dispensations of Providence!

A. B.

Mr. URBAN, *Hartborn, Dec. 12.*

YOUR last Magazine having called off my attention, as it usually does monthly, for an hour's pleasing relaxation from elaborate researches amongst Staffordshire records, &c. (though lately the task has been much alleviated by the more exquisite employment of extracting from an invaluable treasure of original letters and other MSS. relating to the cruel confinement of Mary Queen of Scots, at Tutbury Castle, &c. as well as from a variety of curious unpublished papers minutely descriptive of the civil wars, which so much harassed this part of the kingdom at the Usurpation), I eagerly seize my pen to thank J. Tracey for his *Desideratum*, p. 897; and, however pleasing or not that article may be to others, it is to me most acceptable: for, with all Dr. Plot's fabulous stories (which may be principally attributed to that superstitious and credulous age), he was certainly a learned Naturalist and Antiquary; consequently every information towards

completing the Biography of such a man must be very desirable, and to me more particularly so, as hath long since appeared in queries for that purpose, (vol. LXII. p. 694). By the term "immediate predecessor," I presume, your correspondent means *direct ancestor*. Rebecca, the mother of Dr. Plot, was daughter, and one of the co-heirs, of Thomas Patenden, of Borden, and widow of Edward Knight, of Woodnesbury, in Kent, gent.; and R. Plot, his father, was captain of the Militia for the hundred of Borden, as appears by an excellent pedigree, seemingly drawn up by the Doctor himself, in the College of Arms, which concludes thus:

"Robert Plott, LL. D. Historiographer to King James the 1st. to the illustrious Prince Henry Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshall of England in his High Court of Chivalry, Keeper of the Ashmolean Museum and Professor of Chemistry in the University of Oxford, and late Secretary of the Royal Society of London, now living anno 1690."

Having published his Natural History of Oxford, he was invited into Staffordshire, for the same purpose, by that learned Antiquary Walter Chetwynd, of Ingestry, Esq. at the time he was writing those valuable MSS. now in my possession (see vol. LXIV. p. 1080). The Doctor printed his Natural History of this County, 1686. He was esteemed a pleasant companion, and was a *bon vivant*; and to this have been frequently attributed the impositions of the fabulous stories told in his still valuable work; but even Dr. Wilkes has too much, and sometimes falsely, depreciated his merits. His eldest son, it seems, inherited the father's fondness for the bottle, though none of his abilities. By these trifling additions I wish not to be understood as giving information, but seeking it, and shall therefore be much obliged either to the above gentleman or others for farther assistance, particularly in procuring the dates of his admission at Magdalen Hall, time of removal to University college, taking his degrees, &c. Many of his best plates of old houses are now in my possession, as before noticed; and last summer I was gratified with inspecting his collections of fossils and antiquities, &c. still preserved in the Ashmolean Museum, but was then too much occupied to make the above enquiries. His portrait I had lately

received

received information of, by a learned friend, as being in the possession of the late Mr. Jacob, of Faversham. I shall therefore be farther obliged to J. T. to make the necessary enquiries, and procure me the use of it, to be engraved along with the rest of my predecessors. If the picture can be conveniently sent to my old winter-quarters, No. 19, Thoroughhaugh-street, Bedford square, whither I am going this month to superintend the first volume at the press, it shall be immediately engraved, and carefully returned, with thanks.

Yours, &c. S. SHAWE, jun.

P. S. My farther acknowledgements are due to *Julius Frontinus*, p. 918, for his kind offer, of which I shall certainly soon avail myself. S. S.

Mr. URBAN, Nov. 20.

YOUR Correspondent from Hastings, and myself, are, it seems, from his account, not very far asunder; for it matters little, whether the fishermen, or ripiers, who attend to buy up the fish as soon as they are brought on shore, are under contract with the London fishmonger. The fact is, the best of the fish, if not the whole, is sent up to the London market, and the neighbouring country very ill-supplied. Nor are the fish-carts allowed to break bulk, nor often to carry an extra dorse to be left on the road.

What I said respecting mackarel was indeed not clearly expressed, being meant only as relating to the rivers Thames and Medway, where the boats, if they chance to be becalmed, or miss their tide, so that they cannot reach Billingsgate in time, will sometimes favour the neighbourhood with bringing their fish on shore, instead of throwing them overboard.

I entirely agree with T. W. in opinion, that the population of this kingdom is much larger than is generally supposed. And I heartily wish the parliament success in their endeavours to lower the price of provisions; but am afraid, that, in a country phrase, they have a tough job. What think you, friend Urban, of an act to oblige people of all ranks to abstain from butcher's meat one or two days in a week? It could hurt nobody; and would get us in stock. It would, to be sure, be a great infringement upon honest John Bull's liberty, and appetite for beef; but he might have his pudding. And, if next Lent we were to

keep a Popish fast, what a saving of calves and lambs would there be! And what an encouragement to our fishery, which, though an object of the highest national concern, is too much neglected! Now that the Dutch are down, let us keep them down; and never more suffer them to rise again by plundering the treasures of our coasts.

Yours, &c.

R. B.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 9.

IT is rather an extraordinary circumstance, that from Stourhead, in Wilts, to Salisbury (the distance 22 miles), the following gentlemen of property, whose mansions appeared conspicuous on or near the road, should within the short space of fourteen years be numbered with the dead. I beg leave to enumerate them, beginning with that beneficent man,

Henry Hoare, Esq. Stourhead;

Rev. Mr. Barton, Ditto;

Thomas Grove, Esq. Zeals;

Rev. Mr. Allis, Mere;

Rev. Mr. Nicholson, Tisbury;

— Mayne, Esq. Tiffont; chiefly resided at Kensington.

William Wyndham, Esq. Dinton, a romantic looking village, eight miles from Sarum; for more than a century the seat of the family of Wyndham. In the month of April, when the orchards, with which this district abounds, are in bloom, a stranger would suppose he was travelling in Devon or Herefordshire; it gave birth to the famous Lord Chancellor Clarendon, and has one of the best parsonage-houses in the county, built by the late Doctor Hazeldine, and is a living in the gift of Magdalen College, Oxford. (The present rector, Rev. Mr. Deane).

Edward Whatmore, Esq. Marshwood.

Charles Penruddocke, Esq.

Compton Chamberlaine, late M. P. for the county.

Captain Pigot, of the same.

Sir Alexander Powel, Hurdcott.

Francis Powel, Esq. son of the above. This amiable young man, in his infancy, laboured under a complaint for a considerable time, which no medicines could reach, till Nature at last effected what the skill of the faculty had tried in vain, for in a violent fit of coughing one day, to the surprize of every one, he brought up a large plumb-stone. After his father Sir Alexander Powel's decease, he came into possession of a plentiful

plentiful estate, which enabled him to put in execution a scheme he had always meditated, of making a tour to Italy; but, unfortunately for himself and friends, being exposed too long to the night-air, viewing an eruption of Mount Vesuvius from a balcony at Naples, he received a shock in his constitution, which, on his return to his native country, terminated in death. By his marriage with a lady of handsome fortune, he has left a son, about 12 years of age.

—Pitts, E'q. Burcombe, formerly Surgeon to St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

Henry Earl of Pembroke, Wilton.

Thomas Baker, E'q. Bulbridge.

Rev. Mr. Hawes, Bemerton.

In your Magazine for September, p. 737, is an engraving of a seal in the possession of the Rev. Mr. Selwyn, of Ludgarshall. His conjecture concerning it are highly probable, that it belonged to the personage mentioned in his account. Underneath is an extract from Grose, respecting the castle of Ludgarshall:

"It was in being before the year 1141, for in that year the Empress Maud took shelter in it, in her flight from Winchester to the Devizes. Here, probably, she made some stay, as about that time the castle of the Devizes, as we learn from William of Malmesbury, fol. 105, was in the possession of Robert Fitzharding, who refused to surrender it to her use.

"In the reign of King John it belonged to Geoffrey Fitzpiers, Chief Justice of England, in the right of Beatrix his wife, one of the co-heirs of William Mandeville, Earl of Essex.

"This Geoffrey Fitzpiers was a man of vast riches and authority, and greatly instrumental in seating King John upon the throne; who, in return, on the day of his coronation, created him Earl of Essex. Mathew Paris says, he was generous and learned, and the main support of the nation; that at his death (which happened anno 1213) England became like a ship without a rudder. He had the chief hand in the management of all affairs, and was more feared than loved by the king, who, when news was brought him of his death, said, 'Now I shall be king and lord in England.'" Yours, &c. ΦΙΑΟΞ. E.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 7.

YOUR Correspondent, p. 904, recommends, that in all letters a blank space should be left for the wafer or wax.

Upon this subject I would beg leave to transcribe a passage from a letter of

a very respectable dissenting minister, Mr. Job Orton.

"I could not open your last letter without tearing away at the same time a part of the writing contained; which is bad, especially when written in short-hand: therefore it is best, when you have written down to the bottom of the first page of your paper, to turn to the next, that is, the back of that, and not to go on obliquely, as you have done in this letter. Always take care to leave that part of the paper, where the seal is to be, blank, that the writing may not be torn. I had a letter from a friend, who desired me to transact a little business for him, which was the chief purpose of his letter; but he had unfortunately put the wafer on the most material part of the commission, so that I could not know what he had desired me to do for him."

Mr. Job Orton's "Letters to a young Clergyman," from which the above extract is taken, contain many observations of much more serious and weighty importance, and are well worthy the attention of young divines, of every persuasion. They are addressed to a clergyman of the Church of England.

Yours, &c.

Z.

Mr. URBAN, Lichfield, Dec. 9.

YOUR Correspondent *Viator* has made some remarks, in your Magazine for the last month, upon the alterations which have taken place in Lichfield cathedral, which must not pass unnoticed. It would not have been amiss, if, before he ventured to censure them in so unqualified a manner, he had enquired into the reasons for making them. It must, however, be acknowledged, that the length of the choir is disproportionate to the breadth of it; but this circumstance could not be avoided, if the end was to be answered for which the alterations were made. Formerly, when the choir was divided by the beautiful screen upon which the organ is now placed, the congregation, consisting principally of the inhabitants of the Clole, as soon as the morning-prayers were ended, went into the nave to hear the sermon; where they were met by many inhabitants of the City for the same purpose, there being no sermon preached there in a morning, excepting occasional ones, and upon the second Sunday in every month, when there is also a Sacrament. After the sermon at the Cathedral, those who intended to communicate there, returned into the choir, the sacrament being

being administered every Sunday, if there is a proper number of communicants. This circumstance was attended with many inconveniences, unnecessary to enumerate; and the beauty of the nave was entirely destroyed by being crowded with pews. It was therefore thought proper to make the choir large enough to contain the whole congregation. I am at a loss to comprehend what the gentleman means by saying "every method of confusion is introduced; the periods of Gothic architecture are cruelly confounded." The style of the cathedral is now simply purely GOTHIC, which *before* was deformed by a monstrous mixture of the *Grecian* architecture. The old stalls indeed remain, which certainly correspond with no order or style whatever; but they answer their purpose extremely well, and the substituting new ones in their stead would have been attended with an unnecessary expence. If your correspondent took them for new ones, he pays a high compliment to the ingenious painter, who gave them the appearance of new oak. The painted window at the east end of the church, finely executed by Mr. Egginton of Birmingham, is a representation of the resurrection, immediately after it took place, which was early in the morning, "when it was yet dark:" The introduction of different colours, therefore, would have been absurd. The divinity of our Saviour could not be better expressed than by the glory which shines around him, and which illuminates the surrounding objects. The frames covered with paper in the adjacent windows, are to be temporary only. The two other windows at the end are to be glazed with stained glass in mosaic; and three others on each side are to have curtains before them; one fault of the choir being too great a degree of light. They will give a better effect to this beautiful picture.

With respect to the buttresses, erected to support the South transept, it must be confessed that they offend the eye. The necessary strength of them gives an appearance of cumbersomeness, and the inevitable difference in the colour of the stone is perhaps yet more offensive; but it is idle to complain of unavoidable defects. Had they been made to correspond with the general elegance of the building, the expence would have been considerably enhanced; and the dean and chapter have already laid out above 1800l. more than the subscrip-

tions, and the annual income appropriated to the repairs of the church amount to. The sum expended is above 7000l.

Upon the whole, Mr. Urban, the Cathedral is universally allowed to be extremely improved: I know of no other exception than this gentleman's; and the alterations and embellishments are sanctioned by the approbations of all those, who were principally concerned in the introducing of them.

RICH. GEO. ROBINSON.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 7.

I T will give you pleasure to learn what attention has been paid to the supply of our wants, in the articles of corn and bread, by the committee of council for trade and foreign plantations, and the lords of the privy council, who met in the council-chamber at Whitehall, Jan. 31, 1795, and continued their meetings till Nov. 5, 1795. Thus far their reports are printed; and I shall endeavour to give you an abstract thereof.

Yours, &c

BRITANNICUS.

Abstract of Minutes of the Evidence taken before the Committee of Council appointed for the consideration of all matters relating to Trade, and foreign Plantations, in respect to the Stock of Grain in this Country, and its Price subsequent to the Harvest of 1794, and respecting the Produce of the Harvest of the present Year; the present and probable Price of Grain in this Country till the ensuing Harvest; and the Means of procuring a Supply to make good the Deficiency in the Produce of this Country; with other proceedings thereupon, from Jan. 31, 1795, to Aug. 6, 1795; and of the Evidence before the Lords of the Privy Council to the like effect, from April 27, 1795, to November 5, 1795.

The result of various enquiries was, an opinion that the crop of 1794 was very defective, and not likely to be sufficient for the usual consumption; that a supply was purchased at Dantzic; and that private merchants would speculate in purchases, which would depend on the relative prices in the markets abroad and in England in the spring, where those purchases would be destined. The crops in America were too short, and the price too high, to bring it to England, though the French orders were not limited to quality or price.

The

The last crop in Canada was plentiful and good, and might be looked for in July, and from the Baltic in May. Spain and Portugal had scanty harvests; the latter no grain to spare. In Sicily crops had failed, and exportation was prohibited. Nothing was to be had in time from Egypt or Turkey. The rise of the price of wheat in London was gradual, owing to the exhausted stocks of wheat and flour in the hands of the millers and dealers at harvest-time, and additional buyers in London. The frost raised flour 2s. a sack, and, if it continued, would cause a farther rise, to enable the millers to supply London by land-carriage. Leaving more bran, &c. in the flour would increase the quantity of bread, but make it less nutritive. Mr. Arthur Young stated the last crop deficient not full one-fifth below the average of ten years; so it was 1788; worse 1789; yet the prices of that crop till harvest 1790 did not amount, on an average throughout the kingdom, to more than 7s. a bushel. He thought importation bore no proportion to the want; and that the Albion mills had reduced the price of flour. Mr. Sherdine, the king's baker and purveyor of bread, thought that the increase of one penny on the quarter loaf of household would give a profit to the baker, and make it preferred. By Governor Pownall's bill the assize was set low, and there was no bread of the whole meal, it being intended to lay a check on both mealman and baker; but in this the bill failed. If only one sort of flour was allowed to be made, the mealman would be obliged to make it, and could have no sale for the finer. If the miller was forced by Parliament to dress his flour coarser, it would increase the quantity from a given quantity of wheat, as it would take in the finer pollards, which are now, in the common mode of manufacturing, entirely separated from the flour, the expence of manufacturing would be cheaper, and the flour sooner fit for use. The best and most wholesome bread is made from flour that contained the whole of the meal, with the broad bran only taken out; and the fine pollards contain a sweet oily substance, that prevents the bread from drying in so short a time as bread made from fine flour only. Brown bread flour, manufactured in the best manner from the whole of the wheat, with

the broad bran only taken out, may be ground to-day, dressed to-morrow, and used next day. The poor will not buy the coarser bread if they can buy better, nor be satisfied unless they give the highest price. No bread is now made in London for sale but the fine wheaten. The parliamentary household bread should be made from the whole meal, the broad bran only being taken out; which may be ascertained either by dressing it through a cloth, or wire, woven with a certain number of threads or wire in an inch. What is called a 14s. cloth is generally understood to be proper for use. This flour would bake into such bread as is made in gentlemen's families, where the wheat has been ground in their own mill, and no tricks played with it. If parliament would give the same encouragement to the baker for making bread from the flour as here stated, as they now have for baking the fine household flour, the millers would be willing to manufacture for that purpose. Flour from Indian corn mixed with wheat would give it a yellow cast; but a small quantity improves ordinary flour very much. White peas are sometimes ground with it in small quantities. If the Albion mills had ground to the hire it would not have been a profitable concern, which is the case with common millers: they are, therefore, all mealmen. The Albion mills caused a competition, which reduced the profit to the millers in general. No wheat is used in distilling, nor any objection thence to prohibit the use of wheat and wheat-flour entirely, or carrying any kind of corn coastwise from one port of the united kingdom to another.

Mr. Stonard, starch-maker, said there was no law confining the making of starch to wheat, which made it whiter. No profit on the trouble of making it of rice; and starch merely for washing might be made of barley. The East India Company's scarlet cloths require starch in dying; and it is useful to the paper trade for packing it.

Peas and beans might be used to make it; but potatoe starch has no body, and is made with great waste; it can only be made of vegetable substances; and the number of hogs fed from the offal of it is a considerable object. The committee appointed by the lord-mayor and court of aldermen were of opinion, that the mode by which

which the prices of wheat and flour have been collected under the act of 31 Geo. II. c. 6, by which the assize of bread is regulated, is not efficient to the purpose of obtaining the true prices of all the wheat and flour within the jurisdiction of the city of London; and they propose that a proper person collect from the meters office an account of all wheat delivered for making bread, and demand of the different sellers of wheat, the price at which each parcel was sold, the average price of the quantity delivered in a week may become the return on which the assize of bread for the next week may be fixed, and that the price of all flour delivered to bakers within the Bills of Mortality in a week be the average whereon to fix the assize of bread for the subsequent week. This Report was not attended to, because the assize is regulated by the price of flour, not of wheat, and the efficacy of the measure was doubtful. In the month of June, the usual quantity of wheat brought into the London market fell off full one-half, and flour, as believed, in the same proportion. The whole quantity of wheat that could be exported from the Baltic was 200,000 quarters; of which our Government purchased 120,000; of the remaining 80,000, part would go to France direct, and part thither through Denmark. Very little expectation of importation from America from the old harvest, and from the new none before November. The lords of the council met regularly every Wednesday from that time, received amounts of wheat and other grain imported or taken on-board neutral or other vessels, and distributed it to the best of their judgement to the different parts of the country that wanted it, many places being reduced to three or four days' consumption. The lord-mayor and the city members attended with their plan of relieving their jurisdiction by subscription, as did the bakers company, to state the difficulty in setting the assize of standard wheaten bread, so as to make it answer to the bakers to sell it. By July 8 there had arrived 22,000 quarters of foreign wheat; 6000 were disposed of to the millers near London from 82s. to 84s. per quarter, and one quarter at 86s. The disuse of hair-powder was deemed not of sufficient consequence; it is

made of starch, and sometimes of ground rite; the quantity of starch so applied is about one-third; very little starch is made at present. The soldiers used flour for powder. In consequence of a report from the attorney and solicitor general and Serjeant Adair, the lords of the council stated, that many difficulties had presented themselves with respect to any measure for fixing the assize of standard wheaten bread contrary to that settled by 13th of his present majesty, so as to induce the baker to sell it, so that they had come to no resolution thereon. Subscriptions were therefore substituted. The lords were, however, clearly of opinion, that the lord-mayor and court of aldermen should set the assize of standard wheaten bread, and that it should be publicly known that it is so set, agreeably to 31 Geo. II. § 3

The whole quantity of wheat in hand, July 22, 64,340 quarters; flour, 12,055 barrels. There being a disposition to stop corn and flour in their passage to different parts of the kingdom, the lords declare that there is reason to hope the stock, with the foreign supply, will last till harvest; that exportation was prohibited; and that the magistrates must do their duty; and troops were ordered to protect the free circulation. 6000 quarters were put up to sale in the London market, and 7000, Monday, July 27. The weekly consumption of flour at Norwich is from 600 to 700 sacks. Some places were supplied by prize-ships brought into the nearest port; others from London.

August 5, the whole quantity of wheat in England undisposed of was 24,760 quarters—Aug. 12, 18,450—Aug. 19, 13,729—Aug. 26, 15,450—Sept. 2, 22,430.—No return till Oct. 3, 33,200, and exported from the Baltic 46,000—Oct. 17, 22,600—Oct. 21, 31,000—Oct. 28, 9,330—Oct. 31, Canada wheat sold from 72s. to 77s. per quarter.

At Workington and Whitehaven the people were perfectly satisfied with bread made of barley and rye. Fifty-six ships were sent to Quebec, of which only 28 arrived at different ports in England, and the obtaining the farther quantity was very doubtful, in consequence of the immense demand for flour in Newfoundland, and for his Majesty's service in Nova Scotia and the

the West Indies. What arrived was the greatest, part heated, from being shipped in hot weather; but it would probably recover. The demand for foreign wheat increasing, Mr. Claude Scott, the agent for Government, was ordered, Oct. 1, to sell in each week in that month, in the London market, 5000 quarters, taking care to diminish in proportion to the quantity of British wheat brought in. A bill was preparing in October, to prohibit making starch from wheat, and for permitting the importation of starch at a duty not exceeding the inland duty now payable on starch made within the kingdom. Free exportation of wheat permitted at Dantzic, and the price declining. Mr. Scott applied for a greater supply for the London market, the demand being so pressing that country milers came 60 miles for it. "The price of wheat remained very high in Holland, as the purchasers for that market did not enjoy the same degree of confidence for the present as the English. The French Convention was making very liberal proposals to contract for quantities to any extent, *to be delivered in France*; whence it was to be inferred, that the crops in France had not turned out so well as would appear from the accounts in the newspapers; but it was not to be supposed that any body would enter into a direct contract with the Convention, as payment might be subject to such delays and altercation," &c. Extract of a letter from Dantzic, Sept. 15, 1795.—Messrs. Helicars, in a letter from Bristol to Lord Hawkesbury, Oct. 8, 1795, observe, that "the consequence of the late scarcity would have been more serious had not the calamity been relieved by the foreign importation on Government account; a speculation truly justifiable, because the principle, we presume, arose from the conduct of that nation we are at war with; for, it is a fair inference, that no individual merchant can or would risk his property in a trade wherein he had to meet the agents of a nation, the support of whose chimerical constitution depends on a supply of food; and, to attain which, no sacrifice of property was an obstacle; therefore, that nation, whose exigences were urgent, was compelled to embark at the national cost, or render no relief. Thus, while we beg to pay our tribute of acknowledgement for that seasonable precaution, allow

us to express our opinion that, when the causes of justification cease, the scheme should also; for, except in cases so extraordinary, the supplies of grain will find their way to market through the merchant (under regular and permanent laws, adapted to relieve the manufacturer, as well as prudently encourage the farmer), with greater facility, more steadiness, and less expence, than through the medium of any government.

"In the counties of Hereford, Monmouth, Worcester, Gloucester, Wilts, Somerset, and Devon, the harvest, in point of weather for saving it, has been universal, and the crop of spring-sown grain never known to be more abundant; but one general opinion prevails of the defectiveness of the crop of wheat, which may be ascribed to two causes; the destruction of the plant by severe frosts last winter, when the ground was not covered with snow, and the effect of a few frosty nights, when the wheat was in blossom, injuring the top of the ear from filling, and which now affects the yielding very materially. To exemplify it more clearly, the estimation prevails, that the stock of old and new British wheat on Sept. 29, 1795, was one-third short of the stock of old and new, Sept. 29, 1794; and it is a most lamentable circumstance to look forward to, when we review the evils likely to result from the late dearth. A frugal use of wheat recommended, and introducing substitutes for it in the make of bread, will alleviate in a small degree. The free circulation of corn inland should have every attention and support; for, the late distress was greater than the stock in the growers hands justified, had not interruption been given by mobs under the sanction of men who ought to have known their duty better. In many districts of only 20 miles, the difference in price was full 10s. to 20s. *per* quarter more than it ought to have been, comparatively speaking. To these two objects, we most humbly suggest to your lordships, should be united that of a timely foreign supply, either by bounty, to encourage the merchants, should the markets be free and open; or, in case they were resorted to as last year, we conceive the national purse cannot be opened for a more laudable purpose than such national necessities as the property of individuals is inadequate to.

to. The average consumption of Bristol, and the places immediately dependent on it, is about 2000 sacks, or 250 tons of flour; and the effect of inland situations resorting for relief cannot be more fully elucidated than by reference to the failure of 1774, when 60,000 quarters of wheat, and upwards of 50,000 barrels of flour, were imported in twelve months, and circulated in all the adjacent counties."

English wheat sold at the London market, Oct. 18, at 96s. to 98s. *per* quarter, 1500 quarters, an advance of 6s. *per* quarter on the last market day's price; Government wheat from 60s. to 82s. *per* quarter, 5000 quarters, and more could have been sold had it been fresh and sweet.

The different cornfactors stated, that the wheat of this year was, in Dorset, in part blighted, which made it produce less; the general average defective, but the defect partial. About Yarmouth, the crops one quarter-measure *per* acre, and 2 lb. the bushel heavier, than last year. In Kent very defective; and in the fens of Lincolnshire a material deficiency; all owing to the blight. In Hertfordshire, 15 bushels *per* acre instead of 22 or 23. The small supply brought to London since the last harvest, owing to the deficiency in this year's crop, and the old stock being exhausted, the difficulty of procuring a crop from the additional labour in threshing, arising from the defective quality of the sheaves, the demand for seed-wheat, which perhaps this year exceeds the demand of ordinary years, as the high price leads the farmer to sow more seed. Wheat is generally one-tenth of the produce this year; it will be more; and the great part of the supply which used to come to London is drawn off in consequence of the home demand, and the demand of other districts where the crop has been short. The supply will increase when the seed-time is over, which will be about the middle of November. No idea of the supply being withheld in consequence of combinations, which are believed impossible. Barley generally understood to be abundant. Oats a good crop, but not so many sown as before, but more wheat. Peas a good crop. In Dorset, people resort to barley bread, that grain being plentiful; but probably, while so applied, the price will not be so reasonable as

might be expected from the crop.

Another cornfactor states the deficiency of supply arising from the seed-time to be not greater at present, as to English wheat, than it has been for the last 30 years, but the price and demand much greater than in any part of that period. This demand arises from the neighbouring counties being entirely without any stock of old wheat, and sending for it to London. The defect is more in the want of flour, which is owing to the millers and mealmen being wholly without any stock of it; and that again is owing to the great want of wheat, and the high price of it for the last three months. The farmers in Essex, Suffolk, and Norfolk, are threshing out barley, fearing the price of that grain will fall, and not that of wheat; and its produce was very abundant, not less than five quarters *per* acre. The poorer people rejected standard wheaten bread, not so much because they thought it unwholesome, or did not like it, but because it was not universal: if there was no other sort, they would be content to eat it.

Another says, the wheat was in general thin on the ground, and yields ill; in consequence of blight, the crop of cone wheat is particularly bad; ascribes the want of supply to a sickness among the labourers, reduced from five or six in a barn to one or two; and the late rains have rendered the ground favourable for sowing, to which the farmers apply the corn as fast as threshed. The increase will probably be considerable, as the markets in October are generally thin; but it will not be great till the seed-time is over. The crop of wheat not so bad as to justify the present high price, though it will be probably higher than last year. He does not believe the poorer inhabitants of the kingdom will be induced to eat bread made of other sorts of grain. The finer bread is used in the poorer parts of the town, such as Spitalfields, &c. On the borders of Essex, the magistrates enforced the use of the standard wheaten bread; but the poor did not like it, and thought it did not go so far, and the magistrates now suffer the finer wheaten to be made. He agrees with the poor in opinion, that standard wheaten bread does not go so far as the fine wheaten bread. If an inferior sort of bread is to be made, it must be universal,

universal; but, if this bread was made wholly of English wheat, without any mixture of foreign, which is generally bad, it might be wholesome.

Another stated the quantities of wheat sold in the London market for the month of September, and first three weeks of October, in the last four years, as follows:

1792		1793	
Weeks	Qrs	Weeks	Qrs
Sept. 5	21,204	4	12,987
Oct. 3	15,223	3	13,827
1794		1795	
Weeks	Qrs	Weeks	Qrs
Sept. 4	10,171	4	7,031
Oct. 3	8,887	3	9,989

and that the price would be enormously high through the year unless some substitute could be found for wheat, of which there is not enough to make bread till next harvest. Thinks bread of other grain would be liked, as it was by the poor at Rickmansworth last year, when given to them.

All the respectable mealmen and cornfactors concurred in opinion as to the crops, price, and supply.

The crops in America 1793 and 1794 not good, and the price high on account of the quantities exported to France and the West Indies, particularly the Havannah, and the advantageous speculation it affords in Europe. The French minister purchased it in the two last and present years, and paid for it in gold coin, or by bullion, or by wine and brandy; the present contract is by certificates issued by the American government for part of the debts owing to France from the United States, which certificates amount to 800,000 dollars; but, as some of them do not bear so high an interest as 6 per cent. American stock, there will probably be a loss on them of 20 per cent. The whole of the sum paid by France in this mode may amount, including all deductions, to 160,000l. Most of the ships carrying wheat and flour to France cleared out principally for Falmouth, and a market sometimes to Hamborough and sometimes to Spain and Portugal. The French government have sustained great losses in this trade by captures of corn and money amounting to near 200,000l.; and the American merchants made immense profits by the high price required for their flour exported on their own risk. Even in the contracts now carried on the losses are supposed, by

well-informed persons in America, to be about 60l. per cent. A number of merchants in America, who considered the American debt owing to France as a collateral security, finding the debt is applied in the manner here stated, are discouraged from shipping provisions on their own account; and the payments will not be so extensive this year as the last; and some merchants at New York, who had made an agreement with M. Faucher, the French minister, to send flour to France, and, in consequence, had drawn bills to a large amount in England, on a supposition that the money would be paid in France, and brought to England in time to satisfy these bills, which has not been the case, are on this account in the greatest distress. The quantity of wheat for exportation in the United States is estimated at about a million of bushels, of flour 1,100,000 barrels.

The divisions and their weight were stated, also the price of flour made of wheat and barley in several proportions, and their produce per bushel.

Mr. Wm. Malcolm, who drew up the reports of the counties of Surrey and Bucks, is the only person who suggests a combination of opulent farmers, who play with and feed the markets at their own prices; which demand the interference of parliament, to keep open the ports, offer bounties, prevent smuggling, compel the pitching of grain in the markets, enforce laws against engrossing, forestalling, and regrating, and prevent combinations to raise the price of labour. He ascribes the high price of grain to the great increase of population, the emigrants, the very great proportion of land converted from arable to pasture, increase of buildings and people in manufacturing towns, villages lessened, and great towns, particularly London, increased nearly 1-8th. The great quantity of potatoes grown this season has lessened the quantity of grain. He recommends numbering the people by the assessors of the taxes, to ascertain the average produce sufficient for them compared with the number of acres.

Mr. Malcolm suggests the following hints:—"The immense quantity of meal used in the kitchens of large families, to supply a pint or two of soup for the table, must contribute to the great consumption of wheat; and the vast number of small pigs, weighing from

from 7 to 10lb. per quarter, called *delicates*, and sold from 7d. to 8d. the lb. which would 'ketch a few weeks longer; weigh from 15 to 20lb. the quarter, is another cause of the dearth of meat. In these times economy should be set on foot in all families. The vast number of horses kept for pleasure and useless parade, mull, by consumption of oats and hay, prevent the growth of human food on the same ground. House lambs are another delicate that might be done without; and, if suffered to live a few months longer, would weigh more, and be of more use. We seem now to sit in for a wet autumn, and of course a wet seed-time* for wheat, which will be a cause of raising the price by men who speculate in it. The difference in the price between the brown and white loaf is not sufficient to tempt the poor to eat it. The brown should be made of the whole produce of the wheat, with only a reduction of one-ninth of the weight for bran, &c., and a bushel of wheat, weighing 63lb., should send home to the owner 36lb. of meal, 6lb. of bran, and 1lb. loss or waste."

Nov. 2, a bill was ordered to be prepared, to prevent obstructions to the free passage of grain and other provisions throughout the kingdom.

Recommended to the lord-mayor and aldermen, to take measures for preparing correct assize tables, to extend to bread made of white or household wheaten flour, with one-third, one-fourth, or one fifth of rye, barley, oats, and Indian-corn flour, that the baker might have such a profit as might encourage his making it for sale at such a reduced price as should encourage the purchaser to take it.

Nov. 5. Mr. William Cramp, keeper of the house of correction at Lewes, Sussex, gave an account of the mode of making starch from horse-chestnuts. He put the chestnuts first in water to swell them till they burst, then took off the skin, and grated the kernel into fresh cold water. When that was done, he strained it through a coarse strainer or cheese-cloth, rinsing the pulp well with fresh water, and then strained it again through a very fine strainer to take off the internal skin, or little thin red film next to the kernel. The strainer cannot be too fine for this second straining; for, starch will get

through where water does. It was then left to settle five or six hours till the starch was effectually settled at bottom. The water in which it was settled was poured off, and fresh water put on it, and all stirred up again, and left to settle a second time, serving it in that manner two or three times till the starch was bleached quite white; and, after it had again effectually settled, the last water was poured off, and it was put upon boards to dry. The whole process in summer, when the weather is fine to dry it out of doors, may be finished in four days, and the starch will be fit to box up. It is better to dry it in the open air than on a stove, as the stove would probably dry it too fast, and affect the colour, which was also the case unless the chestnut was very clean of the inside skin. The whole expence is in grating and breaking the kernels; and that of making 5lb. of starch would not exceed 1s. 6d. One gallon of chestnuts was enough for experiment. Mr. C. imagines that acorns would answer the same purpose, and might be ground along with the chestnuts, but he had not tried. The process of making starch from chestnuts and potatoes is exactly the same; and a bushel of the latter, at 56lb. the bushel, will make about 6lb. 4 oz. of starch.

The first report from the select Committee, appointed to take into consideration the present high price of corn, printed Nov. 19, 1795, states the first and most obvious mode of supplying the deficiency to be by the importation of grain from foreign ports, by the restoration of the trade on corn to its natural channel, with the additional encouragement of a bounty of 20s. per quarter on wheat, and a proportionate bounty per barrel of flour from Europe South of Cape Finisterre, or the ports in the Mediterranean or Africa, till the quantity of wheat and flour together shall equal 3000000 quarters, a bounty of 15s. per quarter on a certain quantity of wheat, and 10s. per quarter on all exceeding it from the other ports of Europe, and from America; and of 5s. per quarter, and in proportion on flour of Indian corn. A proclamation prohibiting the exportation and encouraging the importation from Feb. 13, 1795, until the expiration of six weeks from the commencement of the next session of parliament. The Report on the assize of bread,

* This, we trust, was a false foreboding.

bread, Nov. 9, 1795. was that the old standard bread made of flour the whole produce of the wheat, and weighing three-quarters of the weight of wheat, would tend to prevent many inconveniences which have arisen in the assize and making of bread for sale; and that the columns in the repealed act of 8 Anne would be the proper assize for the said standard wheat bread, a twelve penny loaf of which would, on a medium, contain 11lb. of bread in 8 more than the twelve-penny loaf of wheat made under 31 G. II.

The Report from the Committee of the House of Commons 1774 to consider the method practised in making flour from wheat, the prices thereof, and how far it may be expedient to put the same upon the regulations of an assize was reprinted 9 Nov. 1795.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 17.

IN the beginning of last summer, when every individual attention was directed to the saving of flour, one of the first measures adopted with that view in the Foundling-Hospital was, to substitute rice puddings for those of flour, which, by the table of diet were used for the children's dinner twice a week; and the result of the experiment proved that one pound of rice would, in point of nutriment, supply the place of eight pounds of flour. The flour-puddings for each day had consisted of 168lb. of flour, 14lb. of suet, and 14 gallons of milk, and cost 3l. 2s. 3d. The rice-puddings, substituted in their place, were made of 21lb. of rice, 16lb. of raisins, and 14 gallons of milk, and cost 1l. 9s. 2d. being not quite half the expence of the flour-puddings. The 21lb. of rice was found to produce the same quantity of food as the 168lb. of flour, but, being more liked by the children, the quantity of rice has since been increased to 24lb. weight.

The increase that rice acquires by being baked with milk may be ascertained by baking in a common pan, without any previous preparation, eight ounces of rice, four ounces of raisins, and two ounces of brown sugar, with two quarts of milk which, at the expence of about nine pence, will produce four pounds and a half weight of solid, nutritious, and pleasant food.

To shew, however, that the increase of bulk and weight is not merely, though partly, owing to the milk, but chiefly to the nutritious quality of rice; take a quarter of a pound of plain rice, and tie it up in a bag, so loose as to be capable of holding about five times that quantity, and boil it, it will produce above a pound of solid rice food; which, however easy the cookery, will, if eaten with either sweet or savoury sauce, make a good palatable pudding.

Rice is also a good ingredient in bread. Take 1lb. of rice, boiled soft, in just water sufficient to boil it, 3lb. of flour, and a pint of milk; it makes 7 lb. 8oz. of excellent white bread: the prime cost of a quarter loaf of which, at present, is seven pence-halfpenny.

In addition to the above, it is to be observed, that with a little bacon and seasoning, or any other meat, it flows down into a cheap and savoury dish, and that there is hardly any preparation of baked or boiled meat in which rice is not an economical and useful ingredient.

Yours, &c. B.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 21.

ALLOW me to address you on the apprehended and impending scarcity of wheat in the country. The Legislature has not enacted any compulsory measure, though, by the bye, with your old and celebrated correspondent PERHAPS, such a measure would not, I think, have been improper. The House of Commons has, in a set of resolutions, proposed an example; proposed it, I believe, only generally. Specific proposals of course ensue. I lay before your readers, without any comment, one which has been made in the vestry of a country parish in the county of Surrey.

1. To purchase and lay up forthwith 50 quarters of the best barley which can be bought for money.

2. To sell the same weekly at the rate of 3 shillings a bushel to such of the parish poor as shall be desirous of purchasing it, in order to mix it, in the proportion of one third, with the wheat, which they shall consume in their respective families.

3. To give on the first day of September 1796, to the head of every family, which shall, *bonâ fide*, have acceded in every respect to promote the object of the above engagement, the sum of five shillings.

O. S.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 20.

THE many insinuating and unjust censures that have been thrown out against a very respectable class of men, I mean, the yeomanry of this kingdom, on account of the late enormous price of wheat, induced me to transmit the following remarks.

From the first commencement of the dearness of corn, the most malicious endeavours have been employed to attribute this evil to the contrivance and cunning of the farmers. Reports have been constantly circulated (and by those too whose judgment might have directed them better) that no scarcity really existed; but that farmers kept back their corn; and from that alone, together with the monopoly of the mealmen, the extravagant price of wheat originated. Allowing that the scarcity was not so great as the alarms of the nation at first represented it, and which indeed I am inclined to believe; yet from the most accurate information I received, and from my own observations, I have not the smallest doubt that the scarcity was real, and by no means artificial, as some have foolishly pretended. Had there been quantities of wheat in store at the commencement of its dearness, would it not have been reduced ere now by such stores being brought to market? Surely the jobbers and farmers cannot be in a league to starve the nation; and, had wheat been secreted by them, to what purpose could they keep it till harvest? In order to sell it at a reduced price? Certainly a man must have been a fool to hoard up corn at the enormous sum it has sold for for months past. What clearly convinces me that the scarcity was real is, that no such stock as was pretended to be concealed was produced previous to the harvest; and this I infer, because wheat was as dear then as it was three months before. And does it not continue extravagantly dear, owing to the very scanty crop of this present year's produce? And, even supposing the farmers or jobbers had withheld the corn before harvest, I would wish to be informed, what reason can be assigned for their still continuing to hoard; for no such imaginary store has been yet brought to light, or otherwise it would have lowered the markets. I know there are some men, who still persevere in their opinion, the artificiality of the scarcity; but I cannot divine why, unless it originates

from that obstinacy with which men are wont to adhere to any preconceived opinion, whether it be taken up with reason, or without.

The farmers have, in all probability, been induced, from the dearness of corn, to thresh it out before the usual time, I mean during the last year or two; and to this, and the vast consumption arising from the great influx of foreigners, may, in my opinion, be attributed the scarcity. Whether Government has been as diligent to procure importations of wheat as they have been to afford an asylum to the refugee French is not for me to determine. In case they have been remiss, they must thank themselves for those fatal consequences, which seem hourly to threaten us with ruin,

It is the wisdom of some to attribute the present wretched state of the labourers solely to the farmers; but I would ask, what, in the *name of fortune*, hath the farmer to do with the manufacturing poor. Manufacturers would willingly reduce the price of wheat, and by that means throw the burthen of their poor upon farmers; but for this can one just reason be given? Doth not every commodity, every article of life, yield an enormous price? And are not the manufacturers enabled by that means to pay, to their poor, wages adequate to the price of provisions. They would rather, no doubt, keep their money in their pockets, and tell their workmen that the farmers are starving them. The labourers upon farms fall doubtless under the care of the farmers, and it is their duty to provide for them some way or other. In many places the poor are much better off than is supposed, but their general situation is distressful and alarming. Unless Government interferes, the splendor of this once-boasted kingdom will soon come to an end. I do not mean to fix the price of wheat; with that *they* have nothing to do, unless a combination to raise its value can be proved; and indeed such an act would be *arbitrary, despotic, and tyrannical*. They might fix the price of labour equivalent to that of corn, and this is the best remedy I can devise to alleviate our *present* distresses. This would neither injure the manufacturer nor farmer; for I would empower the justices, provided the ratio of any commodity did not equal the ratio of wheat, to lower the price of labour

labour in the manufactory, and the deficiency must be supplied by the parish. M. I.

* * * This gentleman's OTHER Two Letters are sent as he desired. His Fourth (as he will see in p. 1017) is wholly superseded.

DARTMOOR RAMBLE continued.

WE soon after reached Lidford-bridge, which stands about three-quarters of a mile above the Cataract over the river Lid: the water running under this bridge is so deep sunk between two rocks, that it is scarce to be seen, and yet so narrow that only one moderate arch suffices to cross it. An oral tradition is handed to us, that a man on horseback has unknowingly leaped over it in a dark night, when the bridge was broke. The water, which is between 60 and 70 feet from the top of the bridge, runs with a thundering noise. We pleased ourselves for some time in contemplating these beautiful and picturesque scenes above the bridge and below, but shuddered with horror at the dreadful despair of mind which induced a human being to plunge into the vast abyss of eternity, by throwing himself headlong from the top of this bridge after vainly attempting to leap his horse over. Having crossed this bridge, a few paces brought us to the wretched remains of the once-flourishing town of Lidford (antiently called Lyghatford); it is a king's demesne (now called Antient Demesne), and, as appears from their charter in King Edward's days, had 140 burghesses; it is now shrunk from its original splendor, and appears a mere nothing, there remaining at present but a few hovels, and these of the most wretched structure. During the Saxon Heptarchy it was a town of some note, and even so great have been its privileges, that it was not rated at any other time, or other cause whatsoever, than London was, but now reduced even below the consequence of the most insignificant borough! *sic transit gloria mundi*. Some remaining parts of its walls have been discovered in a field at some distance; and, by a moderate computation, must have stood on a space of ground equal to Exeter. It was destroyed by the Danes in the 15th year of Ethelbred's reign, A. D. 997, when they arrived in the river Tamar, and devastated with fire and sword all that lay in their route, among which this town was one. At

first view, it appeared strange such a town of note was never rebuilt like most other places that suffered by the Danish fury; but, on recollection, and viewing the situation, &c. we wondered no more, being situated on the Moor, and overlooked by the Moor-hills; consequently, must have been in winter-seasons, nay, for three parts in a year, a black, inhospitable, dreary place, subject to all the storms, without the least shelter, which are well known to arise on the Moor, and round its cloud-capt snowy towers. As no records of its antiquity remain (as far as I can discover, so says Risdon), we may be allowed the supposition, that it was first founded in the uncivilized days of the antient giant-like Albionists, such as are reported to have been the first inhabitants of this island, or at least by Corinæus's companions, that vanquished these. Their well-known attachment to barbarous customs and rough situations leaves it without a doubt to have been inhabited by one of these people, it now possessing all that wildness and dreariness of which they were so fond; therefore it can be no wonder the more civilized Danes never thought of rectifying it.

Lidford-castle came next under our observation;—a plain square building, containing nothing very curious or remarkable. It seems to be of considerable antiquity; one of the sides appears to be undermining; consequently, we suppose it will not remain many years in its present state. The windows, or rather loop-holes, are small and narrow, and placed in the building without regularity. There are many spacious and large rooms, particularly one, which appears to have been lately repaired, and contains a table, seats, &c. for holding the forest-courts. On the left, just within the entrance of the castle, a trap-door opens into what is called the dungeon. It is a square-room, sunk many feet below the level of the entrance; and, it being here almost dark, and the descent perpendicular, it is a very dangerous pit for strangers unacquainted with the same. We observed in the walls of this castle stores of a like porosity with those of Bant Torr, already described. Something of their court of judicature may be collected from Jacob, who, in his Law-Dictionary, says, "Lidford law was a proverbial speech, and intimated as much as to hang a man first, and judge him afterwards."

wards. After viewing these remains rather superficially, we fired sumptuously on a leg of mutton, which was better fare than we had been led to expect. About 3 o'clock in the afternoon, we again pursued our route towards Cranmere-pool, on foot, and visited a fall of water, about one mile from Lidford-castle, on the South of a Torr known by the name of Lynx-Torr, called Kit's Hole. This cascade, though much inferior in height, still exhibits a very pleasing appearance. It is formed by the whole river Lid bursting out from a very narrow passage, and falling from rock to rock. The passage is formed between two rocks, which seems split on purpose by the force of some vast Herculean instrument.

Aflant the hollow'd channel rapid darts,
And falling fast from gradual slope to slope,
With wild inflected course, and lessen'd
roar,

It gains a safer bed, and steals at last
Along the mazes of the quiet vale.

Such is its true picture, and almost led us to think Thomson painted from this view. Its first appearance from between the rocks was exceedingly beautiful, impressing on our minds the story of the Holy Writ of Moses clefting the stony rock, and the waters gushing out; a more striking picture cannot be conceived than this represents. About 4 miles from Lidford we arrived at a tin-work called Ker-beam. This work is an old pit, long lain dormant, but now again reworked. The stone below is of a reddish granite, of a harsh texture, terrene, and very brittle, with black micæ. In all directions, it appears to be the fifth variety of Da Costa's *Granita rubescens*, *Granita orientalis*, *rubra dicta*. An old Cornish miner, who belonged to the work, informed us, that it was as fine a country for the produce of tin as he ever saw. We then pursued our journey in search of Cranmere-pool (but, ere we proceed, it will be necessary here to observe that about a mile from Lidford, to the South of a Torr called Lynx-Torr, there are seen three others, which Down, in his map, has not noted; their names are Brat-Torr, Sharp-Torr, and Hare-Torr); according to our directions, we were to have passed a little to the North of Sharp-Torr; but, mistaking Brat-Torr for it, we missed our track, though according

to the map, on examining it more directly towards the pool, this route brought us to an old stream tin-work, which we found no way curious. We then proceeded by our compass in search of the pool, and passed a valley through which runs a rivulet towards the South; farther on we came near a small river, which appeared to run in the same direction, and then to wind its course Northerly; through this vale opened a pretty view of part of the North Hams, which seemed at no great distance; also a white seat appeared, a great way off, in the middle of it (a more particular account of this river and seat will be seen in my remarks on the geography of the Moor, and the map made use of). We were much at a loss to account for this river, as it could answer to none in the map but the West Okement, which runs out of the pool we were in search of; on that supposition, our route was too much towards the North; therefore, leaving the bend of this river, we inclined more to the South, hoping to find the pool, or meet the river again in its winding. Another valley now appeared, but was found, on exploring it, not to contain the object of our search, there being no other vale in sight, in which we imagined it could be situated, and the moor from the swamps becoming almost impassable, the time 6 o'clock in the evening, and near 6 miles distant from our horses, it was thought proper, on a parley being held, to give up the search at present, and return to Lidford, which we did, in almost a direct line. Being guided by our compass, we soon passed the tin-work before mentioned; and, ascending a hill, and passing a little North of Sharptoir, gained a sight of Lidford to our great joy, at about 4 miles distance, with a good path leading directly towards it, but we were obliged to pass the river Lid, which we found a little troublesome, and got to Lidford about 20 minutes after 8 o'clock; thence we sat out for Tavistock, where we passed the night. (*To be continued.*)

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 21.

IN speaking of the death of Mr. Fayting, LIX. 276, you say he was rector of *Hakewell*, Essex. I wish you would inform us where that rectory is situated, as it is not to be found in Bacon's *Liber Regis*.

When

When did the title of *Bale* (created *Baronet* 1643), become extinct? or any account of the *Bale* family? *QUIRIST.*

MISCELLANEOUS CORRECTIONS.

Vol. LXV. p. 376, for "Dettant Rey" read "De Haut Rey;" for "Pigna" read "Bigner."

P. 848. c. 2, l. 12 from bottom, for "vespers" read "divine service."

P. 893. a. l. 24. in *some* copies of our last, *virtus* is printed for *virtutes*; and, in *some* copies also, in the last line of col. 1. the word *Winderes* was accidentally broken at the press.

P. 923. The article signed F. should be dated *Nov.* 25, and in l. penult. r. "*grosser* parts from the powder.

Other Corrections, &c. in Supplement.

Mr. URBAN;

Dec. 7.

FROM the error of your Ringwood correspondent, p. 909, the bread sold at a reduced price, at that place, is not called *barley-bread*, which in fact it is. Without this explanation, that part of the letter which says, "by these means the consumption of wheat is diminished," would be unintelligible.

A Female, but not an Old Inhabitant.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT 1795.

H. OF LORDS.

April 27.

LORD Grenville presented a Message from his Majesty on the subject of the Prince of Wales's debts, of which the following is the substance:

"His Majesty relies on the liberality and affection of the House of Lords, and on the satisfaction they expressed on the nuptials of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, for taking such measures as will enable his Majesty to form an establishment for their Royal Highnesses, suitable to their rank and dignity.

"His Majesty laments that, in an event, on all other accounts so advantageous, no provision which Parliament may be inclined to make can be secured to their Royal Highnesses till the Prince is relieved from the obligations which he is under at present. But, however anxious his Majesty must naturally feel for the settlement of his Royal Highness's debts, he does not call upon Parliament for a loan for this purpose; but recommends the propriety of making an ample provision for the Prince's establishments, and that they would form a plan for the payment of the debts, by appropriating for a time the revenue of the Duchy of Cornwall, and a proportion of his Royal Highness's other incomes; and that proper steps may be taken for the regulation of his Royal Highness's expenditure, to prevent any new incumbrances."

Lord Grenville moved, that his Majesty's Message be taken into consideration on Friday next, and that the House be summoned. Ordered.

In the Commons, the same day, the

Chancellor of the Exchequer presented a Message from his Majesty, of the same purport as that delivered in the Lords; which was read by the Speaker; when Mr. Pitt moved, that it be referred to a Committee of Supply.

Mr. Stanley was astonished that the Prince of Wales's debts should be again mentioned to the House. He moved, therefore, that the Address in answer to his Majesty's Message, in May 1787, be read.

Mr. Grey moved, that the King's Message, to which it referred, might also be read; which being agreed to, they were both read.

Among other things, the Message said, "that his Majesty had received from his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales the strongest assurances that no such embarrassments should again occur."

Mr. Stanley was sorry to be forced to observe, that Parliament had already most liberally extricated his Royal Highness from his embarrassments, under a solemn promise that no future application would be made for the same purpose; notwithstanding which they were now called upon to make a similar provision. He therefore moved, "that the House be called over previous to the consideration of his Majesty's Message;" but, in so doing, he disclaimed any thing disrespectful to the illustrious person concerned.

The Speaker observed, that such a motion was now irregular, as the Message could only be taken into consideration in a Committee of Supply; but the hon. Member might make such a motion in the Committee by way of amendment.

The motion for referring the Message

sage to a Committee was put, and carried.

H. OF LORDS.

May 1.

After the private business was disposed of, the order of the day was read, for taking into consideration his Majesty's Message relative to the Prince of Wales's debts.

Lord Grenville stated to the House, that, as the subject of the Message was a subject of finance, and came more particularly within the province of the House of Commons, he thought it would be improper for this House to discuss the subject till it should come in a regular form from the Commons; he should, therefore, content himself for the present to move, that an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, to thank his Majesty for his gracious communication; to assure his Majesty of the constant and dutiful attachment of this House to his Majesty's royal person, family, and government, and of their readiness to concur in enabling his Majesty to make a provision for their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, suitable to their high rank and dignity. The Address was carried *nem con.*

In the Commons, the same day, the *Secretary at War* moved the commitment of the bill to raise the rates already allowed publicans who had soldiers quartered on them. He entered into a detail of the expence which this particular class already sustained in this respect, and proposed that the one-half of what they requested should be granted to them; which was agreed to.

The continuance of the bill was made co-existent with the mutiny-bill, to the 25th of March next.

Capt. Berkeley proposed, that the benefit of this clause should not extend to publicans who raised the price of travelling by post.

The clause was negatived without a division.

H. OF LORDS.

May 5.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of Privileges, Lord *Walingham* in the chair; when the Solicitor-general was heard in behalf of the Crown against the claim of the Rev. Edward Timewell Brydges to the barony of Chandos.

The royal assent was given, by commission, to a variety of public and private bills.

In the Commons, the same day, the House, in a Committee on bounty to masters and surgeons of slave-trade ships, voted a bounty of 100*l.* to each master, and 50*l.* to each surgeon, of slave-ships, if not more than two in each hundred shall have died, and 25*l.* to the surgeon when not more than three in each hundred shall have died, to be reported to-morrow.

H. OF LORDS.

May 13.

Counsel was this day finally heard on the York-buildings appeal. Lord *Tburlow* and the *Lord Chancellor* both stated their reasons why it was their opinion that the interlocutor of the Court of Session in Scotland should be reversed. Their Lordships then ordered accordingly that the interlocutor be reversed, and that the courts of session should take into consideration Mr. Mackenzie's different costs and expences. This appeal has continued since the year 1784; a space of eleven years.

In the Commons, the same day, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* moved, that the House resolve itself into a Committee, for taking into consideration his Majesty's Message on the establishment and debts of the Prince of Wales; which being read, two objects, he said, were recommended in his Majesty's Message, which ought to be kept separate one from another. The first was to settle a suitable establishment on their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales; the second was to extricate his Royal Highness from the embarrassing incumbrances to which, for the present, he was unfortunately subject. He proposed an augmentation of 65,000*l.* a year; 25,000*l.* of which he proposed to appropriate to the extinction of his debts, with 13,000*l.* a year, arising out of the Duchy of Cornwall, to be erected into a fund at compound interest. There were other articles to come before the Committee of Supply, such as 25,000*l.* for completing Carleton house, which he proposed should be insured to the Crown; 27,000*l.* or 28,000*l.* to defray the preparatory expences of the marriage; and 50,000*l.*

as a jointure to her Royal Highness, which did not exceed what was formerly granted on similar occasions. He then stated, the claims on his Royal Highness from his creditors amounted to £20,000. On the nature and amount of these debts he dwelt with much becoming severity, though he lamented the necessity he was under of animadverting on the prodigality which had occasioned them. He concluded by moving, that a yearly sum, not exceeding 65,000l. be granted to his Majesty, to enable him to make such additions to the establishment of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales as may become the dignity assumed by him on the late happy event of his marriage.

Mr. Grey thought 40,000l. a year a sufficient augmentation, and that the Prince ought to compound his debts.

Mr. M. Montague was much of the same opinion.

Mr. Lambton spoke in favour of the original motion.

Mr. Curwen opposed it, as did Mr. Burdon.

Mr. Alderman Newnham spoke in favour of it.

Mr. Will Smith thought the Prince ought to be limited in his establishment.

Mr. Fox thought the Duchy of Cornwall ought to be sold, as it would bring 600,000l. one half of which should be applied to the liquidation of the Prince's debts.

Sir W. Pulteney and Mr. Wilberforce thought 40,000l. a sufficient augmentation. On which the Committee divided; for Mr. Pitt's motion 260, against it 91.

Another division took place on the proposition relative to allowances for the completion of Carlton-house, &c. For the resolution 260, against it 99.

H. OF LORDS.

June 1

The royal assent was given, by commission, to 21 bills, among which was the artillery and militia seamen's bill.

Witnesses were examined on the claim of Mr. Stapleton to the title of Lord Beaumont.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. Astor delivered a Message from the Prince of Wales. After some preliminary observations on the propriety and necessity of supporting the dignity of the monarchy, more peculiarly at

the present moment, against the attacks of artful and designing men, he proceeded to state the feelings and sentiments of His Royal Highness; and said, that he was authorised, on the part of His Royal Highness, to express his utmost alacrity and readiness to acquiesce in any limitations, or restrictions, which the wisdom of the House might think it proper to lay down, for appropriating a part of his income to the liquidation of his debts. It was even his eager wish, if possible, to anticipate the wishes of the House on the subject, and to submit most cheerfully to any abatement of the splendour usually annexed to his situation and rank, in order to accomplish an end in which he felt himself so deeply and so peculiarly interested.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, after paying several deserved and delicate compliments to the Prince, and expressing his hopes in the unanimity of the House on the present occasion, moved, "that instructions be given to the Committee, appointed to prepare the bill for granting an increased establishment to his Royal Highness, to make provision in the bill for such a regular and punctual order of payment, in his future establishment, as to prevent the possibility of future incumbrances; and to appropriate a certain proportion of his income (leaving the blank to be afterwards filled up) to the liquidation of his debts."

Mr. Duncombe, Mr. Grey, Mr. Whitbread, and Mr. Sturt, directly opposed the motion. They recommended economy and retirement, as a more probable means of gaining true popularity to his Highness than unnecessarily splendour and extravagant expence.

Mr. Dundas, Mr. Fox, and Mr. Astor, supported the motion.

Mr. Sumner moved an amendment, "to leave out the latter part of the instructions to the Committee, which mentioned that a certain part of the 125,000l. should be applied to the liquidation of the debts of his Royal Highness."

Mr. Grey seconded the amendment.

Mr. Pitt and Mr. Fox declared themselves against it.

The House divided on the amendment; Ayes 52, Noes 266. The original motion was then put, and another division took place; Ayes 242, Noes 46; Majority 196. The other orders of the day were then deferred.

June

June 2.

Mr. *Barham* made his promised motion, and commented upon the ruinous transactions in the West Indies during the command of Sir John Jervis and Sir Charles Grey; in the course of which he read various extracts from their different proclamations; and concluded by moving, "that an Address be presented to his Majesty, praying the rescinding of all the acts done in pursuance of those proclamations, as being contrary to the law of nations, and the rights of sovereignty."

Mr. *Manning* seconded the motion. In doing so, he declared he did it for the purpose of rescuing the national character; which, without a disavowal of the proceedings alluded to, he considered as committed.

Mr. *Grey* took the earliest opportunity of rising, for the purpose of obviating the impressions which might have been made by the preceding speakers. He entered into a general defence of the conduct of his father, Sir Charles Grey, and Sir John Jervis.

Mr. *Dundas* stated to the House, that an application had been made by the West-India merchants to his Majesty's Ministers, requesting them to undertake the same measure which had been proposed that night. He resisted that application, because he conceived the conduct of Sir Charles Grey and Sir John Jervis to be deserving of applause instead of censure; and, therefore, instead of negating the motion, he should first move the previous question; and, secondly, in order to shew the necessity of the House repeating its former declaration, he would put the following resolutions:

"That the inhabitants of the French West-India islands not having availed themselves of the proclamation of the 1st of January, 1794, was not to be considered as a general rule for the British forces in that quarter to act upon.

"That, as the proclamations of the 10th and 21st of May were not carried into effect, the House conceived it unnecessary to give an opinion upon them.

"And that the House still retains the sense which it has already expressed of the able and gallant conduct of Sir Charles Grey and Sir John Jervis, during their command in the West Indies."

Sir *Wm. Scott* seconded the motion of Mr. *Dundas*. He said, it was improper for the House to give any opinion on the law of nations; nor should

it think of proceeding to a vote of censure without full and sufficient evidence.

Mr. *C. Dundas* rose merely for the purpose of reading a letter from an officer under the command of Sir Charles Grey, respecting the conduct of that gallant officer, and the measures had recourse to by him; setting forth, that he had preferred the lenient mode of contribution to the more severe proceeding of confiscation, which the nature of his conquests might have warranted him in adopting.

Sir *W. Young* said, that, although he did not entirely disapprove of the conduct of the officers who were the subject of debate, he nevertheless thought that they were not wholly warranted by the laws of war in adopting the severe measures against the inhabitants which they had done; and should vote for the original motion.

Mr. *Sheridan* was persuaded that the officers had acted in a manner that reflected the highest honour on their wisdom and humanity.

Several other members spoke; after which the House divided on the previous question; when there appeared, Ayes 67, Noes 17.

The next division which took place was on the first resolution moved by Mr. *Dundas*. Ayes 64, Noes 13.

The second resolution was carried by a majority of 43; the numbers being, for it, 57, against it, 14.

The question on the last resolution, expressive of the approbation of the House of Sir Charles Grey and Sir John Jervis, was then put, and carried with only one dissentient voice.

June 5.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* proposed to the House some additional resolutions, as instructions to the Committee who are to prepare, and bring in, a bill relative to the Prince's debts.

Mr. *Sheridan*, in a speech of great length and eloquence, entered into a detail of the Prince's affairs, from the time of his establishment being formed, down to the present time. He contended, that the pledge given to Parliament, in the year 1787, was without the consent of the Prince, and stated a variety of facts to corroborate that assertion. He then adverted to the mode to be adopted for the payment of the debts, and suggested, that ten thousand a year might be allowed from the King's privy purse, and five thousand

land from the Queen's; and that the remainder might be made up by the abolishment of sinecure places. He concluded with moving a resolution, purporting that no burden should fall upon the people for the payment of the debts, until it appeared that the privy purse, and the abolishment of sinecure places, were found insufficient for that purpose.

Mr. Dundas replied; and contended that it was impossible to apply those funds to that object.

A long conversation ensued; after which the House divided; for Mr. Pitt's motion 148, Against it 93.

Mr. Sheridan then proposed a resolution; and Mr. Pitt moved to adjourn. Ayes 153, Noes 29.

H. OF LORDS.

June 8.

The House, in a Committee of Privileges, Lord Walsingham in the chair, heard counsel on the claim of Mr. Stapleton to the Beaumont Peerage, and went farther into an investigation of his pretensions to that title. The other business being of a private nature was disposed of, and the House adjourned.

In the Commons, the same day, the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved, that the sum of 65,000*l.* be appropriated from the Consolidated Fund for the payment of the Prince of Wales's debts, in case of his demise. This produced a long debate, at the conclusion of which the House divided, for the motion 93, against it 68.

Mr. Anstouther then moved, "That it be an instruction to the Committee, that they may have power to apply the revenue of the Duchy of Cornwall to the purpose of discharging the Prince's debts;" on which the House again divided; for the motion 58, against it 96.

Mr. Pitt now moved, that the Speaker do leave the chair, in order for the House to go into a Committee on the bill.

Another debate ensued, in which Mr. Sheridan and Mr. Whitbread opposed the bill, and condemned it, *in toto*, as disgraceful, degrading, and inconsistent. The House then divided on the question of the Speaker's leaving the chair; Ayes 157, Noes 36.

In the Committee on the bill there were divisions on three clauses.

On the clause for granting his Royal

Highness an additional allowance of 65,000*l.* a year, an amendment was proposed by Mr. Wilberforce, that, instead of 65,000*l.* the blank be filled up with 40,000*l.* After several other Members had spoken, a division took place, for the amendment 38, against it 141.

On the clause empowering his Majesty to appoint commissioners, &c. Ayes 132, Noes 35.

And on the clause appointing the 65,000*l.* additional income to be taken from the Consolidated Fund, Ayes 149, Noes 16.

(To be concluded in our Supplement.)

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 12.

I HAVE not been so puzzled for a great while as I have been by reading the letter signed *Ordinis Majoris* in your last Magazine, p. 903. I have done more than, perhaps, any other of your readers has done; I have read it not less than six times, and I am now almost as much at a loss to know its real meaning as I was at the first perusal.

The want of grammatical precision in the opening checked me; but I went on. That no complaints, founded or unfounded, are to be attended to; that "we are to apply bolts and bars to stop every approach; that, if the *inferior* Clergy are necessitous, the church is not to blame; that the root of the evil is in persons of *no family or fortune* bringing up their sons clergymen, who must of course be poor, and the odium of their poverty unjustly thrown on the Church." Surely, thought I, it is very odd. Who are the persons, said I, so emphatically described by the word *we*? I looked at the signature, and then understood what was intended by it. But, continued I, a person of dignity in the Church cannot be so ignorant of Church History, as not to know that in this, as well as other countries, the brightest ornaments of the Church for piety, for learning, have been found amongst those whose parents were poor, of *no family, no fortune*; that the piety of our ancestors has expressly and liberally provided for the education of the poor; that, when the lord of the manor endowed a Church, he meant it should be supplied by a *parish-priest*, not by a *gentleman*.

The next paragraph, that "if the *inferior and poorer* Clergy of the Establishment

blishment (recollect the *we*) are dissatisfied, they are under no compulsion to continue in it, the postern of dissent is open; and that he (*Ordinis Majoris*) may add, with the approbation of the *superior* Clergy, it would be for the advantage of the Church that none but persons of *fortune and family* were admitted into it: *they* would support its dignity in a *proper manner*—perfectly confounded me. That a Dignitary of the Church (*we*) could thus insult the poverty of a brother; could tell a man, the whole of whose little fortune had been expended on his education, from the hope that some patron, some ecclesiastical body, might give him a decent subsistence from the many preferments in their gift; could tell him, you are the son of *a poor, a low man*, you are unfit to hold preferment with *us rich gentlemen*; you cannot support the dignity of the Church in a *proper manner*; *you*, at the age of 30, 40, or 50, may learn a new trade, make shoes, mend coats—I thought was impossible, even though he quoted Mr. Burke on the Sublime and Beautiful.

When I came next to a charge of disaffection to the Church being apparent in a man who shall read *who* for *which*, I thought I had got the key, and that the whole was meant for an ironical attack on the great men in our Church. And I was rather confirmed in this when I read next, that, if a *mere curate* is so heterodox, *his rector should reprimand, or even discharge him, however exemplary his moral character, however deservedly esteemed in his parish and his neighbourhood*. The bishop and the rector being indeed absent (too true—too often!), O. M. seems to have been puzzled how to convey this dreadful heterodoxy to them, but at last finds that a neighbouring clergyman is to give information. But who is to inform that clergyman, he does not say, because we must suppose *him* engaged at his own church. This seemed too absurd, notwithstanding the gravity of the style, to be serious; but all the rest of the letter appears to be written so much in the style of *we*, so *con amore*, that I at last finished with the belief that some unfortunate man of family and fortune, who never opened *a bound book* since he left the University (if he ever did there), had thought himself qualified to blot a page in your entertaining Work, regardless whether by so doing he dis-

graced his character as a man, or his profession as a dignitary of the Church of England. **ORDINIS MINORIS.**

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 9.

I AM surprized at finding any of your correspondents, especially those who are avowedly of the Church, deficient in candour or liberality in judging of their brethren. To some of the complaints of *Ordinis Majoris*, p. 903, it might be difficult to give a satisfactory answer; I mean where he justly reprobates official neglect, and wanton alteration in the Liturgy. In these points his haughty animadversions may be proper: but, who for a moment would listen to so absurd a system as that of admitting none but men of family and fortune into the Church? Does the proposer of so whimsical a scheme imagine that men of this description will submit to the drudgery of parochial duty, or consent to residence amid the most ignorant and uncivilized? Has the Church been benefited in past time, either in learning or example, in doctrinal defence, or in practical piety, half so much by its members of family and fortune, as by the laborious activity, and persevering industry, of men who have entered into it from the lower ranks of life? To the orthodoxy of your correspondent I willingly subscribe, and wish, as heartily as he can, for the honour and prosperity of the Established Church. I should imagine, from his mode of writing, that he is little acquainted with the severer duties of the Church, or he would never have made so idle a proposition as the one before us. Would an honourable and reverend curate serve two churches, as I do, Mr. Urban, or familiarize his noble feelings to scenes of misery in a cottage? Would he endure the coarse civility of labourers, or consent to reside in a village where there is no person so enlightened as himself? Let your correspondent prove these facts, and I subscribe, in this part, to his hypothesis. But I have still farther to add, that, by the admission only of the opulent to the Church, and those of family, we should most likely exclude learning and abilities, at least, in a great measure, from exerting themselves in defence of the Church. Is it not notorious that, in the Universities, men of rank and opulence, designed for the Church, seldom endeavour to qualify themselves any

any farther than to pass with decency the examination for Orders? And do they not, when in possession of the highest advantages, generally abandon their ecclesiastical cares to some indigent curate? I assert, therefore, that your correspondent has advanced an idle and improbable position, which exists only in theory; and, were it reduced to practice, would unavoidably tend to deprive the Church of learning in her defence, exactness in her duties, and instruction to the ignorant.

A SUSSEX CURATE.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 10.

THAT the poverty of too many of the inferior Clergy of our Church is an evil will hardly be denied; whether or not it might be easily remedied, I presume not to determine: but, to say that all complaints of such an evil should be considered as the expressions of a blameable spirit of discontent is to add insult to distress. St. Paul says, that those who minister about holy things live of the things of the temple; and that *even so the Lord hath ordained, that they who preach the Gospel should live of the Gospel*. This authority, I presume, our Church will not contest while she acknowledges that her Clergy are established to preach the Gospel; and I am persuaded, that the superior Clergy would be happy in removing the distress of those of their brethren, whose income is insufficient to furnish them, in the present times, with the necessities of life. But how shall that be done if no mention is to be made of their distress? Your correspondent *Ordinis Majoris* (pp. 903. 904) informs the poorer Clergy, that, if they are dissatisfied with their condition, they are not compelled to remain in the Church; the *possern of dissent*, he says, is open. But pray, Mr. Urban, think you not that there are, among the poorer Clergy, men who cannot be well satisfied while the most regular exercise of the clerical functions will not enable them to support a family, nor, perhaps, even themselves, and who are, notwithstanding, conscientiously attached to the Established Church? Must they also dissent? Your correspondent proposes, as a remedy against this evil, that none but persons of Family and Fortune should be admitted into the Church. But, not to say that I believe it is not an article of our Church Estab-

lishment (I am sure it is not one of Christianity), that none but men of family and fortune should be admitted among its ministers, and that therefore such a regulation would be an *innovation*; I fancy that, in consequence of such a remedy, the *possern* of which your correspondent speaks would become a large and thronged gateway. How many poor parishes, hamlets, villages, and towns, would soon be reduced to the alternative of dissenting, or of having no sort of public worship at all! Your correspondent gives also a list of the unwarrantable liberties taken in the discharge of their duty by the complainers; some of which liberties he may perhaps be thought, even by the most orthodox, to treat with unmerited severity; for, surely our holy Church never meant to consecrate, or to enforce, a perpetual attachment to grammatical inaccuracies or redundancies.

Here, Sir, I was interrupted; and, on a re-perusal of the letter of *Ordinis Majoris* before I resumed my pen, I am withheld from proceeding by the idea that I have probably been combating a shadow, through lack of sufficient penetration to discover at first the well-covered irony with which the letter is replete. However that may be, Mr. Urban, with my sincere wishes to see a spirit of candour, peace, charity for each other, and reverence for the Eternal Supreme Head of the whole Christian Church, spread itself, and diffuse its benign influence both among Dissenters and the members of the Establishment, so that we may all be well united in due obedience to Him, I submit it to your option either to fill a corner of your useful Miscellany, or to light your pipe or your taper, with the above remarks of your constant reader,

E. D.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 12.

DELICATE and well-applied irony is, like the keen well-tempered instrument in the hands of a skilful surgeon, who with it performs the operation before the patient feels enough to make him shrink; but, if a hand-saw was used to cut off a leg, the patient would become impatient, and it would irritate and inflame instead of curing; and such is irony when it is coarse, or so clumsy as to be mistaken for serious reprehension. Of this latter description is the paper in your last month, p. 903, signed *Ordinis*

disinis Majoris; for, to understand it as meant seriously, is impossible. It is impossible to suppose that any dignified clergyman (and such the signature implies the writer to be) could so far forget himself, and what is due to his professional character, as deliberately to insult the poverty of curates, or the understandings of either Clergy or Laity, in the manner which his paper would do if supposed to be written in earnest. As ironical, I fear it must lose its effect from want of management.

Q X.

* * * On this subject we have received as many letters as would half fill our Magazine.

Mr. URBAN, *Dublin, Oct. 20.*

ERASMUS SMITH, of the city of London, founded public schools in this kingdom for the encouragement of learning and the Protestant religion. I shall be thankful to any of your correspondents for giving me information who he was, of what family, and how he came by the great property he had in this country*. I am already possessed of the account of his descendants, given in Morant's History of Essex, and Collins's Peerage, as well as the particular state of his endowments; but his origin and family are necessary to complete a little history of these good works, that may in time, I hope, be laid before the publick by

Yours, &c. C. A.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov. 23.*

THE inconvenience of late so much complained of in the House of Lords, that several peers bear the same title (such as the two lords Dorchester, &c. &c.), is not greater, nor more ridiculous, than calling different places by the same name. To a country in the lower part of Hudson's bay, on the West side of what is termed James's bay, extending from 50 to 58 degrees of North latitude, our maps and books of geography have long given the appellation of New South Wales; and yet, strange to tell! Captain Cook has bestowed the same name on the Eastern coast of New Holland. In making laws for the government of

* A particular account of his family may be found in the "History of Leicestershire," vol. II. p. 185. His property in Ireland came probably by marriage with a daughter of Hugh Lord Colerane. EDIT.

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our settlement in this last-mentioned region, our parliament have followed up the error of the first discoverer. Now, Mr. Urban, as no country that I recollect has been honoured with the name of our great navigator, to do him justice, and also to avoid ambiguity, suppose the New Holland—*New South Wales*—were to "receive his Majesty's royal licence and authority to assume the name of" *Cookia*?

As posterity has capriciously deprived Columbus of his just right by calling his great discovery America; and the new constellation, which has lately shone forth in the Western hemisphere, may be regarded as without a specific name, since it can be expressed only by a periphrasis; would not "The Thirteen United States of America" do themselves credit, and honour the memory of this excellent navigator of the 15th century, by giving their republick the name of *Columbia*, and changing their present European denomination of Anglo-Americans into Columbians?

ALPHONSO.

Mr. URBAN, *Winchester, Oct. 30.*

AN attention to the state of the poor is at all times a primary object of policy no less than of justice and humanity in those who are intrusted with this important charge. At the present period, however, when the indigent suffer some real calamity from unfavourable seasons and an expensive war, and when a disposition prevails amongst many to magnify even trivial grievances into a pretext for laying in ruins the whole structure of society, it is peculiarly incumbent on the abovementioned to watch over the condition of the lower orders with the most scrupulous care, that, whilst they prove themselves inflexible in maintaining peace and good order, they may, as far as in them lies, remove every cause of violating the same.

The magistrates of the great and populous county in which I reside have lately given an example of this laudable solicitude, which, if followed up here, and in other parts of the kingdom, will probably prove the means of distributing blessings, and preventing evils beyond all calculation amongst millions of our fellow-subjects. In the Epiphany sessions of the peace for the present year they came to a resolution, that it was "expedient to procure the

most

most accurate information respecting the expence, the management, and the condition, of the poor within their jurisdiction;" and they appointed a committee, composed of all the acting magistrates within the county, and of such other persons as the latter should associate to themselves, for the purpose of making the necessary enquiries. The committee accordingly proceeded to investigate in the several parts of the county the amount and late increase of the poor-rates, the proportion which these bear to the land-tax, the rate of husbandry-wages, the prices of the different articles of provisions and other necessaries, the usual mode of living amongst the poor, and the nature of the subsistence which was judged necessary for enabling them to preserve their health and strength; with a variety of other important particulars.

In this stage of the business a respectable magistrate of the county, the Rev. Mr. Poulter, prebendary of Winchester, and brother-in-law to the bishop of the diocese, who had devoted his enquiries and studies to these precise objects for several years, came forward with a detailed *address* to the committee, of which he was a member, upon the same, and a *report* formed upon the said address; which was adopted by them as their *general report*, and, together with the address, was received, and ordered to be printed, for the use of the magistrates, by the Bench at the ensuing sessions of the peace, the unanimous thanks of the Court being at the same time voted to the author of them. The subjects in question being in general of equal importance to other counties as they are to this, it is wished that the Report at least may be circulated throughout the kingdom through the medium of the Gentleman's Magazine; which I accordingly send to you, Mr. Editor, for this purpose. The Address consists of 46 close octavo pages, and is upon sale for the information of those who are interested or curious in these matters.

Amongst many other important observations that occur in these pages, it is impossible for a reader of reflexion and humanity not to be struck with the immense disproportion of late between the rise on the several necessaries of life and that on husbandry-wages, as likewise the deleterious effects of

tea and spirituous liquors upon the health and strength of the poor; the former of which is the only beverage of the generality of cottagers, whilst the latter is the chief regale of the poor in towns.

In this age of calculation every thing is sacrificed to revenue; but, surely the health, strength, comforts, security, and population, of the people of England are, in a political view, of more consequence than even the East and the West India trades put together. I fear it is too manifestly true, that "the good yeomen" of the present day, "whose limbs are made in England," do not brandish their weapons with that superiority of bodily strength, with respect to their enemies, that their forefathers did, "who fought from morn till eve, and sheathed their swords for lack of argument." This, at least, is certain, that our farmers complain of their labourers not being able to do so much work in the day as they used to do thirty years ago. I am at a loss to account for this degeneracy, unless it be ascribed to the unavoidable dilute of animal food amongst the poor, and the general substitution (through the mismanagement of the revenue-laws) of tea in our villages, and of spirits in our towns, for wholesome nourishing English beer. When will some patriot, of equal talents and benevolence, arise in our senate, to build his fame on the substantial happiness of the mass of his constituents, and to reduce into a practical shape the visionary plan of Henry the Fourth's *poule au pot*, by restoring his fitch of bacon to the rack of every ploughman, and his cask of ale to the corner of his cottage?

The worthy magistrate makes every liberal allowance for a diversity of opinions upon certain points of his Address and Report. I avail myself of his candour to express my dissent from the general approbation which is therein expressed of multiplying poor houses for the indiscriminate reception of the indigent. I have no doubt of these having been the means, according to what is stated, of reducing the poor-rates in many parishes; nor do I find fault with such institutions as parochial houses of correction, where such severe measures are found necessary with respect to the indolent and the vicious. But, is it reconcilable with humanity or justice to condemn to a
confinement

confinement equally strict with the felon, and much more hopeless, the industrious and virtuous poor family, who have fallen from a state of exercising charity to that of being obliged to receive it? Experience shews, that a mere fire conferred on such, in their own houses, is preferable to all the boasted comforts of the best-regulated house of industry. In the second place, I cannot make up my mind to any dissolution or weakening of those domestic bonds which God and Nature have established amongst the lowest no less than the highest orders of mankind; so that the child, for example, should stand in awe, not of his parents, but of the master and mistress of the poor-house in which he is placed. Lastly, I am convinced, with the great Howard, that every great association of poor persons contributes to the detriment of morality and religion. This likewise seems to be the general opinion; for, who will take a child, *cæteris paribus*, as a servant or apprentice, out of a poor-house or school of industry, who has the choice of another who has been bred up in a cottage under the eye of his natural parents? But I hasten to give you the Report of our County.

J—M—R.

The General Report of the Magistrates of the County of Hants on the State of the Poor.

“That the poor-rates have of late generally increased.

“That the price of necessaries has increased in a greater proportion than the wages of labour.

“That the most suitable employment, the most proper maintenance, and the best management, of the poor, should become matters of general and particular consideration and adoption.

“That vestries, therefore, be recommended to be holden in every parish-church, to be attended by the minister with the principal inhabitants, as well as parish-officers; in which vestries, so constituted and restored to their real respect and original design, the condition of the poor may be locally considered and improved in the way best adapted to each place.

“That it is now expedient to make a general regulation of wages of labour, till the recommendation hereby generally given of some local advancement, according to the different occasion for it in different places, shall have proved ineffectual, especially as such wages are already in an improving state.

“That animal food and beer are necessary parts of the proper subsistence of la-

bourers, to enable them to do justice in their work to themselves, their employers, and the community; and that these articles can be secured to them most effectually by boarding wholly, or, in part, with their masters, or receiving the proper recompence for their labour, as far as may be, in provisions rather than money.

“That it be earnestly recommended to masters to stand in the place of shopkeepers to their own labourers wherever they can, furnishing them with the best commodities at prime cost, whereby the extra charge of the retailer would be wholly saved to them.

“That task-work be extended to every possible case, with proper pay in proportion to the work done.

“That the proper subsistence of labourers with their families in any particular place should be ascertained, and their income rendered adequate to their necessary expenditure—first, by wages from their employers, or where, from infirmity, or the numbers in family, that is impossible; next, the difference between their highest income under the best employment, and their lowest outgoing under the best management, should be made up in relief granted by parish-officers; and, lastly, in default of them, should be ordered by the magistrates.

“That other parochial charges be not blended with the poor-account; and that all unnecessary expences for entertainments and the like be not allowed.

“That in general it is not advisable that the poor should be farmed, either with respect to provision, employment, or medicine.

“That so much of the 43 Eliz. c. 2. as respects setting the poor to work, and finding materials for that purpose, is often neglected by overseers, and should be generally enforced.

“That houses of industry for the poor, under the regulation of 22 Geo. III. c. 83, are strongly to be recommended either in large single parishes or small parishes united; because, exclusive of other weighty reasons, these are the chief means of reducing the poor-rates, as has been generally experienced wherever they have been established, and steadily conducted.

“That schools of industry should be established in aid of the foregoing institutions, as well as of all workhouses; wherein boys should be taught common country business, particularly the use of implements in husbandry, by being exercised in working the ground, which should, where practicable, be annexed to such houses; and wherein girls should learn sewing, spinning, and other plain work.

“That Friendly Societies, under the 33 Geo. III. are also recommended as another mode of reducing the poor-rates.”

233 *The Case of Labourers in Husbandry stated and considered, in three Parts. Part I. A View of their distressed Condition. Part II. The principal Causes of their growing Distress and Number, and of the consequent Increase of the Poor-Rate. Part III. Means of Relief proposed With an Appendix, containing a Collection of Accounts shewing the Earnings and Expences of Labouring Families in different Parts of the Kingdom.* By David Davies, Rector of Barkham, Berks.

MR. Davies has examined very accurately the circumstances of labourers in husbandry, and here lays before the publick a series of interesting facts, accompanied with judicious observations.

In order to furnish correct *data* concerning the condition of the day-labourers, the author first gives tables of the expences and earnings of six labouring families in Berkshire, taken in 1787. From these tables it appears, that the men's earnings do not on an average much, if at all, exceed eight shillings a week, and that a wife's earnings are not more than from sixpence to nine-pence a week. The total of the earnings may be averaged at about twenty-two pounds, fifteen shillings. These earnings enable poor families to purchase little food beside bread; few families can afford more than a pound of meat weekly. Where there are several children unable to work, the weekly earnings are not sufficient to supply them, in the scantiest proportion, with the common weekly necessaries, exclusive of the annual out-goings of house rent, fuel, clothing, lying-in, &c. For these, therefore, they must either be supplied from the parish, or run in debt, or steal. Upon the average of four families, it is found that twenty-six pounds is the least sum that will suffice for the maintenance of a family of five persons. The deficiency, therefore, without any thing for beer, or for the schooling of children, is three pounds, five shillings; if for beer be added three pounds, fifteen shillings, and for schooling ten shillings, the whole expence will be thirty pounds, five shillings; which is certainly the least such a family ought to earn. The mean deficiency of their earning is therefore, on this supposition, at least seven pounds.

"However, taking the matter as it is stated in observation 10, the deficiency of 3l. 5s. there shewn, would well maintain one young child. Whence we may infer, that the present wages of a labouring man

constantly employed, together with the usual earnings of his wife, are barely sufficient to maintain in all necessaries, independent of parish relief, the man and his wife with two children; and that the sum of their earnings would be insufficient for this, if poor people were to allow themselves *small beer* in common. But it is a fact, in which old people uniformly agree, that the joint earnings of a labouring man and his wife were sufficient to maintain themselves and three children, and in a better manner too, about the middle of this century. Therefore the price of day-labour has not, in this interval, kept pace with the prices of the necessaries of life; and the condition of a labouring family is now become, from this circumstance alone, worse than it was then, by so much as would suffice for the maintenance of one child" (p. 24).

The poor-rate is in part a substitute, but a miserable substitute, for wages; and every family, which has more than two children unable to earn their living, has an equitable claim upon the parish.

Mr. D. vindicates the practice of the poor in eating fine wheaten bread, and neglecting potatoes, from the consideration that this is almost the only good thing of which they can have a sufficiency. On their custom of tea-drinking he remarks, that it is not the cause, but the consequence of their distresses, and that they have been obliged to have recourse to this beverage, because they are deprived of milk and small beer.

"Small indeed," adds this benevolent apologist for the poor, "is the portion of worldly comforts now left them. Instead, therefore, of grudging them so small an enjoyment as a morsel of good bread with their miserable tea; instead of attempting to shew how it may yet be possible for them to live *worse* than they do; it well becomes the wisdom and humanity of the present age to devise means how they may be better accommodated. Give to some the ability to keep a cow, and then all will have milk. Give to all the ability to drink small-beer at home, and then few will frequent ale-houses. He that can procure for them these two benefits, nay, he that can procure for them *one* of these two, will receive the blessing of the grateful poor, and deserve the applause of all good men" (p. 40).

In the second part of this treatise, the author takes a view of the progressive advance of the poor-rate. This he finds to have been from 665,362l. at the close of the reign of Charles II. to 2,000,238l. in 1785. He enquires into the causes which have enhanced the necessaries of life, and by consequence

increased the number of the poor, and advanced the poor-rate; and finds them to be principally taxes on necessaries, the luxuries attendant on wealth, particularly the great consumption of butchers' meat, the increased number of horses, the distillation of wheat, &c. To these are added, as tending directly or indirectly to advance the poor-rate, progressive population; the increased number of manufactures; the practice of enlarging and engrossing farms, and depriving the peasantry of all landed property; the partial desertion of the country by rich families; the improvidence of the poor; ale-houses; the negligence of parishes in setting the poor to work: work-houses; and the frauds and abuses both of the

poor and their overseers. Tables are added, to exhibit a comparison of the prices of wheat and malt, at different periods; the prices of other necessaries of life about the middle of the present century and at the present time; and of the relative proportion between labour and the necessaries of life at different times. From the valuable matter contained in this part of the work, we shall select the following statement of the operation of taxes on the condition of the poor:

"That the new taxes have had a great influence in raising prices, may be fairly inferred from the following sketch, shewing the progress of the public revenue, of the national debt and its interest, and of the poor rate:

Year	Revenue	National Debt	Int. of N. Debt	Poor-rate
1685.	2,061,855			665,362
1703	5,561,944	16,394,702	1,310,942	700,000
1753	6,690,000	74,571,840	2,396,717	1,000,000
1775	10,000,000	135,943,051	4,440,821	1,529,780
1786	14,405,702	239,154,880	9,275,769	2,004,238

"Thus has this nation, in the space of a century, augmented its net revenue from about two millions to near fourteen millions and a half *sterling*. Of this sum, near eight millions have been added between the years 1750 and 1786, on account of the debts contracted for carrying on the two last wars. And now (May 1794) the *gross* revenue, or the total of money drawn from the people in taxes, is probably eighteen millions. If therefore we confi-

der the unavoidable effect of taxes in raising prices, we cannot doubt but that the rapid progress of the poor-rate from one million to two, in the same space of time, must have been very much owing to their accumulation" (p. 46).

We shall add the following curious table as peculiarly adapted to establish the proof of the increase of distress among the poor.

"A comparison of the prices of the common necessaries of life about the middle of this century, with the prices of the same for some years past, to 1794, in Berkshire.

	About 1750.				About 1794.			
	From		To		From		To	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Flour per bushel, or 64lbs. seconds,	3	4	4	0	6	8	8	4
Bread per half peck loaf	0	7	0	8	0	11	1	2
Bacon per lb. in the fitch	0	4	0	5	0	7	0	8
Bacon per single pound	0	5	0	6	0	8	0	9
Beef per score, 20 lb.	2	6	3	0	5	10	6	8
Beef and mutton per lb.	0	3	0	3½	0	4½	0	5
Pork per lb.	0	3½	0	4	0	4½	0	5
Veal per lb.	0	3½	0	4	0	5	0	6
A sheep's head	0	6	0	6	0	10	1	0
Cheese per 112lbs. at Reading fair	17	0	21	0	40	0	46	0
Cheese per lb. a good sort	0	3	0	3½	0	5½	0	6
Cheese per lb. an inferior sort	0	2½	0	3	0	4½	0	5
Malt per bushel	3	0	3	6	5	3	6	6
Fresh butter per lb.	0	5	0	6	0	10	1	0
Salt butter per lb.	0	4	0	5	0	7	0	8
Common soft sugar per lb.	0	3	0	3	0	7	0	8
Soap and candles per lb.	0	5	0	6	0	8	0	9
A pair of men's stout shoes	4	6	5	0	6	6	7	6
A pair of women's strong shoes	2	6	3	0	4	0	4	6
Dowls for shirting per ell	1	0	1	0	1	4	1	6
Check for aprons	0	0	1	0	1	4	0	0
Stuff for gowns per yard	0	9	0	9	1	0	0	0
A full-weather coat, ready made for sale	11	0	12	0	11	0	24	0
Wool per tod, 28lbs.	4	0	15	0	5	0	35	0

"*Note.* The prices in the former of these periods are given from the information of aged persons of good memories, who have resided all their life-time in or near this parish (*Barkham*). And for the prices of late, I refer to the common experience of such as have been house-keepers the last seven years.

"*Observation.* It is manifest from inspection, that the *retail* prices of the several articles contained in this list, especially such as are, or should be, daily used by poor families, have been of late *double*, or *nearly double*, the prices which the same articles bore, respectively, about the middle of the present century.

"It is probable that the *proportion* between the prices, shewn by the foregoing statements, will hold with respect to the whole kingdom. However (keeping *much* within compass) we may certainly infer from them, that in the last forty or fifty years the advance has been, *generally*, a full *third* of the present prices.

"But, in the same space of time, what advance has taken place in the price of *day-labour*?—Answer: the advance has been, in some places, from *five* to *six* shillings, in others from *six* to *seven* shillings, a week; and, in some few places, a little more than this: that is, the advance has been *only* a *sixth* or a *seventh* part of the present price. And even this small advance is apparent, not real; for, the additional shilling is not equivalent to certain advantages, which labouring people formerly enjoyed, but of which they have been gradually deprived; such, for instance, as a mess of milk or broth for breakfast; an allowance of small-beer; and the like" (p. 65).

Having stated at large the distresses of the labouring poor, the author, in the third part of his work, proceeds to propose means of relief. He particularly recommends the following. 1. A reduction of the prices of certain necessary articles, by a gradual reduction or transfer of taxes. 2. Providing additional employment for men and boys in winter, by the cultivation of waste land. 3. Providing constant employment for women and girls, and furnishing them with spinning or other work at home, stimulating industry both by coercion and encouragement, and instituting *schools of industry and morality*. 4. To correct the improvidence of working people, by removing the cause of their too great reliance on parish relief, by enabling them to secure and improve their savings in *friendly* and *provident* societies, and by holding out to them a probable prospect of bettering their

condition, in the grant of small portions of land about their cottages, and in the increase of the number of small farms. 5. To rate the wages of labour according to the statutes 5 Eliz. c. 4. and 1 Jac. c. 6; altered so as to fix the *minimum*, or specify the least wages, to be given or taken, which perhaps ought to be nine shillings a week for a grown man. 6. To regulate the price of labour by the price of bread. 7. To supply the deficiency of the earnings of large families out of the poor-rates, either by giving them a weekly stipend, or by allowing them, wholly or in part, their annual outgoings for rent, clothing, &c.

To obviate objections against the measure of raising wages, Mr. D. concludes his work with the following sensible and benevolent observations:

"Of the measures which have been here proposed for the relief of labouring families, those which appear most necessary to be immediately adopted are the two following, viz. that of *raising wages*, and that of *providing employment for women and girls*. These two measures should go together. The laws in being enjoin the doing of both these things; but there is a lamentable defect in the execution. It is on the enacting of a *supplementary law* for enforcing of these two measures, that we are to look for an amendment of the condition of labouring families, and for a salutary reduction of the poor-rates.

"I am not aware that any solid objection can be urged against the immediate adoption of these two measures, and therefore I trust that they will speedily attract the notice of the legislature; and, if after examination they are approved, be digested into a proper form for receiving their sanction. Justice, sound policy, and religion, seem to require that *something* should be done forthwith in favour of that denomination of people whose distressed case we have been contemplating.

"I am convinced that the measure of raising wages must, from necessity, be very soon adopted. Indeed, that opinion becomes every day more and more prevalent. But as it will probably, for some time to come, be disliked by many, I will here say a few words more on this head. If any one should object that this measure will injure the farmer, who feeds us all, and should think that he ought to be left at liberty to get labour as cheap as he can; I answer, first, that, however valuable the farmer may be, and confessedly is, as a member of the community, yet the day-labourer must be acknowledged to be equally valuable. The great body of farmers are indeed the principal employers of

of the far greater body of day-labourers; but what could the former do without the latter? "*The head cannot say to the feet, I have no need of you.*" As these together constitute the greater part of the nation, so the prosperity of the one and the comfortable situation of the other are equally essential to the national happiness. All orders of men are much interested in the well-being of all those who are occupied in the cultivation of the soil. This will hardly be denied.

"I answer, secondly, that, when the measure of raising wages is carried into execution, the farmer will probably find, at the year's end, that he has saved more in poor-rates than the advance in pay has taken from him. This must be the case if this measure be accompanied, as it ought to be, by that for enforcing the law for setting the poor to work. However, were it otherwise, yet the day-labourer must be enabled to subsist his family. And, as the land-owner should not oppress the farmer by exacting an excessive rent; so neither should the farmer oppress the day-labourer by giving him for his work less than its value; for, "*the labourer is worthy of his hire.*" If the land-owner has, in some instances, by raising the rent too high, forced the farmer to squeeze the day-labourer, he has been thereby guilty of a *double* oppression. The truth is, the price of every article of the produce of land has been rising continually for a long time past; and *this* has both enriched the farmer, and enabled the landlord to raise his rents. But, on the other hand, this has also contributed greatly to impoverish and distress the day-labourer. Therefore, though the measure of raising wages should take some small matter out of the pockets of the farmer and land-owner; yet it is evident that, even on this supposition, neither of them will have any reasonable ground of complaint.

"That spirit of humanity, which, pervading all ranks, eminently characterises this nation, and which has been ever ready to relieve the private distress of the stranger, the fatherless, and the widow, as soon as it was made known, encourages me in hoping that this feeble attempt to represent the distressed state of the great body of our peasantry will meet with a candid and even generous reception, from those who have the power of removing the grievance" (p. 124).

In an Appendix are given numerous tables, or lists, of the earnings and expences of labouring families in various parts of the kingdom. These, together with the facts collected in the former parts of the work, will furnish large materials towards a thorough investigation of the state of our poor, in

order to the introduction of legal regulations for their relief, a business of imperious necessity, to which our legislators, we trust, will soon find leisure to attend. However this may be, the publick are greatly indebted to Mr. D. for the pains which he has taken; and his work, we hope, will attract a degree of attention proportioned to the importance of the subject, and the merit of the execution.

234. *Account of the Management of the Poor in Hamburg since the Year 1788. In a Letter to some Friends of the Poor in Great Britain.*

THIS pamphlet, not printed for sale, has been put into our hands with a view of making its contents better known than they can become by means of private distribution only. Its author is Mr. Voght, of Hamburg, a gentleman who employs an ample fortune in promoting the purposes of philanthropy. He has travelled much in search of knowledge, for the sake of applying it to the good of mankind; and he has made this island his residence for nearly two years past, in the most assiduous pursuit of every object that might prove useful to his own country. In return for the information which has been liberally afforded him by many respectable friends, he has communicated to them the present account of an institution directed to one of the most important purposes in civil society, of which he himself was a principal author. With great pleasure we contribute our aid to further his benevolent intention; and, in as succinct a manner as we are able, we shall lay before our readers the essential parts of his plan.

The rich commercial city of Hamburg, containing about 110,000 inhabitants, had been gradually, like the other trading towns of Europe, falling into the evils of a numerous, idle, and beggarly poor. The number which it had to feed was about 7000, besides 2500 in the hospitals. Some private attempts to give them relief and employment had taken place before 1788; but in that year a public institution was formed for those purposes, under the sanction of the magistrates. All the sums before expended in alms and workhouses, together with those which could be collected by annual voluntary subscriptions solicited through the whole town, were formed into one stock.

stock. The town was divided into 60 districts, each containing nearly an equal number of poor; to each district three citizens were chosen for three years as *overseers*; and a committee was appointed of ten *directors*, five of them senators. The first object being *relief*, a calculation was made of what each pauper required for a bare subsistence; and it was established as a fundamental principle, to reduce this support *lower* than what any industrious man or woman could earn by their labour. It was fixed at 1s. 6d. weekly. The next point was to find them work. The spinning of flax-yarn was selected; and the payment was ascertained, not by weight, but by measure. The poor who wanted work had clean flax delivered to them at a certain low price, and the yarn when spun was bought of them at a rate 30 per cent. above the usual spinning price. A school was opened for teaching those who required it; and they were maintained till they had learned the art, when they were dismissed with a wheel and a pound of flax. Thus all those whose former earnings were less than 1s. 6d. a week, and who were able to spin, had work supplied them by the society sufficient for their support, and were declared to be no longer objects of *weekly assistance*. As to the disabled poor, after the quantity of work which they were able to do had been ascertained, the overseer was directed to pay them weekly as much as it fell short of 1s. 6d. Furnishing employment, therefore, and making it the interest of the poor to work, was the *basis* of the whole design.

Sickness was the next evil to be obviated. For this purpose a hospital was provided, and also an establishment for taking care of the sick at their own houses. Physicians, surgeons, and midwives, were appointed to the several quarters; and not only medicine, but diet and money, were distributed as occasion required.

The burthen of a *numerous family* was also to be alleviated, not only to the lowest poor, but to widows, and to industrious couples in a somewhat better way of employment. Weekly allowances were made to the parents in some cases, in other the younger children were boarded out in other families; and schools were provided for all the poor children from six to sixteen years of age, where two thirds of their

time were allotted to work, and one third to instruction. It was made a rule, on which the *second hinge* of the institution is said to turn, "that to no family should any relief be allowed for a child past six years of age, but that this child, being sent to school, should receive not only the payment of his work, but also an allowance, in the compound ratio of his attendance at school, his behaviour, and his application to work."

The very destitute condition of the poor at the commencement of the institution rendered it necessary to provide cloaths and bedding, as well as to redeem the goods which they had pawned. These articles were secured from being again pawned, by being indelibly marked as the property of the institution. The cloaths were made by some of the poor at the schools.

As foreigners flock into Hamburg from the poor countries round, it was established that not less than three years' residence should entitle to relief; and a *hospitium* was opened for foreign poor, where they might live three days, and then be passed on with a *viaticum*.

The above comprizes the general plan of management of the poor adopted in Hamburg, and with such success that not only has beggary been entirely abolished, but a reduction has been made in the number of families requiring relief, and in the expenditure, at the same time the mortality among the sick poor has greatly decreased, and in all respects their condition has been amended.

For a variety of farther particulars, together with excellent remarks relative to the plan and the causes of its success, we are obliged to refer to the pamphlet itself; which ought by all means to be published in the common way, for a more general dispersion among those who would interest themselves in its contents. We should add that two volumes of laws and reports, together with all the other papers concerning this establishment, are deposited with Mr. Creech, of Edinburgh, to be communicated to those to whom this letter is addressed.

235. *A Letter from Pennsylvania to a Friend in England; containing valuable Information with Respect to America.* By L. S. Jardine, M. D.

THE valuable information contained

ed in this pamphlet consists, chiefly, of comparative views of the several plans which offer themselves to a new settler in America for the choice of a situation, and an account of the expences attending house-keeping, within twenty or thirty miles of Philadelphia. Dr. Jardine, after having visited several different parts of the country, in order to fix on a situation, gives it as his opinion that Pennsylvania is the most healthful state, and that Northumberland is by far to be preferred to all the other counties of Pennsylvania, as it is more healthful, and better situated with respect to the whole of the United States. This situation he describes as follows:

"The neighbourhood of the Forks of the Susquehanna appeared very eligible, on account of the healthfulness of its situation, and its proximity to so large a river. We then employed ourselves in examining the tracts near the town of Northumberland. The land is in part cleared on both branches of the river, within the distance of eight or ten miles from the town. Within about two miles of the town it is not to be bought under four or five pounds per acre. At a greater distance, from three to two pounds. The whole of this land is exceedingly good, and fit both for corn and grazing, particularly the latter, on account of its being on the river. The land at the distance of about two miles from the town, and the same from the river, in an uncleared state, may be bought for a guinea per acre. The ready market both for wood and produce makes this a very desirable situation. The mere article of wood, within three miles of the town, will more than pay all the expences of clearing. This is a very populous neighbourhood.

"The expences of this situation would be nearly these: 100 acres (which it seems are sufficient) at 3l. per acre, 300l.—100l. or less, to be advanced at first, and the remainder in small sums, paying legal interest: but to those who can advance the whole considerable allowance is made. Labour is procured at about two shillings a day, but labourers are scarce. The house and barn would cost about 200l; and the stock, at first, about 100l. Families, while the house, &c. are preparing, might be accommodated with houses or lodgings at Northumberland at a very moderate rate. Having gained this information, we lost no time in setting off again for Philadelphia, with a view to ascertain, as soon as possible, the price of land in other situations. Having heard much of the land in Lancaster county, we returned that way; but we were soon satisfied respecting the land in that and the other counties

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through which we passed; as the price of it was from six to twenty pounds per acre, even at a considerable distance from the Susquehanna."

Concerning the state of parties in America, Dr. Jardine writes that political debates run pretty high; that the federalist party have much the same disposition as the court party in England, but that the anti-federalists are too numerous and strong to suffer any encroachments on the liberties of the people. He adds, that both equally rejoice in the successes of the French. Several other remarks and details are given in this letter; from which it pretty clearly appears, that the difficulties attending emigration to America are greater than many have supposed.

236. *The Statistical Account of Scotland; Vol. VII. (Continued from p. 226.)*

THIS volume includes the following fifty-five parishes; and, proceeding on the same plan as the foregoing, states the advantages and disadvantages of each parish; *Stevenson, Ardrossan, Minnigaff, Paisley and abbey, New Kilpatrick, Westruther, Walston, Glensbiel, Stow; part of Monteith, Glasford, Kilbirny, Drummelzier, Broughton, Contin, Irvine, Kirkgunzeon, Nigg, Balbelvie, Balmaclellan, Urray, Raibo, East Monkland, Lundie and Foulis, Mouswald, Cummertrees, Ballingry, Gladsmuir, Dumblane, Inverary, Rousay and Eglishay, Arbroath, St. Quivox, Cabrach, Banchory Tarnan, West Monkland, Dunrobin, Glas, Oldbarns, Fodderty, Strichen, Lesmahagoe, Craginist, Crois, Birrers, North Ronaldshay, Ladykirk, Yarrow, Carsfjairn, Bowen, Kirkwall and St. Ola, Reay, Aithstring and Sanfing, Muirkirk, and Dundonald.*

In the parish of *Stevenson* we have a curious account of the strata of coal, and the working of them, and the extent of the coal country in Scotland; of the manufactory of salt carried on at *Saltcoats*; of a salt steep for preventing the smut in oats; and complaints of the ill effect of high wages on miners, which, we believe, is too general in South Britain.

In the parish of *Minnigaff*, 24 miles by 12, it is believed there are not less than 30,000 sheep; and in that of *Wraw*, in New Lothian, 15 miles by 5, 21,240.

The rise and progress of *Paisley* in manufactures and population is wonderful;

derful; the town, with its suburbs, occupies such an extent of ground that Strangers are apt to consider it as next to Edinburgh and Glasgow the largest town in Scotland. We can only regret that our limits do not permit us to enter into detail. It appears, from the best calculation that could be made in the year 1789, the silk gauze, lawn and linen gauze, and white sewing-thread, manufactories, in Paisley, amounted to the value of 579,185*l.* and that no fewer than 26,444 persons were employed in them. The population in the town, without the suburbs, or abbey parish, is stated, 1792, at 3332 families, 13,800 souls, 6577 males, 7223 females.

The rents of lord Seaforth's estates in *Glenshiell* were regularly collected for him, and remitted to him, during his forfeiture of them in 1715, and after he lost the battle of Glenshiell, in spite of the efforts of government collectors and troops.

The church of *Glasford* was built 1633. It never was elegant nor convenient. Its present uncouth appearance fixes the attention of every beholder, and scarcely a stranger passes by without making it a compliment. The heritors, unlike the antient Jews, love not to decorate the temple, though it would be doing them injustice not to observe that they love to attend it. Matters have been so managed here that the manse is like the church; though repaired five years ago, it needs again to be repaired, being damp in the extreme. After a thaw, or a smart shower of rain, the inside walls and timber exhibit a scene wonderfully striking. The pearly drops meet the eye from every point of view; so that amidst the rigours of winter its inhabitants enjoy some of the pleasures of a May morning. The situation accounts for this; it lies in a swamp; the inconvenience of which the present clergyman has in some degree remedied by *Stewers*, as they are there called (or, as we should call them, *Sewers*), and by other methods of draining.

The productions of *Contin* are cabbages, turnips, potatoes, and various kinds of garden-stuff. For trees, planted and natural, oak, birch, elm, alder, *sauchs* of different kinds, maple, mountain ash, plains, beech, and fruit-trees of various kinds. Corn sufficient for the inhabitants; but much barley imported for three distilleries.

The commerce of *Irvine* is greatly increased. "The communion-tables consist of two rows of table-seats, extending from the pulpit, on the North-west, to the South-east door, the partitions of which form the ends of the said seats, and are movable at pleasure." In this parish we have a curious account of the Buchanites, of whom see our vol. LV. p. 391.

At *Balmachellan*, in Kircudbright, was born Thomas Gordon, author of the Independent Whig. In *Ratbo*, Dr. William Wilkie, author of the *Epi-
goniad* and *Fables*, who died 1772.

We have a particular account of *Lochmaber*, its barony and castle, the governor of which last had for the maintenance of the garrison what was called *Laird a Mart*, or *Lairdner Mart*, cow, one of the best fat cows out of every parish in Annandale. It is not above 60 years since it was *lifted* by the marquis of Annandale. The *conversion* of it was not 20*l.* Scotch, and was *lifted* out of 33 parishes (which number is now reduced by annexation at the Reformation to 21), and 39 *meadow geese*, and *Fassen's e'en* hens*. All the parishes at that time joined in procuring a suspension, which was never recalled, nor any payment demanded since.

At *Monfwauld*, we are told, polecats and foxes make great havoc among the poultry; and that old Sir Simon Caruthers, the laird of Monfwa'd, was with the old people called a *belted knight*.

It is more to the purpose to be told under the parish of *Cummertrees*, that, 25 years ago, about 110 people, some of them farmers, but mostly labourers and tradesmen, emigrated from this parish to America, enticed by advocates sent thence by persons who had acquired large tracts of country, and wished to be well peopled. *The emigrants upon their arrival were miserably deceived and disappointed; and those of them who had money enough to pay for passage home, returned, bewailing their credulity.*" This paragraph, coming from an unsuspected disinterested quarter, deserves to be conveyed by a *telegraph* to every part of the kingdom, to shew how differently Great Britain and America act on similar occasions. The conduct of the former to the Palatines whom she settled in Georgia was fair and liberal;

* *Fassen's e'en* signifies the evening before Shrove-Tuesday.

that of the latter to the subjects of his Britannic Majesty, artful, and insidious, and perhaps little better than kidnapping. But the instances will multiply so fast, and be felt so severely, that emigration must defeat itself.

The school at *Gladmuir* was struck by a fire-ball in a thunder storm, July 21, 1789; two boys were killed, and the master and many others much injured.

Dunblane was a bishop's see as early as the reign of David. It is uncertain at what time, or by whom, the cathedral was built. The charters and records of the bishopric are not to be found; the diocese consisted of part of Perth and Stirlingshire. The recital of the bishopric at the Reformation was nearly as follows: 1 *chaldier wheat*; 21 *chalders*, 12 *bolis*, 3 *firlots*, and half a peck of *burley*; 50 *chalders*, 1 *boll*, 1 *firlot*, 3 *pecks* and a half, of *meal*; 9 *chalders* and 12 *bolis* of *oats*; and 312 *l. Scots*. (It is pity this rent was not made more intelligible.) Dr Robert Leighton, bishop 1662, archbishop of Glasgow 1669, which he resigned 1675, and whose works were published by Dr. Doddridge in two volumes, 1748, left his library to the cathedral and clergy of Dunblane, which has been considerably augmented by succeeding benefactors, and is now under the direction of trustees. Of the cathedral remains only the choir, almost entire, and used as a place of public worship.

Arbroath, or *Aberbrothick*, famous for its abbey, of which no notice is here taken, had little or no trade before 1736, when a manufacture of Osna-burghs and other brown linens was set on foot from materials imported. The harbour is much improved, and a battery built since the captain of a Dunkirk privateer bullied the town in 1781.

At *Cabrach*, besides the established church, there are two chapels; one for papists, who are not half the number they were 30 years ago; and one for seceders, who are much on the decline. One great reason for the decline of both sects is the moderation with which they are treated all over this country. Inter-marriages with protestant families have been frequently known to bring over papists, especially the female part, from their former persuasion.

In *Old* or *West Monkland*, with a few exceptions, the whole people adhere to the church, and are regular in attending upon religious ordinances.

About 800 communicants are usually at the Lord's Supper. In the present manner of dispensing that holy ordinance there is great need of a reform. It would be more decent in itself, and productive of higher comfort to serious persons, were every congregation to communicate quietly by themselves. *The people are very fond of controversial divinity*; indeed, knowledge of every kind is universally diffused; and there is scarcely a family that does not regularly read the newspaper.

Mr. Hamilton's steam-engine for drawing up coals is the first of the kind in Scotland.

The number of sheep in *Dunrossness* has been lessened by bringing in a large English scabbed ram.

The account of *Sanda* and *North Ronaldsha*, islands in the Orkneys, is long and interesting, near 50 pages; particularly the hazard and loss sustained by trade on those coasts; there having been, within the last 18 years 1772—1790, lost to the amount of 109,300 *l.* In 1740 a Swedish East-India man, valued at 150,000 *l.* in Bengal, and about 1760 a Danish one, with about 60 chests of silver, which were saved. A light-house is at last erected by government. The quadrupeds in these islands are such as are common, horses, bulls, cows, sheep, swine, and rabbits.

Mary Scott, "the flower of *Yarrow*," so highly celebrated in song, was a native of Yarrow. According to tradition, she was the daughter of W. Scott, esq. of Dryhope, and reckoned the fairest and most handsome woman in the forest. Hence she had a number of suitors, who solicited the honour of a matrimonial alliance with her. In preference to all other candidates, she gave her hand to Scott of Harden. From this marriage sprang a daughter, who was wedded to the eldest son of the baron of Stobbo, commonly called "Gibby in the golden garters." From them are descended the present Sir William Elliot, of Stobbo, and lord Heathfield. A circumstance relating to their marriage-contract merits a place in historic records, as it strongly marks the predatory spirit of the times. Finding it inconvenient to take home his wife, Gibby besought his father-in-law to lodge him for some time. With this request he complied, on condition that he was to receive for her board the plunder of his first harvest.

vest-moon. A most singular *passion*, and highly characteristic of the licentiousness and barbarity of the age in which it was made.

The disease called the *yaws* formerly prevailed in the parish of *Carsfairn*, and still in many other parts of the South of Scotland, and is always caught by infection, and cured by the use of mercury.

The ewes in the holms round *Kirk-wall*, if in spring about lambing-time any person goes into the island with a dog, or even without, suddenly take fright; and, through the influence of fear, it is imagined, instantly drop down dead, as if their brains had been pierced through with a musket-bullet. Such as die in this manner are commonly said to have two, and sometimes three, lambs in their belly.

In *Muirkirk* are two considerable manufactories of iron and coal-tar; and a third, lately established, of lamp-black. The inhabitants discover a strong attachment to the place of their birth, or former residence; or, in their own words, "weary sair for the Muirkirk," even when they remove to countries more fruitful and better cultivated.

The poorest people in *Zetland* will not dispense with the use of tea, and will sell their clothes, and their meal, to purchase it; and drink it very strong, and often without milk or sugar, the latter is hardly ever used.

The British government gave the first check to smuggling on the West coast of Scotland by purchasing the regal power of the Isle of Man. Happily the commutation-act has nearly destroyed the hostile traffic. Smuggling, in its very nature, tends to weaken in the dealer the sense he has of lawful authority; to disturb his peace; injure his health; or corrupt his manners.

We know not whence Mr. Smith, p. 522, got the derivation of *Ludgate* to denote *Lord's gate*; and so called as it leads to *St. Paul's* in London. The best antiquaries derive it from king *Lud*.

(To be continued.)

237. *Essays on Philosophical Subjects.* By the late Adam Smith, LL.D. Fellow of the Royal Societies of London and Edinburgh, &c. &c. To which is prefixed, an Account of the Life and Writing of the Author. By Dugald Stewart, F. R. S. E.

DR. Smith left behind him several valuable essays, parts of a plan which

he had formed for giving a connected history of the liberal sciences and elegant arts; and these are here published by his executors, Doctors Black and Hutton. The life prefixed exhibits Dr. Smith early in life as a diligent student and able preceptor; contains a very judicious summary of his principal works, "The Theory of Moral Sentiments," and "The Causes of the Wealth of Nations;" relates some particulars of his tour on the continent with the duke of Buccleugh, and the society which he enjoyed with eminent characters during his residence in Paris; and concludes with a few details respecting the last period of his life, after he was appointed one of the commissioners of his majesty's customs in Scotland, an office bestowed on him at the request of his former pupil, the duke of Buccleugh. Throughout the narrative, Dr. Smith appears a man in whom amiable dispositions and exemplary manners were united with talents of the first order. Mr. S. thus sums up his character:

"Of the intellectual gifts and attainments, by which he was so eminently distinguished; of the originality and comprehensiveness of his views; the extent, the variety, the correctness of his information; the inexhaustible fertility of his invention; and the ornaments which his rich and beautiful imagination had borrowed from classical culture;—he has left behind him lasting monuments. To his private worth the most certain of all testimonies may be found in that confidence, respect, and attachment, which followed him through all the various relations of life. The serenity and gaiety he enjoyed under the pressure of his growing infirmities, and the warm interest he felt to the last in every thing connected with the welfare of his friends, will be long remembered by a small circle, with whom, as long as his strength permitted, he regularly spent an evening in the week; and to whom the recollection of his worth still forms a pleasing though melancholy bond of union.

"The more delicate and characteristical features of his mind it is, perhaps, impossible to trace. That there were many particularities, both in his manners and in his intellectual habits, was manifest to the most superficial observer; but although, to those who knew him, these peculiarities detracted nothing from the respect which his abilities commanded; and although, to his intimate friends, they added an inexpressible charm to his conversation, while they displayed, in the most interesting light, the artless simplicity of his heart; yet it would require a very skilful pencil to present them

them to the public eye. He was certainly not fitted for the general commerce of the world, or for the business of active life. The comprehensive speculations with which he had been occupied from his youth, and the variety of materials which his own invention continually supplied to his thoughts, rendered him habitually inattentive to familiar objects, and to common occurrences, and he frequently exhibited instances of absence, which have scarcely been surpassed by the fancy of La Bruyere. Even in company he was apt to be engrossed with his studies; and appeared, at times, by the motion of his lips, as well as by his looks and gestures, to be in the fervour of composition. I have often, however, been struck, at the distance of years, with his accurate memory of the most trifling particulars; and am inclined to believe, from this and some other circumstances, that he possessed a power, not perhaps uncommon among absent men, of recollecting, in consequence of subsequent efforts of reflexion, many occurrences which, at the time when they happened, did not seem to have sensibly attracted his notice.

"To the defect now mentioned it was probably owing, in part, that he did not fall-in easily with the common dialogue of conversation, and that he was somewhat apt to convey his own ideas in the form of a lecture. When he did so, however, it never proceeded from a wish to engross the discourse or to gratify his vanity. His own inclination disposed him so strongly to enjoy in silence the gaiety of those around him, that his friends were often led to concert little schemes, in order to bring him on the subjects most likely to interest him. Nor do I think I shall be accused of going too far, when I say, that he was scarcely ever known to start a new topic himself, or to appear unprepared upon those topics that were introduced by others. Indeed, his conversation was never more amusing than when he gave a loose to his genius upon the very few branches of knowledge of which he only possessed the outlines.

"The opinions he formed of men, upon a slight acquaintance, were frequently erroneous; but the tendency of his nature inclined him much more to blind partiality than ill-founded prejudice. The enlarged views of human affairs, on which his mind habitually dwelt, left him neither time nor inclination to study, in detail, the uninteresting peculiarities of ordinary characters; and accordingly, though intimately acquainted with the capacities of the intellect, and the workings of the heart; and accustomed in his theories, to mark, with the most delicate hand, the nicest shades, both of genius and of the passions; yet, in judging of individuals, it sometimes happened, that his estimates

were in a surprizing degree wide of the truth.

"The opinions, too, which, in the thoughtlessness and confidence of his social hours, he was accustomed to hazard upon books, and on questions of speculation, were not uniformly such as might have been expected from the superiority of his understanding, and the singular consistency of his philosophical principles. They were liable to be influenced by accidental circumstances, and by the humour of the moment; and, when retailed by those who only saw him occasionally, suggested false and contradictory ideas of his real sentiments. On these, however, as on most other occasions, there was always much truth, as well as ingenuity in his remarks; and if the different opinions which, at different times, he pronounced upon the same subject, had been all combined together, so as to modify and limit each other, they would probably have afforded materials for a decision, equally comprehensive and just. But, in the society of his friends, he had no disposition to form those qualified conclusions that we admire in his writings; and he generally contented himself with a bold and masterly sketch of the object, from the first point of view in which his temper or his fancy presented it. Something of the same kind might be remarked, when he attempted, in the flow of his spirits, to delineate those characters which, from long intimacy, he might have been supposed to understand thoroughly. The picture was always lively and expressive; and commonly bore a strong and amusing resemblance to the original, when viewed under one particular aspect; but seldom, perhaps, conveyed a just and complete conception of it in all its dimensions and proportions. In a word, it was the fault of his unpremeditated judgements to be too systematical, and too much in extremes.

"But, in whatever way these trifling peculiarities in his manners may be explained, there can be no doubt that they were intimately connected with the genuine artlessness of his mind. In this amiable quality he often recalled to his friends the accounts which are given of the good La Fontaine; a quality which in him derived a peculiar grace from the singularity of its combination with those powers of reason and eloquence which, in his political and moral writings, have long engaged the admiration of Europe."

238. *Voyage fait en 1787 et 1788.—A Tour, through formerly Upper and Lower Auvergne, now the Department of Puy de Dome, Cantal, and Part of Upper Loire, made in the Years 1787 and 1788; in which are examined the Nature of the Soil, the Changes it has undergone, its Productions, Climate, Air, Vegetables, Products, Mines,*

Miner, Lands, Mineral Waters, Manners of the Inhabitants, their Natural Constitution, Population, Arts, Commerce, Manufactures, Industry, &c. By Citizen Le-grand.

THIS tour is the production of an intelligent and active mind; awake to every object of curiosity or utility; full of energy; industrious in collecting, and ardent in communicating, whatever may prove advantageous to the publick. It abounds with information on almost every subject which can interest the reader, intermixed with observations and reflections, not spread out in loose and desultory verbiage, after the manner of some French writers, but pointed and pertinent, sensible, judicious, and liberal. Most of the details are indeed more immediately interesting to the French nation; but the English reader, whose mind is at all in unison with that of the writer in sentiments of philanthropy and public spirit, will not fail to reap pleasure and benefit from the perusal of the work. We cannot follow the author through the long series of subjects which find a place in these large volumes; we can only say in general that the antiquary, the naturalist, the agriculturalist, the manufacturer, the merchant, the chemist, the physician, the experimental and the speculative philosopher, the historian, politician, and statesman, will each meet with entertainment and information in his own department. In short, that the work affords an excellent model of the manner in which an enlightened and active citizen should travel in his own country.

Though citizen L. exults in the happy revolution, which, in regenerating France, has produced a new geographical division of the country, that has at once destroyed the name of Auvergne, and all those ancient denominations which distinguished its different cantons; though he applauds the philosophical motives which have dictated this alteration, and acknowledges the advantages which it has produced; he has nevertheless thought himself obliged sometimes to follow the ancient geography, in order to avoid the inconvenience of long circumlocution, or the risk of not being understood.

239. *Letters containing a Sketch of the Politics of France, from the 31st of May, 1793, till the 28th of July 1794, and of the*

Scenes which have passed in Prison of Paris. By Helen Maria Williams.

IF seeing be believing what must feeling be. Miss Williams tells a very different tale from what she told five years ago*. The period concerning which she writes these letters is, to use her own words, "from the 2d of June, 1793, which seated a vulgar and sanguinary despot on the ruins of a throne, to the 28th of July, 1794, when liberty, bleeding with a thousand wounds, revived once more." In short, she describes the reign of Robespierre. She "tells a plain tale," which, one would think, would for ever "put down" the admiration of the French revolution; yet we are given to understand that liberty has been innocent of the horrible outrages committed in France under the sanction of her name. Miss Williams must excuse us if we say she has debased her sex, her heart, her feelings, her talents, in recording such a tissue of horror and villany, and, we hesitate not to say, daring to insult a regular government, and a happy people, with such details, whose result we defy her to shew has yet been productive of one single good; nay, rather must make the name of the French nation abhorred through endless ages, and make Britons enamoured of their constitution and character as well as their insulated situation.

"In the first days of the Revolution, when Liberty and Property went hand-in-hand together, what a moral revolution was instantly effected throughout Europe, by the sublime and immortal principles which this great change seemed about to introduce into government! But what eternal regrets must the lovers of liberty feel, that her cause should have fallen into the hands of monsters ignorant of her charms, by whom she has been transformed into a fury, who, brandishing her snaky whips and torches, has enlarged the limits of wickedness, and driven us back into regions of guilt hitherto unknown!

"So unexampled are the crimes which have been committed, that it will require stronger evidence, than the historian is commonly bound to produce, to persuade future generations of their reality. Alas! but a faint outline has been drawn of this terrifying picture, over which the friend of liberty would, if it were possible, like the recording angel, drop a tear that might blot it out for ever. If "some sweet oblivious antidote" could drive from my brain the remembrance of these things, and from my heart the feelings that op-

* See vol. LXL p. 300.

press it, as well as from the knowledge of the world, I should be tempted to snatch from the enemies of liberty the triumph they assume from this mournful history. But these horrors must stain the page of the Revolution for ever. The bloody characters must remain indelible on the wall, a dreadful, but instructive, lesson to future ages, and to those countries which are destined to labour through revolutions, and who will learn, while they contemplate this terrific chart, how to avoid the rocks on which liberty has been nearly wrecked.

"Dreadful indeed has been the crisis we have passed! Yet it is some consolation, amidst this mighty mass of evil, that France is at length beginning to learn wisdom from the things she has suffered. France no longer looks around to find apologies for the crimes that have been committed; she herself holds up the criminals to the world. She boasts not of her victory over Europe armed against her rights; but she triumphs in the conquests she has made over herself. It is some relief, while I am struggling through the gloomy history of these horrors, that I see again the dawn of that glorious light which will chase them away. The last stroke has been given to that vile and degrading system which ignoble usurpers had framed: we may now approach the altar of liberty with confidence and hope; the hideous spectres that haunted it have fled for ever; and its incense in future will rise grateful to heaven, and spread fragrance over a regenerated land" (p. 211).

What contradictory ideas the friends of liberty and revolution in our own country have concerning these so much-talked-of and flattering subjects, will best appear from the following passage in this lady's letters:

"While I am upon the subject of Marat and his friend, I cannot help observing that nothing appears more strange to us in this country than the opinions which are formed in England of the public characters of France not by the enemies but by the friends of the French Revolution. That Brissot, Guadet, Vergniaud, should receive no incense of applause from those, who perhaps lament that the king's castle of the Bastille was overthrown, is natural; but, when we hear Mr. Sheridan speak in the House of Commons of the *faction of the Gironde*, and when we read Mr. Gilbert Wakefield's answer to Mr. Paine's pamphlet his remark upon the *Brissotine faction*, we are filled with astonishment. They might with as much propriety talk of the *faction of Sidney*, of *Rush*, and of *Hampden*. Such observations are blasphemies indeed from the lovers of liberty: they who ought to pronounce with veneration

the names of those illustrious martyrs, who, after the most honourable struggles for their country, shed their blood upon the scaffold in its cause, with heroism worthy of the proudest days of Greece or Rome. But, though the iron sceptre of revolutionary government has restrained the groans, the lamentations, of a mourning nation for the fall of its best defenders; and though the slavish pen of the *Monitor*, from which Europe received French intelligence, applauded the assassins of liberty; though Brissot, it was asserted, had filled his coffers with English gold, while his widow was languishing with an infant at her breast, with no other nourishment than bread and water, in one of the dungeons of Robespierre, and at this moment exists with three children "steeped in poverty to the very lips," yet with becoming pride disdaining to solicit support, till the memory of her husband has received, as it shortly will do, some mark of public atonement and public honour; history will do justice to his character; history will judge between Brissot and Robespierre, between the Gironde and the Mountain. History will not confound those sanguinary and ambitious men who passed along the revolutionary horizon like baneful meteors, spreading destruction in their course, with those whose talents formed a radiant constellation in the zone of freedom, and diffused benignant beams over the hemisphere till extinguished by storms and darkness" (p. 76).

These extracts are sufficient to excite the public curiosity to peruse the whole work; and we trust they will not peruse it without a good effect.

240. *An Appeal to Impartial Posterity, by Citizeness Roland, Wife of the Minister of the Home Department; or, a Collection of Pieces written by her during her Confinement in the Prisons of the Abbey and St. Pelagie. Published for the Benefit of her only Daughter, deprived of the Fortune of her Parents, whose Property is still in Sequestration. Part I. Translated from the French.*

MADAME Roland, wife of the minister of that name, was an intimate friend of Miss Williams, who was on the point of being involved in her catastrophe, and was forced to sacrifice her friend's papers to her own safety. This narrative, and particularly the letters written by Madame Roland to the Convention and to her own nation, expressive of the great strength and firmness of her mind, deserve to be read with the preceding article. This work will consist of four parts: the second will contain several detached pieces respecting the events of the Revolution,

volution, and the papers that relate to the death of citizeness Roland: the third and fourth will contain her private life, written after the manner, and with the intention, of the Confessions of Rousseau, to which will be added some familiar letters. This first part will, we doubt not, make the reader impatient for the rest, which we understand are now translating into English, and will very soon be published.

241. *Jacob in Tears. A Sermon, preached February 19, 1786, on Occasion of the Death of Mr. Joseph Treacher, February 7 preceding, in Consequence of Wounds he had received from Russians January 7 preceding.* By Charles Bulkley.

MR. B. is well known as a preacher and writer, and as successor to Dr. Forster; which latter circumstance proves him to be advanced in years. At the end of this sermon is a list of his various publications, concluding with "Preface to Notes on the Bible;" which notes, now preparing for publication by subscription, have a connexion with the sermon now published. Mr. B. improves the melancholy subject as an argument for submission and hope rather than despair, the acquiescence of parents and relatives in such severe dispensations, and the application of it by the younger part of the auditory. We cannot help remarking a misapplication of one passage: "When one of the Indian Gymnosophists was asked by Alexander the Great which was more in number, the dead or the living? his answer was, the living; because, says he, there are none dead at all." The words in the original are *οχι, τους ζωντας, ουκ ετι γαρ υμας τους τεθνηκοτας*: which Xylander translates *Neque enim jam esse eos qui mortui sunt*; and Dryden, *They who are dead are not at all*. It is impossible to give any other sense to *υμας* than that of *existing*, or to *ουκ ετι* than that of *no longer*: consequently, all comparison of this reply with that of our Saviour to the Sadducees, concerning the state of departed souls, falls to the ground.

242. *Memoirs of pretended Prophets, who have appeared in different Ages of the World, and especially in modern Times; pointing out, from authentic Sources, their Blunders, and the pernicious Consequences of their Pretensions: with an Examination of some of the most remarkable and best-attested modern Predictions, shewing, that no Inference can be*

deduced from them in favour of the recent Existence of a prophetic Spirit. By a Clergyman.

THE title fully states the contents of this useful tract, which we cannot too much recommend to general perusal. Section I. treats of the blunders of pretended prophets: Davidson and Bruce, in the reign of James I.; fifth-monarchy men, under Cromwell; Peter Jurieu, and the French prophets, &c. Section II. contains an examination of some of the most remarkable and best-attested predictions of modern times, George Wihart, John Hufs; prediction of the death of the Duke of Buckingham by an apparition, and the Rev. Robert Fleming. Section III. the pernicious consequences of pretending to a prophetic spirit, in Thomas Goodwin, George Bell, Venner, and the fifth-monarchy men, and the Anabaptists of the 16th century*. "This argument from history is now considered as complete. I have preferred this indirect mode of attack from a supposition that it might have the greater weight. Indeed, I have been so disgusted with many parts of the writings of Brothers and his coadjutor, that I should think it an affront to common sense to take up my pen in order to refute such gross and impious absurdities" (p. 45).

243. *Conjectures on the Prophecies of Daniel and the Apocalypse of St. John, in order to ascertain the Periods when the Vials of Wrath will finish, agreeably to the Dates given in Daniel, Chap. xii. as they appear to respect Russia, Germany, England, France, Constantinople, and Russian Provinces in Asia.*

THIS little tract is the work of a private gentleman, who expresses much anxiety that *our* account of it should be such as to encourage a second edition. Not to mention that we should be sorry that an appeal should lie to us touching the competency of every key that is employed to unlock the great mystery of prophecy, either in the Old or New Testament, when, perhaps, it is better to compare events that are past with their relative predictions than to be-

* Mr. Halhed joining with Brothers is not more extraordinary than that N. Fatio Deuller (described by Bp. Burnet, in the first letter of his Travels), a person of very great abilities, natural and acquired, should have given up the society of Sir Isaac Newton, and other eminent persons, for that of the French prophets.

wilder

wilder ourselves in conjectural researches, we confess our inability to comprehend him, and with pain observe this illustrator setting up the *white horse* of the Pagan Russians in the 9th century; the *red horse*, whose colour denotes a sovereignty inferior to that of an hereditary emperor by being elective among the princes in Germany, and the *black horse at Charing cross*, "a national work, purchased by the country at large, and paid for with the money voted by parliament for the funeral of Charles I. whom his antimonarchical subjects had murdered," as illustrative of Russia, Germany, and *our blessed country*. The French abolition of Christianity is the abomination of Daniel's notation.

We must content ourselves with giving his own recapitulation:

Vial 1. France	536
4th Vial, or 1st date of Daniel	10260
	<hr/>
	10796

Gospel	536	Russia	536
4th Vial	1260	4th Vial	1260
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	1796		1796

Rome	536	Constantinople	
4th Vial	1260	as before.	
	<hr/>		
	1796		

Vial 3. the 8th beast	1260
4th Vial, or 1st date of Daniel	566
	<hr/>
	1826

The rise of the 1st Vial	566
5th Vial, or 2d date of Daniel	1260
	<hr/>
	1826

The Eastern Empire.

Vial 2.	611
Vial 4. or 1st date of Daniel	1260
	<hr/>
	1871

Vial 1. and 4.	536
Vial 6. or 3d date of Daniel	1335
	<hr/>
	1871

Daily Sacrifice:

Prophecy	2300
Deduct B. C.	429
	<hr/>
	1871

243. *The Missionary; a Poem. To which are subjoined, Hints on the Propagation of the Gospel at Home and Abroad, respectfully inscribed to the new Missionary Societies.*
GENT. MAG. December, 1795.

THE poetical merit of this piece may be estimated by the fix first lines: "Go, heroes, statesmen, sophists, orators, Go, hide your waning glories in the cave Of dark oblivion. Boast no more your power Of policy or skill' eclips'd or stain'd By the far brighter, fairer, stronger virtues Which adorn the Christian MISSIONARY."

The hints are, only to form from the different societies a congress of delegates, to confer on stated matters.

244. *Dialogues between a Pupil of the late John Hunter and Jesse Foot; including Passages in Darwin's Zoonomia.*

AFTER what we said of Mr. Foot's Life of John Hunter (LXIV. 1017.), all that remains to observe, on the present publication, is, that he continues to express his difference of opinion in the mode of dialogue, and takes an opportunity to defend what he has written about him; with a preface upon dialogue, including high panegyrick on the preface by Dr. Hurd (by which, we presume, is meant the preface to the Bishop of Worcester's Dialogues), and on the Clergy in general, for the learned information they convey to all who "approach them with a becoming veneration;" and an inscription to the memory of the late Adair Crawford, M. D. F. R. S. physician to St. Thomas's hospital, and author of the Essay on Animal Heat. (See LXV. 789.)

245. *History of Leicestershire. (From p. 947.)*

HAVING given a full analysis of the introductory articles, we now come to the Work itself; in which the "History of the Town and Borough of Leicester" is fully traced, from the earliest or *Fabulous* ages, through the progressive periods of the Britons, Romans, Saxons, Danes, and Normans; and we may safely say that a part at least of it is *well* traced, when we add that the two introductory pages are from the pen of Dr. Farmer:

"The early ages of Prophane History have been long since deservedly named the *Unknown* and the *Fabulous*. The founders of empires have dropped from the heavens, or sprung from the earth, with equal facility; and the most inquisitive nations of the world have been content to originate from the creation of fancy. Researches, however, into the state and situations of our forefathers, when carried on with proper diffidence, and at least the appearance of authority, are ever grateful, because natural to the mind of man. The most uninformed

uninformed *Indian* has his traditionary tale; whilst *European* diligence almost every where produces, not *National* only, but even *Provincial* and *Local* History. I need not say, that every certain notice of early times must be deduced from the Sacred Writings; without insisting on higher evidence, their accounts of the origin of nations are demonstrably proved by the progression of arts and languages. We may safely leave some extravagant pretensions to antiquity to the belief of those infatuated men who are determined to believe nothing else. I know not any author who has ventured to say much of our *Island* if indeed it were an *Island*, before the *Flood*. The famous John Bale assures us, that "he was fullye ascertayned by auneynt writyngs, that this land was with people replenyshed long afore Noe's dayes;" but he tells nothing more of his authorities: yet Milton himself does not scruple to accede to him, and thinks, "it may be inferred with much reason, that this isle had her dwellers, her affairs, and her stories, even in that old world, those many hundred years."

"It is to Geoffrey of Monmouth that we are indebted for the earliest account of our Town; though the name had appeared before in the famous catalogue of British cities by N. Humphrey Lloyd, says that grave antiquarian in any wyse, "that we should be so much in any wyse, "as to despise the majestic of the History—and it would be inexcusable in a Sub-torian to pass by the first notices of his subject with contempt. Livy more especially allows the Topographer to mix even divine things with human, to add fable to truth, that his foundation may appear more sacred and honourable.

"According to the *British History*, the Town of LEICESTER was founded by king *Leir*, the son of *Bladud*, about the year of the world 3100, or a little afterwards; at least a century previous to the foundation of Rome itself!—No story of the old kings is so well known as that of *Leir*. The noblest work of our noblest Poet has familiarised it to every one, and will continue its memory to the end of time. Perhaps it may be better given in the old English rhymes of John Harding, than in the barbarous Latin of Geoffrey himself, or the almost Saxon of Robert of Gloucester: especially as a very learned and usually a very accurate writer, Dr. Borlase, has repeatedly said, by some mistake or other, that our *Leir* is omitted by Harding.

"The *Chronicle*, after his account of *Bladud*, proceeds thus: [see, "His soone was kyng, highe sette in royal- Of all *Brytaynes*, by name that kyng *Leyr*, Who *Laiceter* made, after him called to bee *Quir Leyr* his citee, that builded was ful sayre."

A temple he made in this citee of *Kaireleir*,
A flamyne also, as he a bishop were,
In name of *Janus* the soke into it repere.

Kyng *Leyr* thue wanne his lande with all might,
And reigned well thereafter full thre yere,
And died so, buryed at *Kairleir* menne sain
In *Janus* temple.
His daughter. *Cordell*,
. Slew herself for tene,
And buryed was byside her father right,
In *Janus* temple, which Kyng *Leyr* made I wene
At *Kairleir*, so that now *Laicestre* hight."

246. *The whole Law relative to the Duty and Office of a Justice of the Peace; comprising also the Authority of Parish Officers.* By Thomas Walter Williams, Esq. of the Inner Temple, Barrister at Law.

IN the preface to this work the author boldly enters the lists of competition with former writers, and claims the merit of possessing superior accuracy, precision, and utility.—Mr. W. having promised so much, we were induced to examine his work with great attention; and justice obliges us to say, that he has executed the difficult and laborious task of delineating the jurisdiction of a Justice of the Peace with great success.

His method of treating the various subjects is copious, but not unnecessarily diffuse; and there is a clearness and accuracy, which pervades the whole arrangement, which cannot fail of rendering the work extremely useful to the gentlemen for whose use it is designed. We would recommend, however, to the author, when the work goes again to press, to divide it into five volumes; as 3594 pages, of which it at present consists, are too many to be crowded into four volumes.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

The Editor of the "*History of Cumberland*" has announced his intention (see our blue cover) of publishing, next season, the Fourth and last part of his Work; which he proposes to embellish with many more copper-plates than were originally intended, or than (we are sorry to perceive) "the produce of the sale will reimburse." We hope the latter part of this prediction will not be verified; but that Mr. Jollie's endeavours "not to disappoint the expectations of his numerous and very respectable list of subscribers" will be honoured with that recompence he wishes for, the continuance of the confidence and favour of a generous publick.

FOREIGN LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

Mr. Roichmann, keeper of the archives of the household to the Emperor, has published at VIENNA, 1792, 8vo, a History of Tirol, with a Map of Rhetia.

ZURICH and LEIPSIK. Travels in various Provinces of the Kingdom of Naples, by C. Ulysses von Salis Marchsins. Vol. I. 8vo, 442 pages, with plates. 1793. The observations and accounts here given, in which the author very properly endeavours to avoid all beaten ground, render this work highly pleasing and instructive, though it cannot be commended for purity of style, and abounds with typographical errors. The present volume is divided into two parts; the first contains a tour through Apulia, Bari, and Otranto; the second, a journey through part of Abbruzzo. At the end is a catalogue of shell-fish from the sea-coasts of Naples, illustrated by some neat plates. This the author gave, because he found many kinds not mentioned by those who had written on the fishes of the Mediterranean.

Fred. James Bast has published at VIENNA, 1794, 8vo, a critical Essay on the Text of Plato's Symposium, with an Investigation of Readings in Three MSS. in the Imperial Library.

Mr. Tham, at STOCKHOLM, 19 plates of Gothic antiquities, containing 38 subjects,

JENA. A Collection of the most remarkable Travels in the East, translated or abridged, with select Maps and Plates, and the necessary Introductions, Remarks, and Indexes; by H. F. G. Paulus Prof. Th. Ord. at Jena. Vol. III. 8vo, 420 pages. 1794. This volume contains two journeys to Egypt by J. M. Wansleb, one in 1663, the other in 1672 and 3. The former is now published for the first time, from a MS. in the library of the university of Gottingen, and to it are added some remarks of Ludolf, which he wrote on the MS. itself. It is principally valuable for its account of Abyssinia, from which Thevenot appears to have taken his, and of Fohr, or Darfoor, as Ledyard calls it. The latter journey has been published in French.

ERLANGEN. Letters on the Two Franconian Principalities of Bayreuth and Anspach, written during a Summer-tour in the Years 1792-3; by J. Godfrey Koepfel. 8vo. No I. 48 pages, 4 plates; No II. 40 pages, 6 plates; 1794. Both the plates and descrip-

tions of these two numbers of Mr. K's antiquarian and picturesque tour deserve commendation. The engravings are faithful representations of well-chosen scenes.

BRESLAW. Account of every Thing remarkable in the Rehdiger Library at Breslaw; by its principal Librarian, J. Esh. Schreiber, Member of several Societies, &c. Part I. 4to. 80 pages. 1794.

Mr. S. purposes to give an ample account of every thing particularly deserving notice in the library under his care, which contains about 800 volumes and bundles of manuscripts, 20,000 printed books, and 15,000 prints. He means to publish a number regularly every half-year.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

In answer to MARCUS' inquiry whether Reynolds, bishop of Norwich, was buried in the cathedral of that city about 1676; and whether there is any, and what, memorial of him now extant; and what was his coat-armour? we can inform him, that the bishop was buried in a vault at the upper end of the chapel, which he had built in 1662; and over his grave is fixed, against the South wall, a mural monument, with a long Latin inscription, which may be seen in Blomefield's Norfolk, II. 418. On the monument is a fair bust of the bishop, and at the top the arms of the see, impaling his, Argent a chevron chequé Gules and Azure between three crosslets fitché Sable. This monument is engraved in Brown's Repertorium, p. 73.

A FRIEND is right in his remark on the appointments of Masters of Free-Schools.

Mr. GEE of Walsall's letter had been mislaid. His two coins are since returned; and the accompanying letter sent as desired.

In the name of A CONSTANT READER, p. 947, we thank Mr. H. GARDNER for sending, as a present, the pamphlet requested.

A LOVER OF OUR NATIONAL ANTIQUITIES wishes some of our Heraldic Correspondents would tell how to connect Sir John Say, of Broxborne, who died 1478, and his son Sir William, with the ancient family of that name, which just appears in the reign of Henry or Richard II. and seems to have ended in a female about the end of the 14th century.

A READER of our MAG. desires to know if any of our Lancashire correspondents can inform him whether Miss SHAW, who was in London for education about the Winter of 1751 or 1752, and on a visit with some friend in Cheap-side, married the minister or any other person at Winwick, or of whom she became the wife, and if she be still living, or when or where she died, or any particulars about her.

A TALE :

A TALE:

BY THE REV MR. BISHOP,
late Head-Master of Merchant-Tailors School.

Quod petis hic est.

NO plate had John and Joan to hoard,
Plain folk, in humble plight;
One only tankard crown'd their board,
And that was fill'd each night,
Along whose inner bottom sketch'd,
In pride of chubby grace,
Some rude engraver's hand had etch'd
A baby Angel's face.
John swallow'd first a mod'rate sup;
But Joan was not like John;
For, when her lips once touch'd the cup,
She swill'd till all was gone.
John often urg'd her to drink fair,
But she ne'er chang'd a jot;
She lov'd to see the Angel there,
And therefore drain'd the pot.
When John found all remonstrance vain,
Another card he play'd;
And, where the angel stood so plain,
He got a devil portray'd.
Joan saw the horns, Joan saw the tail,
Yet Joan as stoutly quaff'd;
And ever, when she seiz'd her ale,
She clear'd it at a draught.
John star'd, with wonder petrify'd,
His hairs rose on his pate;
And "Why dost guzzle now," he cry'd,
"At this enormous rate?"
"O John," said she, "am I to blame?
I can't in conscience stop;
For sure 'twould be a burning shame
To leave the Devil a drop!"

VERSES ON THE DAY-FLY:

By the same.

TO guess what actual properties, feel-
ings, pow'rs, [hours,
Fill animal life, where life but fills five
Were toil, if not as impious, quite as vain
As modern mad Philosophers sustain,
Who Reason's light with rash assumptions
shade, [made.
And hide their God behind the works he
But why despair? Although th' epheme-
ral fly
So scanty scope for pos'tive hints supply;
For what it is description scarce can say;
Still what it seems may prompt th' abun-
dant lay. [trac'd,
It seems then, palpably, where'er 'tis
An individual among millions plac'd;
A member in a free community, free;
Born to no rights, except its right to be;
Yet, in the space through which 'tis doom'd
to go,
Still on the wing, and still alertly so;
Unharm'd and harmless; in incessant play;
By none impeded, and in no one's way.
Say, Politicians, where on earth beside
Does independence so complete abide?

The Day-fly's brief existence we suppose
With ev'ning to commence, with day to
close;

Form'd as it is no rude assault to bear,
No sun's excess, no turbulence of air;
Proof of th' Omnipotent Goodness, which
assign'd

The calmest period to the weakest kind!
See this, ye fools, at Nature's laws who
rail, [scale!

And weigh out Deity in Presumption's
See this! and, conscious of a truth so clear,
Say, is not moral fitness perfect here?

Short as the Day-fly's vital range may
seem, [treme;

'Tis, while it lasts, enjoyment in th' ex-
Life, without peril, pain, or care, sustain'd;
Strength undiminish'd; frolic unrestrain'd,
Could we, proud men, from our own
length of years, [fears,

Expunge our wants, our sorrows, and our
Folly's disgustful, Sloth's insipid, hour;

All Mem'ry's bitter; all Ill-humour's sour;
Where'er the real residue should state,

Would find that residue a day-fly's date.
Such is humanity's regular routine. —

If Madness, more eccentric, fill the scene;

If Guilt, howe'er successful, gnaw the heart;

If Conscience at her own suggestions start;

If coward jealousy's ever restless eyes

Anticipate torture, while they watch surmise;

Who but must choose, if Wisdom's voice he
hear,

A Day-fly's hour before a Villain's year?

Wherein, you'll say, wherein, if this be
true,

Does man the pettiest animal out-do?

Or rather (measuring life by pleasure's span)

Is not the pettiest animal more than man?

No—trust me—No! For him things fu-
ture wait:

There is the being which decides his fate!

'Tis his, if due attention he employ,

To make the present innocence, if not joy;

Sure for that innocence deathless bliss to
share, [HEIR!

FLY OF A DAY—but IMMORTALITY'S

TO A FRIEND.

Translated from Algarotti's Poems.

SHALL never then, my friend, O say,

That torrent cease to flow,
Which from thine eyes still constant pours
A stream of liquid woe?

The boist'rous blast of Southern winds
Desists at times to roar;

Which else excites the whelming surge,
That shakes th' Ægean shore.

Not always down the craggy steep
Of headlong Alpine height
Is heard, with loud destructive roar,

The foaming torrent's might.
True, she is gone; for ever laid

Within the silent urn;

In present or in future time

Her like shall ne'er return,

In all the charms of naked truth
And modesty she shone;
But with them all thy fairest hopes
Are ever—ever gone!
Yet why, Quintilius, thus in vain
Continue to lament?
Since ruthless Fate has thus decreed;
Fate that will ne'er relent;
Fate, cruel pow'r, whose unmov'd will
No tender suppliant hears;
Whose stubborn law no pray'r can move,
No vows, nor sighs, nor tears.
Th' unbod'y'd mind, thou know'st, that
once
Hath pass'd the Stygian wave,
From cruel Pluto's gloomy realm
Vain were the hope to save;
Vain were the hope, that path once trod,
A passage back to find,
Where well-clos'd gates of adamant
Impede the way behind.
Not e'en th' illustrious Tuscan bard
His Laura could regain,
Though Hell's Supreme he strove to charm
With more than mortal strain.
Lamented Laura! doom'd to death
In beauty's earliest bloom;
E'en she no respite could obtain
From the relentless tomb!

S O N N E T.

IF, bounteous Lord, by pitying love in-
clin'd, [condescend,
Thou erst didst leave thy heav'n, and
Thy glorious spirit in mortal form confin'd,
A while with sinful man on earth to
spend;
Turn, gracious Father, ere it be too late,
O turn thine eyes on me! for sure thy
thought
Bent towards me in that solemn hour of fate
When both thy death and the great work
were wrought.
Behold, dear Lord, my wretchedness and
grief: [prove!
This world, alas! how faithless does it
Fair though its promise seem'd to my belief;
Now, rous'd from my long sleep, I look
above;
With penitence and trust I seek relief
In thy sole mercy, and thy promis'd love!

S O N N E T.

THIS is the grove where oft in thought
I see,
Where oft in thought to Lucy I bemoan;
This the dear bank, and this the spreading
tree
Under whose shade I met her first alone.
On her fair brow what brilliant beauty
shone! [drefs!
How sweet her look! how elegant her
Cupid that day triumphantly might own
He'd us'd his bow and arrow with success.

O that my ashes in that spot may lie,
To passion sacred, and by beauty blest!
And some kind friend inscribe this elegy—
“Beneath this verdant sod doth Coryn
rest; [die,
“Coryn, who in this place had wish'd to
“Where first soft love was kindled in his
breast.”

LINES TO HER WHO WILL UNDERSTAND
THEM.

OFT as I mount yon rising hill,
Whence Ocean's blue expanse ap-
pears,
What kindling thoughts my bosom fill,
What rising hopes, what tender fears!
Far o'er those westward cliffs, which gleam
With mellow light at parting day,
Eliza lives; 't was there the dream
Of love first urg'd its potent sway.
Oft o'er those cliffs, in rapture lost,
With her I wander'd, when the storm
Rose from the main, and, madly tost,
Added fresh beauty to its form.
There on the giddy height she stood,
Nature to view in boist'rous hour;
Saw all the terrors of the flood,
While lightnings gleam'd amidst the
show'r.
Oft too when sun-bright radiance gave
Its flood of light o'er Ocean's breast,
Illum'd the calm cerulean wave,
And sooth'd the wat'ry world to rest:
Pleas'd would she mark the transient shade,
The warm effect of varying light,
When Morn her orient beam display'd,
Or sober Eve led on the night.
Oft would her converse sweet beguile
The cares which on my bosom prey'd;
Joy, summon'd at her angel-smile,
Within my breast his mansion made.
With keen intelligence her eye
Beam'd at the tale where wit arose;
Her white breast heav'd with many a sigh
At Misery's catalogue of woes.
Blest were those days; remembrance oft
With joy recalls their fleeting pace;
Broods o'er those days with transport soft,
And strives each image to retrace.
Perhaps at this calm hour of eve,
When cooling air the gales supply,
When rest and sleep the hind relieve,
And Cynthia glides through cloudless sky,
She roves, her radiance mild to view,
Her mingled light and shade to see;
Each object marks with judgement true,
With taste;—but never thinks on me!
Ah, hapless thought! too keen I feel,
For absence wrests the secret now;
The pang I never dar'd reveal;
The love I never dar'd avow.

NINFIELD.
PA.

PARODIES OF SHAKSPEARE.

NO. XXII.

BANKRUPTS, blackguards, and ruffians, in the fields
 Conven'd, do mutiny most dangerously :
 The *Constitution's* common in their mouths,
 But when they talk of *Kings* they rail and curse,
 And fix where next t' insult the royal ear :
 And he that speaks doth grin and clench his fist ;
 And they that hear make fearful preparations,
 With bills, with bludgeons, and with pelt-
 I saw a lean, cropp'd-hair'd, "tripe-vi-
 sag'd rascal,"
 The while his goose did on his shop-board
 Swallow a gaol-bird pettifogger's lecture,
 Who, from a hackney coach the mob haranguing,
 (Back'd by some great ignoble man, [nour],
 Who basely takes the contrary part to ho-
 Told of a many tribunes from the French
 Already landed to new dress the state ;
 Another leveling artificer
 Cut off his tale, and shouts out *Guillotine!*

KING JOHN, IV. 2.

LET me look back upon thee, gentle
 Isis,
 That girdlest in the walls and sacred towers
 Of British Athens, Mother, that contain'st
 "The books, the arts, and the academies,
 "That teach, adorn, and nourish, all the
 world !"
 Ne'er fail succession of thy learned sons
 To grace the senate, dignify the bench,
 Direct the state, and to the gen'ral weal
 Convert the truths of great Divinity !
 Dear in the eye of kings, their rights hold fast,
 Nor hierarchy yield up but with thy life ;
 For kings munificent thy founders were ;
 And pious bishops, from their ample sees,
 And well-lin'd coffers, large oblations
 brought
 T'enrich thy gates. Indulgent Heav'n !
 Thy potent and propitious favours heap
 On OXFORD, seat of science. So piety,
 Religion, duty, peace, truth, loyalty,
 Instruction, manners, mysteries, and arts,
 Degrees, observances, customs, and laws,
 O'er their confounding contraries may tri-
 umph,
 And sov'reign Order rule ! Celestial Light,
 Beam on you hallow'd faue ; that Faith
 may teach
 And work with virtuous manners ! Glo-
 Creep, like enchantment, in the minds of
 youth,
 That 'gainst the stream of indolence they
 Nor drown themselves in riot : emulation
 Sow all their active bosoms ; and the crop
 Be general improvement : spirit excite spirit,
 That each society, as in their fellowship,
 So in renown, may vie. Though much I
 owe

To thee, great Wolsey's dome, dear ho-
 neur'd place,
 Poor bankrupt, nothing can I render back,
 But dutious thanks, with multiplying vows.

TIMON, IV. 1.

MASTER SHALLOW.

*The Complaint of Father CAM, against the
 Undergraduates of Trinity College, Cam-
 bridge.*

WHEN scenes of elegance demand our
 praise,
 Smooth and spontaneous flow the festive lays ;
 With sprightly skill the poet sweeps the lyre,
 And all is extacy and soft desire :
 But on *this* subject the most pleasing strain
 Would charm the list'ning audience in vain ;
 Apollo's choicest gifts must needs appear,
 Like diamonds glittering in an *Aethiop's* ear.
 Wherefore, in unpremeditated verse,
 We here the crimes of Granta's sons re-
 hearse.

One morning Camus left his ozier'd cave,
 And slowly rais'd his form above the wave ;
 Tow'rd's Granta's walls he turn'd his azure
 eyes,
 Whilst from his bosom burst the deep-
 Wan were his cheeks, his locks in wild ar-
 ray ;

And thus the River said, or seem'd to say :
 "How long, inglorious Granta, wilt thou
 dare

Abuse my patience, and deride my pray'r ?
 Will their disgusting treatment one day
 cease,

Or will thy sons for ever vex my peace ?
 I, who so well and often have been sung
 By diff'rent members of the tuneful throng,
 Upon whose banks so oft together stray'd
 The tender lover and the bashful maid,
 Now hear no more, alas ! the poets sing,
 And in my honour wake the vocal string :
 No more the shepherd, caught in Cupid's
 snare,

On my green margin woos the yielding
 "Oh ! in what words shall injur'd Cam
 relate

This sad vicissitude of wayward Fate ?
 Language, alas ! but faintly can express
 My cruel anguish, and my deep distress !
 From thy fell sons this unexampled shame,
 This source of endless lamentation, came !
 In classic souls can such indifference reign ?
 And will they never from such acts refrain ?
 Pert pedants ! When the calls of nature
 crave,

Plump their vile ordure in my silver wave !"

ISAAC KIPLING.

HORACE, EPODE VI. IMITATED.

TO CASSIUS SEVERUS.

CUR ! let the harmless stranger pass,
 And for the wolf thy courage keep.
 What ! dost thou shew thy teeth of brass,
 And at my throat prepare to leap ?

No greyhound swift, or mastiff keen,
On whose support the flock rely,
More active in the chase has been,
By danger less dismay'd, than I.
Though loud thy voice, thou for a crust
At large wilt let the plund'rer roam:
Mongrel, beware! A single thrust
From me will send thee yelping home.
While Peter lives, of rogues the dread,
Who strips the Vices to their skins,
Shall I in silence hang my head,
And weep, because a scoundrel grins?

To Mr. and Mrs. J——, on the Death of
their only Daughter in its Infancy.

BY A LADY.

AS when beneath th' impetuous storm
The morning bud reclines its head,
In pearly drops the parent rose
Bewails its tender offspring dead:
So droops the human form divine
When sickness and diseases low'r,
And love paternal mourns the rage
That nips, ere noon, the up'ning flow'r.
"Ah! why," methinks you fondly cry,
"So very early snatch'd away,
Sweet flow'r, before thine infant charms
Could half their latent blooms display!
Those little hands, so oft uprear'd
A mother's soft'ring care t' excite;
That guileless tongue that, lisping, caus'd
A father's more intense delight!"
So Nature pleads, and should be heard
While subject to superior grace;
'Tis thus the wounded mind regains
Its true, its undissembled, peace.
The sov'reign pow'r to give or take
Let us to Providence resign;
And bow to Wisdom infinite
And bow to Love divine.

Stockport.

A. B.

HORACE, BOOK I. ODE 32, TRANSLATED.
TO HIS LYRE.

*Potesimur, si quid vacui sub antro
Lusimus tecum, &c.*

IF e'er, in verdant grot reclin'd,
I've spent with thee the vacant hour,
With thee in sportive sallies join'd,
Now raise my verse by thine immortal
pow'r;
Sweet tul of harmony, melodious shell,
For Cæsar's ear celestial music swell;
Cæsar commands:—the Latin notes pro-
long,
And stamp eternity upon the song!
Thee first "Alcæus, fancy-blest,"
With notes of extacy inspir'd,
Who bravely met, with dauntless breast,
The battle's rage, with martial ardour fir'd;
While yet the dreadful din of fateful war
Hurtled tremendous in the frighten'd sky;
Or soon as, from the livid lightning's glare,
He moor'd his sea-tost barge the shore
a-nigh:—

His flowing fingers swept the lyre,
In Beauty's praise the chords he strung,
Extoll'd the sweet Pierian choir,
And "Bacchus, ever gay and ever young,"
And Venus, with her "becks and wanton
wiles,"

And Cupid, to the goddesses ever nigh,
And Lycus too, array'd in Paphian smiles,
With ebon hair, and jetty-lustred eye.

All hail to thee, melodious Lyre!
The grace of Phœbus, god of day,
Belov'd by all the Sister-choir,
And Jove, who bears aloft immortal sway.
Thy charms improve the mirth-creating
[care;
bow],

When gods quaff nectar, to dispel their
O sweetest soother of the troubled soul
Incline propitious to thy poet's pray'r!
Stockport. F. C.

Tu nihil invitâ dices faciesque Minervâ.

SI tibi naturâ non mella poetica manent,
Si non Melpomene sacraque turba fo-
vent,

Ne rem Pieriam tractat, stylusque quiescat,
Et da naturæ frana tenere sua; [stultus
Non Afrius movet unquam argutæ pollice
Fila lyræ; vepres non tibi poma parit;
Romanus Flaccus, cui maxima copia fandi,
Quem placido vidit lumine Melpomene;
Non inter sortes bellator Marte valebat,
At fugiens voluit non benè luce frui.

VERSES ON A BEAUTIFUL YOUNG LADY
WALKING IN HAGLEY WOODS.

*Rosea cervicæ resalut
Ambrosiæque comæ divinum vertice odorem
Spiravere; pedes vestis defluxit ad imas,
Et vera incessu patuit Dea.*

OH could my Muse in Shenstone's plain-
tive lays,
Rival the beauties of his Nanoy's praise;
Or Lyttelton, whose highly polish'd strain
Of love so sweetly sings the pleasing pain;
Then might I hope to win my fav'rite
choice,

And add a poet's to a lover's voice. [mien,
See you bright goddess bound with graceful
In ev'ry step confessing Beauty's Queen!
Ye verdant forests wave with gentlest wind,
And soothe with sweetest breeze my love-
lorn mind, [shade,

While, deep-embosom'd in your grateful
I woo the pity of a beauteous maid;
Ye fragrant airs, that sport in Western gales,
Diffuse your sweetness o'er these happy
vales! [I re,

Breathe in soft murm'ring strains, Eolian
To youth and beauty sound your tuneful
wire! [these

Soon may fair Hebe's heart 'mid scenes like
Delight to love, and sigh with ev'ry breeze;
Her auburn tresses wave with graceful flow,
And breathe sweet essence o'er a neck of
snow. [are nigh,

Past glides each hour when Hebe's charms
With swifter wing th' extatic moments fly.

Thus

Thus charm'd to sweet repose till ev'ning
hours [bow'rs,
Shed their soft influence o'er these genial
Each envying swain shall wish "the fate
be mine
To share such extacies at beauty's shrine!"
—— Coll. Vigorn. Oxon.

TO PHILIDUS MARABOTINUS.
Translated from Casimir, Lib. IV. Ode 31.

IN yon reflective streamlet's deep repose
Mark what soft scenes of beauty sport-
ful play; [glows,
Heav'n's tranquil radiance in her bosom
The solar orb, and moon's majestic ray.
Such be thy steadfast mind; by rigid lore
Taught with unshaken dignity to glow;
Or when tempestuous billows round thee roar,
Or soft airs whisp'ring pleasure sweetly
blow,
Still let a cloudless lustre gild thy breast,
And golden smiles serene its pure abode;
Thus shall it bear in deeper shades impress'd,
The awful face of Nature and of God.
Sweet is the task retreating Truth to trace,
And lead the ling'ring fugitive to day;
To follow Nature with undaunted pace;
Nor bend to tort'ring Doubt's imperious
sway.
But, in the mind's bright mirror to unfold
In liquid colours all the lovely scene,
Truth from the watch-tow'rs of the eyes
behold,
And each fair object in its native mien.
In vain to curb the headlong steed we try,
If our more headlong rage no rules o'er-
awe; [the sky
The car that shook young Phaëton from
No reins it needed but a guiding law.
The wretch, not monarch of his own desires,
Say, can he rule another? But the hand
That quenches first the rage of mental fires,
Can to whole worlds dispense supreme
command.
Wouldst thou the tumults of the mind re-
press?
Thyself by Virtue's rigid laws controul:
Thus shall sage Wisdom all thy dictates bless,
And tributary songs breathe incense to thy
soul. G.

On the reported Death of
MRS. CHARLOTTE SMITH.

SPIRITS of air, who on the zephyrs
float,
Or, whisp'ring sorrow, on the moon-
beams play, [tive note,
String your fine harps, awake each plain-
And tune to sympathy the mournful lay!
And thou, sweet Bird, inspir'd by hopeless
love, [tale;
In sounds more plaintive tell thy tender
Let Charlotte's death thy pitying bosom
move,
And wake the sorrow of the sighing gale!

Yes—weeping Fancy's beauteous child is
gone.— [hear I
Hear the sad loss, ye melting Zephyrs,
No more you'll sigh, while sorrowing Char-
lotte's moan [tear.
Calls from soft Pity's eye her tend'rest
To yon fair orb remov'd, from care and
grief [lief.
She finds—her wish on earth—a kind re-
Oxon. Nov. 21. S. S. T.

*Lines from a young Man who had been con-
demned by the Revolutionary Tribunal:
written the Night before his Execution.*
From Miss Williams's Letters. (See p. 1030.)

THE hour that calls to death is near;
It brings to me no throb of fear;
The breast, that honour arms, can brave
The murderer's steel, th' untimely grave;
But thou, to whom I gave my heart,
From thee for ever must I part,
And leave my mourning love to sigh?
Ah, 'tis a cruel task to die!
To-morrow, my clos'd eyes no more
Shall gaze on beauty I adore;
To-morrow, sadd'ning ev'ry grace,
Unceasing tears shall bathe thy face;
To-morrow, chill'd by death's cold grasp,
This hand no longer thine shall clasp;
From thee for ever I shall fly:—
Ah, 'tis a cruel task to die!

ON A KISS.

HUMID seal of soft affections,
Tend'rest pledge of future bliss,
Dearest tie of young connexions,
Love's first snowdrop, virgin Kiss!
Speaking silence, dumb confession,
Passion's birth and infants' play,
Dove-like fondness, chaste concession,
Glowing dawn of brighter day!
Sorrowing joy, adieu's last action,
When ling'ring lips no more must join;
What words can ever speak affection
So thrilling and sincere as thine?

A FARMER TO HIS FRIEND.
From the Bee.

BEFORE the dawn of day
My busy work's begun,
Nor do I homeward stray
But with the setting sun.
To tend my flock of sheep,
And guard their young from harm,
A little boy I keep
While I look o'er my farm.
My time with ease I spend;
And always am content
If I can treat a friend,
And pay my yearly rent.
If you such pleasure find,
Enjoy it while you can;
And always keep in mind,
That virtue makes the man.

INTELLIGENCE OF IMPORTANCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

IN our last we gave the leading features of the dispatches from the Cape of Good Hope; and now enter more into detail.

1. Major Gen. Craig to Mr. Dundas.

Castle of the Cape of Good Hope, Sept. 21.

Sir, The Dutch Governor having not only rejected, in the most peremptory terms, the proposals which had been made to him, that the Settlement should place itself under the protection of Great Britain; but, having also acted in a manner demonstrative of such hostile dispositions towards us as to justify the suspicion which was conveyed to us of its being his intention to set fire to Simon's Town, from which all the Inhabitants had been obliged to retire by his order; the Admiral and myself concurred in thinking it expedient to prevent the execution of his purpose, by landing ourselves, and taking possession of the place, which I accordingly did on the 14th of July, with the part of the 78th Regiment under my command, and the Marines of the Squadron, the latter amounting to about 350 men, and the former to 450. Very few days elapsed, before our patrols were fired upon by the Burgher Militia and Hottentots, who occupied the Hills round us, while our people were restrained by the directions which they had received not to commit any act of hostility towards the Dutch troops. Hostilities being, however, thus commenced, and as the time approached when we might reasonably expect the arrival of the troops and stores which had been requested of the Governor of St. Helena, it appeared to me to be an object of consequence to dispossess the Dutch forces of the post which they occupied at the important pass of Muisenberg, as by it we might perhaps open a more ready communication with the country; at the same time that we should, by doing so, convince the inhabitants of the reality of our intentions, of which we knew they entertained doubts. I also proposed it to Sir George Elphinstone, who immediately agreed to it with that readiness which has so strongly attended all the instances of assistance which I have received from him. Sir George having landed a detachment of seamen, which was formed into two battalions, we were only delayed by the want of a proper wind, which would not permit the movement to take place till the morning of the 7th of August, when Sir George having made the signal that it would serve, the *America* and *Stately*, with the *Echo* and *Rattle-snake*, got under weigh about twelve o'clock, and I marched at the same time with the 78th and Marines, together with the seamen, being in all about 1600 men. The post of Muisenberg being extremely strong to the front, and covered by a numerous field-artillery, against whom I

had not one gun to oppose, our principal reliance was upon the fire from the ships, which, being properly disposed of at the different stations assigned them by Commodore Blakett, produced every effect which could be expected from it. The enemy were driven from two twenty-four-pounders, which were directed towards the sea, and abandoned the post, before it was possible for us to arrive near enough to profit by the circumstance so completely as we were in hopes of doing, as they carried off all their artillery, except the two heavy guns above mentioned, and one brass six-pounder, with two eight-inch howitzers. The enemy having, however, taken post on an advantageous ridge of rocky heights, very strong, and difficult of access, a little beyond the camp, the advanced guard, under the command of Major Money Penny, of the 78th, supported by the battalion of that regiment, attacked and drove them thence with the greatest spirit, although, in addition to the strength of the ground, the enemy were farther protected by cannon from the opposite side of the Lagoon, which covers the post of Muisenberg, towards the Cape Town. In this affair, which terminated only with the day, the activity and spirit of the Light Company of the 78th, under the command of Capt. Campbell, were conspicuously displayed. Capt. Scott, of the 78th, was the only officer wounded on the occasion. The next morning, the enemy having drawn out their whole force from the Cape Town, eight field-pieces advanced to attack us; but, finding us too strongly posted, and being themselves fired upon from the pieces they had left behind the preceding day, which had been drilled and brought forward by the exertions of a company of Pikemen, under Lieut. Coffin, of the *Rattle-snake*, they thought it more prudent to desist from the attempt, and retired, after some skirmishing, attended with little loss on our side, and only remarkable for the steadiness displayed by the 1st battalion of seamen, commanded by Capt. Hardy of the *Echo*, who, having crossed the water with the Marines, received the enemy's fire without returning a shot, and manœuvred with a regularity which would not have discredited veteran troops. The Marines, under Major Hill, displayed an equal degree of steady resolution on the occasion. On the 9th the *Arioston* arrived from St. Helena, with such assistance as Governor Brooke had been able to afford us. It consisted of 352 rank and file, with some field-artillery, and a very limited proportion of ammunition: they were directed to proceed immediately to Camp, and the boats of the fleet were unremittingly employed in forwarding stores and provisions

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to us; a work in which, from the peculiar difficulty of our situation; and the insufficiency of our means, our progress was very slow, and frequently so much interrupted by unfavourable weather, that we could hardly get ahead of our consumption.— While this necessary business was going on, our future operations became the object of my most earnest consideration. On the one hand, as the enemy appeared numerous, and disposed to an obstinate defence, for the which they had had ample time to make the best preparations, I could not but be sensible that the force under my command was, in point of numbers, inadequate to the attempt of reducing them; and I had little to rely on to counterbalance the disparity but the spirit of the individuals belonging to it. I possessed no cattle or carriages for the transport of ammunition or provisions, and a communication of twelve miles was to be kept up to be furnished with either, at least till I could open a shorter one with the ships that the Admiral might send to Table Bay, for which the season was still very unfavourable. On the other hand, though these difficulties were sufficiently discouraging, yet the arrival of General Clarke was uncertain, and the state of our provisions was such as to render the possibility of our stay, till it should happen, very doubtful. Under these circumstances, I determined on an attempt by night on the most considerable of the enemy's outposts, in the hopes that a severe execution among the Burgher Militia might intimidate them, and produce circumstances to our advantage. It took place on the 27th of last month; but, unfortunately, notwithstanding every attention on the part of Lieutenant-Colonel M'Kenzie, who commanded, it failed, from the intricacy of the roads and the timidity and ignorance of the guides; while it served only to produce among the enemy a degree of vigilance, which soon convinced me of the impracticability of any farther attempt by way of surprize. On the morning of Sept. 1, the enemy, having lined the Mountains above us with Hottentots and Burgher Militia, commenced a fire of musquetry upon our Camp, which, from the total want of effect that had attended a former attempt of the same nature, was little attended to, till, unfortunately, the picquet of the reserve, being too much occupied with covering themselves from it, neglected their front, whence the enemy poured in considerable numbers, and forced them in with some loss. Captain Brown, with the 78th Grenadiers, advancing, however, to their support, the enemy were immediately driven down the hill again, and the ground of the Picquets re-occupied. In this affair, Major Money-penny of the 78th was severely wounded, and we suffered a great loss, in being deprived of the assistance of an Officer of

distinguished zeal and activity in the command of the reserve, with which he had been charged since our march from Simon's Town. Captain Dentaffe, of the St. Helena troops, was also wounded. In a conference with Sir George Elphinstone, Sept. 2, it was agreed to wait six days longer, for the possibility of the arrival of General Clarke; and that, if he did not appear by that time, I should then advance, and, under every disadvantage of numbers and situation, try the fortune of an attack, which, however hazardous, we deemed it our duty to make, before the total failure of our provisions put us under an absolute necessity of seeking a supply elsewhere. On the morning of the 3d, however, the enemy, encouraged by the little success which had attended our attempt on the 1st, meditated a general attack on our Camp, which, in all probability, would have been decisive of the fate of the Colony: they advanced in the night with all the strength they could muster, and with a train of not less than eighteen field-pieces. Some movements, which had been observed the preceding evening, had given me a suspicion of their intention, and we were perfectly prepared to receive them. They were on their march, and considerable bodies began to make their appearance within our view, when, at that critical moment, the signal for a fleet fire disconcerted them, and the appearance of fourteen sail of large vessels, which came in sight immediately after, induced them to relinquish their enterprize, and retire to their former posts. General Clarke came to an anchor in Simon's Bay the next morning; and, for the subsequent events, which have been attended with the capture of this important Colony, I do myself the honour to refer you to his account; trusting, that his Majesty and our Country will do me, and the troops and seamen under my command, the justice to believe, that it has not been owing to any want of zeal, or of a cheerful determination to encounter every hazard in the necessary discharge of our duty, that the same event did not take place during the period in which we were left to ourselves. Under the circumstances of our situation, I did not think the attempt justifiable, unless compelled to it by necessity: but we were at the same time fully resolved not to retire in any event without making that attempt, which, whether successful or not, would at least have been a proof of our zeal for his Majesty's service. It is impossible for me to close this report, without making my acknowledgments to Lieut. Col. M'Kenzie of the 78th, Major Hill of the Marines, and the Captains Hardy and Spranger of the Echo and Rattlesnake sloops, who commanded the two battalions of seamen. Animated by the exertions of these Officers, the troops and seamen have undergone great

great fatigue and hardships with a chearful resignation, and have encountered a more numerous enemy with an active spirit, which entitles them to the most favourable report from me to his Majesty. Lieutenant Campbell of the Echo, who commanded a company of seamen, which I formed into a Light Company, merits also that I should notice his indefatigable zeal, and the ability with which he conducted the service in which his company was constantly employed. To this, Sir, I have only to add, that my sense of the obligation I am under to Sir George Elphinstone is such, as I should not do justice to in an attempt to express it; his advice, his active assistance, and cordial co-operation, on every occasion, have never been wanting, and entitle him to my warmest gratitude. I have the honour to be, &c.

J. H. CRAIG, Major-General.

2. Major Gen. Clarke to Mr. Dundas.

"Sir, *Cape Town, September 23, 1795.*

My Letters from St. Salvador, by the Chatkam brig, will have acquainted you of our leaving that place: and I have now the honour to inform you that all the India Company's Ships, having troops on board, arrived off the Cape of Good Hope on the 3d and entered Simon's Bay on the 4th instant, where I found the Admiral in possession of the harbour, and Major-General Craig at Muzzenberg, a post of importance, about six miles on the road to this place, with a corps composed of seamen and marines from the fleet; six companies of the 78th regiment came in it, and a detachment of the East India Company's troops from St. Helena, amounting in all to about 1900 men; and the enemy, who had peremptorily rejected all negotiation, in a state of active hostility against us. Under these circumstances, it became necessary to endeavour to effect the execution of our orders without loss of time; I therefore, in conjunction with and aided by the Admiral, disembarked the regiments, artillery, and necessary stores, and forwarded them to the advanced posts as fast as possible, where, through his ardent zeal for the public service and indefatigable exertions, as much provision was collected as we hoped might enable us to set down before the town, and go on till we could communicate with our ships in Table Bay, or draw some assistance from the country behind: and, having made the best arrangement we could for transporting our provisions, guns, stores, ammunition, and necessary articles of every kind, by the only means in our power (men's labour), we marched on the 14th from Muzzenberg, leaving a sufficient detachment for the protection of our camps and stores at that place. The enemy could see all our motions, and the country through which we were to pass for several miles being very favourable to the sort of warfare

that it was their business to pursue (many of them being on horse-back, and armed with guns that killed at a great distance), I had reason to think we might be greatly harassed, and suffer much on our route. Our loss, however, from the precautions taken, and the shyness of the enemy, fortunately proved less than might have been expected, having only one seaman killed, and seventeen soldiers wounded, in our progress to the Post of Wynberg, where the enemy were in force, with nine pieces of cannon, and had determined, as we were told, to make serious resistance. But having formed the army from columns of march into two lines, and made a detachment from my right and left to attack both their flanks, while I advanced with the Main-Body and Artillery (which, much to the credit of Major York, was extremely well conducted and served), against their center, they found themselves so pressed by us, and at the same time alarmed by the appearance of Commodore Blankett with three ships the Admiral had detached into Table Bay to cause a diversion on that side, of which they were very jealous, that they retired with the loss of a few men from our cannon, before we could gain the top of the hill; whence we followed them close for two miles; but, dark coming on, and great part of the troops being much fatigued by the burdens they carried, and the harassment they met with through very swampy ground in the course of the day, I determined to halt for the night in the position I found myself, which proved favourable for the purpose, with the intention of prosecuting my march at day-light next morning. In this situation, an officer arrived with a flag and letter from Governor Snytsken, asking a cessation of arms for forty-eight hours, to arrange and offer proposals for surrendering the town; but I did not think it prudent to grant more than twenty-four, in which time every thing was settled agreeable to the articles of capitulation that I have the honour to inclose, whereby the regular troops that formed the garrison became prisoners of war, and his Majesty is put into full possession of the town and colony, which I hope will prove acceptable to him, and justify the commendation and report that I think it my duty to make of the meritorious services of all the officers, soldiers, seamen, and marines, that have been employed in this arduous service. The difficulties and hardships that great part of them have experienced are extreme, and the perseverance and chearfulness with which they were encountered, do them the highest credit, and, I am persuaded, will recommend them all in the strongest manner to his Majesty's favour.

The general character of Sir G. K. Elphinstone, and his desire to serve his country, are too well known to receive additional
 lustre

justice from any thing I could say upon that subject; but I should do injustice to my own feeling, if I did not express the obligations I am under for the ready co-operation and assistance that he afforded upon every occasion, which so eminently contributed to the successful issue of our joint endeavours. The arrangements made by Major-General Craig previous to my arrival, and the active services he rendered afterwards, claim my thanks, and furnish the best possible proof of his having conducted his Majesty's service in a manner honourable to himself, and beneficial to his Country. Lieut.-Col. M'Murdo, Deputy Quarter-Master General to the expedition under my orders, will have the honour of delivering this dispatch. He is well qualified to give you every information that his short residence here will admit; and I take the liberty, Sir, of recommending this old and most valuable officer to your good offices, and his Majesty's favour.

I have the honour to be, &c.

ALURED CLARKE.

P. S. The quantity of ordnance, ammunition, naval, and other stores, that we find here, is very considerable; but, as there is not time to have it examined, and proper inventories made, before the departure of the ship which conveys these dispatches, we must defer sending such documents as may be thought necessary upon this subject till another opportunity.

The regular troops made prisoners of war amount to about 1000, 600 of which are of the regiment of Gordon, and the rest principally of the corps of artillery. A. C.

Articles of Capitulation, proposed by the Honourable Commissary and Council of Regency of the Cape of Good Hope, to Gen. Alured Clarke, commanding his Britannic Majesty's troops, and to Vice-Admiral the Hon. Sir George Keith Elphinstone, K. B. commanding the ships of War of his said Majesty.

Art. I. The Castle and the Town shall be surrendered to the troops of his Britannic Majesty.—Answer. The Capitulation being signed, the Castle and the Town must be surrendered to a Detachment of his Britannic Majesty's troops at eleven o'clock this day.

Art. II. The Military shall march out with the honours of War, and shall then lay down their arms, and become Prisoners of War; but the Officers shall retain their swords.—Answer. Agreed.

Art. III. Such Officers as shall be desirous of leaving the Colony shall have permission to do so, they giving their Parole of Honour that they will not serve against Great Britain during the present War; and there shall be no impediment to their going home in neutral ships, if they chuse it, at their own expence.—Answer,

Agreed; and in the mean time they shall remain Prisoners on their parole at the Cape Town.

Art. IV. Such Officers as chuse to remain here, without service, shall have leave so to do.—Ans. Agreed.

Art. V. All Property belonging to the Dutch East-India Company shall be faithfully delivered up without reservation, and proper Inventories furnished to such Officers as shall be appointed to receive it; but all private Property of every sort, whether belonging to the Company's Civil, Naval, or Military Servants, to the Burghers and Inhabitants, to Churches, Orphans, or Public Institutions, shall remain free and untouched.—Answer. Agreed, in its fullest latitude.

Art. VI. Servants of the Company out of pay, or in the service of the Burghers, desirous of remaining in the Colony, shall be permitted to do so.—Answer. Agreed.

Art. VII. The Inhabitants of the Colony shall preserve the Prerogatives which they at present enjoy. Public Worship, as at present in use, shall also be maintained without alteration.—Answer. Agreed.

Art. VIII. His Britannic Majesty shall continue the Paper Money in its present value, to prevent the total ruin of the Inhabitants.—Answer. Agreed.

Art. IX. No new Taxes shall be introduced, but the present ones shall be modified as much as possible, in consideration of the decay of the Colony.—Ans. Agreed.

Art. X. The Commissary, as Governor, being Prisoner of War, shall, after having delivered up what belongs to the Company, be at liberty to depart hence on his Parole of Honour, and may, if he chuses it, take his passage on board a Neutral Ship.—Answer. Agreed.

Art. XI. He shall also be permitted to carry along with him, or to realize, all his private property of every sort, giving his word of honour as to its being really such.—Answer. Agreed.

Art. XII. He shall likewise have permission, after having faithfully delivered up all Papers, Plans, &c. belonging to this Government, to retain all Papers belonging to himself, and which may appear necessary to him for the vindication of his conduct during the time of his Ministry, in the same manner as he might have done had he been discharged by his Sovereign.—Answer. Agreed.

XIII. No Persons whatever, whether Servants of the Company, Seamen, Military Burghers, or others belonging to the Colony, shall be pressed into his Britannic Majesty's service, or engaged but by their own free will and consent.—Ans. Agreed.

(Signed) ALURED CLARKE, General.

GEORGE KEITH ELPHINSTONE,
Vice-Admiral.

Additional

Additional Article.

It having been represented to us, that the utmost confusion must ensue in the Colony, and that it would, in all probability, be attended with the entire ruin of it, if the Paper Money now circulated in it were deprived of the security which can alone give any effect to the Eighth Article; we therefore consent, that the Lands and Houses, the Property of the Dutch East India Company in this settlement, shall continue the Security of that part of the Money which is not already secured by mortgages upon the estates of individuals, by its having been lent to them. This is to be, however, without prejudice to the Government of Great Britain having the use of the buildings, &c. for public purposes. And we will farther represent to his Majesty's Government the infinite importance of this subject to the future prosperity of the Colony, and to request that they will take it into consideration, in order to make such arrangements as may appear proper for its farther security, it necessary, or for its final liquidation, if practicable.

(Signed) ALURED CLARKE, General.

GEORGE KEITH ELPHINSTONE,
Vice Admiral.

Copy of translation, JOHN JACKSON.

3. Vice Admiral Elphinstone to Mr. Dundas.

"I have the honour to inform you, that on the 3d inst. the India ships from St. Salvador arrived in False Bay; his Majesty's ship *Sphinx*, which sailed with them, having met with an accident, was obliged to return to the former place for repair. On the 4th, General Clarke came into the harbour, and, on a conference with him, it was determined to land the troops without a moment's loss of time; but, notwithstanding the utmost exertion of the troops and seamen, it was the 14th before provision, guns, ammunition, &c. could be collected to enable the General to move forward from the camp at Muysenberg. On the morning of that day, the army marched, each man carrying four days provision, and the volunteer seamen from the India ships dragged the cannon through a deep sand; the country being difficult to proceed on, they were considerably galled by the enemy during a fatiguing march performed in hot weather. At Wyneberg, the bulk of the Dutch made a stand, but were soon dislodged by his Majesty's forces; and nearly at the same moment Commodore Blankett, whom I had previously detached for the express purpose of alarming the enemy, and giving them a diversion on the Cape Town side, appeared off Camps Bay with the *America*, *Echo*, *Rattlesnake*, and *Bombay Castle* India ship, and performed that service in the completest manner. At eleven P. M. the Commissary Smyskin sent in a flag of truce to demand a cessation of arms

for forty-eight hours; and on the following morning the colony was surrendered to his Majesty. I cannot conclude this letter without acknowledging the consolation I have derived from the friendly assistance and advice of Major-General Craig, during a tedious sojournment before this place, under many distressing circumstances; and it is a real pleasure to add, that, with him, and also since the arrival of General Clarke, the same sentiments seem to have actuated the minds of the officers to whom his Majesty has been pleased to intrust the conduct of the expedition. I beg leave to notice the eminent services of Captains Hardy and Spranger; the conduct of the Officers, and of the sea and marine corps, is also truly praise-worthy, and will be acceptable to his Majesty. The readiness with which the seamen of the India ships, under the command of Captain Acland, of the *Brunswick*, offered their service, gave me the highest satisfaction; indeed, all ranks of men bore this long service, during bad weather, with the utmost cheerfulness, though often unavoidably ill fed, and attended with great fatigue. G. K. E.

Admiralty-Office, Nov. 24. Extract of a Letter from Admiral Sir John Laforey, Bart. Commander in Chief of His Majesty's ships and vessels in the Leeward Islands, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated *Majestic*, Martinico, Oct. 8, 1795.

On the 30th ult. the *Vanguard*, cruising to Windward of *Defeada*, took a frigate belonging to the Convention of France, called the *Superbe*, mounting 22 guns, and 166 men, the rest having been put into prizes, two of which she had with her, viz. a *Guineaman*, which escaped, and a Brig from Barbadoes, bound for Newfoundland, which was retaken.

Admiralty-Office, Nov. 24. Extract of a Letter from Admiral Peyton, Commander in Chief of His Majesty's ships and vessels in the Downs, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated Nov. 22, 1795.

Sir, You will please to acquaint their Lordships, that his Majesty's sloop *Ferret* returned here this morning from cruising to the Westward, and has brought in with her a small French lugger privateer, of four guns, four-pounders, and swivels, with thirty men. I understand the said privateer left Calais on Thursday morning last, and was taken by the *Ferret* the same night off Blackness.

Horse Guards, November 28. The following Dispatches have been received by the Right Hon. Henry Dundas.

Head-Quarters of Marshal (Clairfayt's) Army, Mayence, Nov. 3, 1795.

My Lord, I have the honour to inform your Lordship, that Marshal Clairfayt advanced

vanced guards have followed up the brilliant victory of the 29th with so much vigour, that they have taken forty-three pieces of artillery in addition to the hundred and six mentioned in my last report. They have found the remains of great quantities of ammunition-waggons that had been blown up; stores of all sorts, partly damaged, partly serviceable; and, wherever their march has been directed, they have perceived evident traces of the most precipitate and disorderly flight. General Schaal's dispersed army has gone towards the Moselle. Marshal Clairfayt has occupied Bingen and Kreuznach, and placed a corps in such position behind the Nahe Rivulet as to cut off all direct communication between General Jourdan and Pichegru. He has also a corps at Alzey, whose advanced posts extend nearly to Worms. Part of his troops have returned from the Lahn; and the main army is now collected and encamped in front of Mayence, behind the Seltz Rivulet. On the 30th of October, the Austrian General, Boros, surprised and made prisoners seven hundred infantry, who occupied the Nieder Wert, an island on the Rhine near Neuwied.—And, on the 31st, the enemy evacuated the strong works that they had erected to cover their bridge at that place, upon finding that the Austrians were preparing to storm them. Every day fresh instances come to our knowledge of outrages and cruelties exercised by General Jourdan's troops in their retreat. The inhabitants were driven to despair in many places, and fell upon the enemy with forks, scythes, and such other weapons as they could procure.

*Head-Quarters of Marshal Clairfayt,
Ettlingen, Nov. 9, 1795.*

I have the honour to inform your Lordship, that an advanced corps of Marshal Clairfayt's army, under the command of General Naundorf, obtained an advantage over the enemy on the 3d instant, between Alzey and Kirchheim; and, on the 4th, the Marshal marched from his camp before Mayence. On the 5th, he arrived at this place, which is about eight English miles from Worms. General Wartenleben encamped the same day, with a considerable corps, in the neighbourhood of Alzey, being covered by two advanced guards, one under the Prince of Hohenloë, at Bingen, the other under General Naundorf, who occupied Kreuznach, and masked the enemy's post at Kirchheim. The advanced guard of the main army, commanded by General Kray, encamped near Pfedersheim, upon the Pfim Rivulet, drawing its advanced posts from the Rhine till they formed those of General Naundorf. On the 6th instant, General Naundorf marched with part of his troops, to take possession of the principal pass that leads from Kreuznach to Kaiserslautern. He at-

tacked the enemy at Rockenhausen, who, after being dislodged from a very strong intrenched post at that place, abandoned Falkenstein, and retired in great confusion behind Winweiler. The loss of the Austrians on this occasion was not great. The enemy had about two hundred taken prisoners, and left about three hundred dead on the field. I have the honour to be, &c.

C. CRAWFORD.

Admiralty Office, Dec. 8. Extract of a Letter from Capt. Fairfax, of His Majesty's ship Repulse, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated the 3d instant, Texel, S. E. by E. distant 25 or 26 Leagues.

This morning we saw a Cutter, which we chased and took in the afternoon, her name is the Perone, of eight guns and thirty-six men, three days from Dunkirk, and has taken nothing.

Whitcomb, Dec. 9. The following Dispatches were received from Lieut. Colonel Crawford, and Robert Crawford, Esq. by the Right Hon. Lord Grenville.

*Head-Quarters of Marshal Clairfayt,
Pfledersheim, near Worms, Nov. 12.*

1. My Lord, I have the honour to inform your Lordship, that Marshal Clairfayt, after having thrown two bridges over the Rhine at Gemheim, and received a reinforcement from General Wurmsler, marched on the 10th instant to attack General Pichegru's army, which was encamped upon the heights behind the Pfrim, a rivulet that runs into the Rhine a little below Worms. General Wartenleben marched at the same time from Alzey to attack the enemy's post at Kirchheim. Upon the approach of the Austrian army, General Pichegru quitted his very advantageous position, and retreated towards Frankenthal and Turkheim. The Austrians could not arrive in time to bring on a serious affair with his rear-guard; however, they took three cannon, several prisoners, and killed and wounded considerable numbers. Marshal Clairfayt encamped with the main army close to the Pfrim that evening; General Wartenleben at Kirchheim. On the 11th the Marshal crossed the Pfrim, and encamped on the right of the road that leads from Worms to Mannheim. The enemy had evacuated Worms in the night, and General de la Tour, with part of the reserve, drove them out of Frankenthal, whilst the army was occupying its position. He took three cannon and about one hundred prisoners. The enemy, in the course of this day, had about two hundred killed and wounded. The advanced posts were pushed towards Mannheim, Turkheim, and Kaiserslautern. To-day no movement of any consequence has taken place on this side. General Wartenleben returned to Alzey the 11th, as part of General Jourdan's army

army had appeared in front of his posts at Krentzenach and Bingen; and to-day he has encamped with his whole corps between these two places. The Austrians lost, in the course of the 10th and 11th, about two hundred and fifty men. On the 10th, at night, the trenches were regularly opened at Mannheim. I have the honour to be, &c.

C. CRAUFURD.

*Head-Quarters of Marshal Clairfayt,
Pfedersheim, Nov. 13.*

2. My Lord, I have the honour to inform your Lordship, that in the afternoon of yesterday, after I had sent off my last Dispatch, part of General Pichegru's army attacked the Austrian post at Frankenthal. The ground in front of that town is of such a nature as to admit of the enemy's approaching to within a very short distance without being discovered; and they profited of this advantage by bringing a large body of troops, and above thirty pieces of cannon, so forward before they commenced the attack, as almost to ensure their carrying the place, more especially as it was not occupied in force. They succeeded, after a terrible fire of grape-shot and musquetry: but, whilst they were making their dispositions to maintain the important point which they had gained, the Austrian General De la Tour advanced with two battalions and ten squadrons, attacked the town with the utmost impetuosity, drove the enemy out of it, took about three hundred prisoners, and killed and wounded between five and six hundred. The Austrians had, on this occasion, eight officers and about two hundred non-commissioned officers and privates killed and wounded. General Pichegru has taken a position with his right to the Rhine, his left to Turkheim; so that Mannheim is not yet invested on this side of the Rhine. I have the honour to be, &c.

C. CRAUFURD.

*Head-Quarters of Marshal Clairfayt,
Frankenthal, Nov. 15.*

3. My Lord, I have the honour to inform your Lordship, that Marshal Clairfayt marched yesterday to attack General Pichegru, who occupied a very strong position, with his left at Turkheim, his right to the wood of Friesenheim, which runs close up to the Rhine a little below Mannheim. His left wing and centre stood upon very commanding heights; the former being covered along part of its front, and on its flank, by an impassable morass; the latter by a rivulet, the banks of which were marshy, and intersected with several deep ditches. His right wing was partly in the wood of Friesenheim, and partly in the villages of Oggersheim, Epstein, and Flomersheim, and the adjacent inclosures. This wing was also difficult of approach from the many broad ditches that ran along its front, especially near the villages and in the wood of

Friesenheim; but, upon the whole, it presented fewer obstacles than the other part of the position. Before the left of his centre was the village of Lambheim, where he had placed a body of infantry and some artillery, as it stood upon one of the principal roads leading towards his camp. Marshal Clairfayt's disposition was as follows: the right or first column, forming a separate corps of five battalions and sixteen squadrons, under General Kray, was to attack at Turkheim; and, if they could not force that point, they were at least to act in such a manner as to prevent the enemy's detaching thence. The right wing, and center of the army, commanded by the Marshal in person, was to march in six columns; four, making eighteen battalions and twenty-six squadrons, to form opposite the right of the enemy's left wing, and opposite the left of their centre: the two others, making nine battalions and eight squadrons, opposite the remainder of their centre. The left wing, under General De la Tour, was to march in three columns; one of three battalions and four squadrons towards the wood of Friesenheim; one of six battalions and twelve squadrons towards Oggersheim; one of five battalions and ten squadrons towards Flomersheim and Epstein. The whole had a proper proportion of heavy artillery. Generals De la Tour and Kray were directed not to attack, till the village of Lambheim, which formed a salient point in the enemy's position, was carried. General Kray was then to begin; and General De la Tour, as soon as the right wing and centre began to form and cannonade the enemy's line, after the taking of Lambheim, but not before, because his attack must necessarily be so much facilitated by these movements. The column that marched towards the wood of Friesenheim was ordered not to make a real attack till the villages of Flomersheim and Epstein were carried, and the attack upon Oggersheim, which was to follow immediately upon these events, was taking a favourable turn. By these means the troops in the Wood of Friesenheim would be turned on their left; at the same time that they were attacked in front, and of course obliged to abandon their position without making that resistance which they might otherwise have been enabled to do from the nature of the ground. The columns had some distance to march to their respective stations, so that it was eleven o'clock before the village of Lambheim could be attacked. It was stormed with great bravery by two battalions, and the army began its formation immediately. General Kray now reported that the part of the enemy's army immediately opposed to him was so strongly posted, and so numerous, that he could neither attack them in front nor turn their flank.

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As soon as the Marshal received this report, he advanced with his right wing and centre towards the rivulet that covered the enemy's position; but he found the whole bottom in which it runs so extremely marshy, and intersected with water-courses, that he could only cross it in three places, and with at most six men abreast. This he considered as too dangerous a manœuvre to attempt immediately under the fire of the enemy's batteries, and exposed to the attacks of their cavalry as he was forming. Therefore he changed his disposition; reinforced General De la Tour from his centre, and kept up a heavy cannonade, pushing at the same time two battalions, a small body of cavalry, and a battery of heavy artillery, across the rivulet at two different points, as if he intended to cross with the army; but giving orders to the troops, whom it was necessary to expose in this manner, not to advance after they had formed at the head of the defiles; this manœuvre had the desired effect, by preventing the enemy from reinforcing their right, and it gave General De la Tour an opportunity of defeating them entirely on that wing. By the time it was dusk, he had carried all that part of their position; and, if the action had happened at a season of the year when the days are longer, the victory would have been of the most complete and brilliant nature; because the enemy's centre and left could not possibly keep their ground after their right had given way, and the Austrian cavalry would have been able to attack them in their retreat with the most decided advantage. However, the night coming on made this impossible; therefore General Pichegru effected his retreat behind the Reebach (a rivulet that runs from Neustadt into the Rhine above Mannheim), after having evacuated the works which form a protection to Mannheim on the side of the river, and abandoned all communication with the garrison. Mannheim is now closely invested; and the object of Marshal Clairsay's manœuvres, since he stormed the entrenched camp before Mayence, completely attained. The Austrians had on this occasion twenty-seven officers and between seven and eight hundred men killed and wounded. They took between six and seven hundred prisoners, and six pieces of cannon. The French loss in killed and wounded was very great, according to all the reports of the deserters and prisoners. During the battle, General Naundorff, who was posted with a light corps upon the right of Gelheim, pushed on strong parties on the roads leading to Kaiserslautern. Marshal Clairsay marches to-day, and encamps with his left to the Rhine above Mannheim, his right to the mountains between Turkheim and Neustadt. General Pichegru's retreat has rendered his communication with General Jourdan more difficult. The latter has advanced

with part of his army towards General Wartenleben, who is posted behind the Nake rivulet, between Kreutzenach and Bingen; and, on the 12th, he attacked the post of Kreutzenach, but was repulsed, with the loss of a great number of men and two pieces of cannon. The first parallel before Mannheim is opened at a very short distance from the works, and the siege is carrying on with the utmost vigour.

I have the honour to be, &c.

C. CRAWFORD.

Extract of a Letter from Robert Crawford, Esq. to Lord Grenville, dated *Head-Quarters of General Wurmser's army, near Mannheim, Nov. 23, 1795.*

I have the honour to inform your Lordship, that the commandant of Mannheim having, the night before last, sent out an officer to General Wurmser to propose terms for the surrender of the place, a capitulation was concluded yesterday morning, by which it was agreed that the garrison should march out with the usual honours, lay down their arms on the glacis, and become prisoners of war. As soon as the capitulation was signed, the Austrian troops occupied the outworks, and two of the gates of the town, viz. the Heidelberg and Rhine gates. The garrison marched out this morning; and the place was taken possession of by General Wurmser, in the name of his Imperial Majesty, after a siege of only twelve days of open trenches. The French troops, which by this event are become prisoners of war, consist of ten half brigades, or thirty battalions of infantry, a proportionate corps of artillery, sappers, miners, &c. and a squadron of hussars, making, in the whole, four generals, 389 officers, and 6949 non commissioned officers and privates. This great diminution of force must be severely felt by the enemy, at a time when his armies are so weakened and dispirited, and their strength rapidly declining by the immense detraction which daily takes place.

Capitulation proposed by the General of Division, Montagu, commanding the French troops at Mannheim, to General Count de Wurmser, commanding the Austrian troops before that town,

Art. I. General Montaign shall deliver up the fortresses of Mannheim to the Count de Wurmser, on the of November, with the warlike stores and artillery therein, and in the state in which they now are.—Ans. The fortresses shall be delivered up on the 23d of November.

Art II. The French troops shall march out of Mannheim, with their arms and baggage, as soon as the means shall be arranged for their passing to the left side of the Rhine; in all cases they shall march on the of November, and take the route which shall be agreed upon between the two commanding Generals.—Ans. The French

French garrison shall be prisoners of war : they shall march out of the place on the 23d of November, with the honours of war, and shall lay down their arms on the glacis at nine o'clock in the morning : they shall take the route which shall be directed by General Count De Wurmser.

Art. III. The troops of His Majesty the Emperor, under command of the Count de Wurmser, in two hours after the exchange of the capitulation, signed by the two commanding generals, shall take possession of the fort at the head of the bridge of the Necker ; of the out-posts of the gate of Heidelberg, and of the redoubt of the Rhine, before the gate of l'Ecluse ; and they shall not enter into the town till the last division of the French troops have marched out.—Ans. After the signing of the capitulation, the Austrian troops shall take possession of the out-works, of the gate of Heidelberg, and of the gate of the Rhine, to-morrow, the 22d of November, at eight o'clock in the morning.

Art. IV. The carriages necessary for the transport of the effects belonging to the Republic, or to the corps and individuals composing the garrison of Mannheim, shall be furnished to them upon paying for the same by agreement according to the orders of the Count de Wurmser, on the roads by which the French troops shall pass.—Ans. The carriages, necessary for the transport of the effects and property of the French officers, shall be furnished to the French troops at the rate usual in the country. Whatever belongs to the nation shall be delivered up to the Austrian commissaries.

Art. V. The Count de Wurmser shall give orders for furnishing the necessary forage in the places where the French troops shall pass, and which the garrison may not be able to provide at Mannheim ; as also, four days provision for the French troops, to be computed from the day of their departure thence.—Ans. Care shall be taken to furnish bread to the troops. The officers, who shall be desirous of keeping their horses, may purchase forage, which shall be delivered to them by the conductors, at the current price.

Art. VI. The sick remaining in the hospital of Mannheim shall be taken care of by the officers of health of the French army, who shall remain in the place till its entire evacuation ; for whom the necessary carriages shall be provided to the nearest town in the possession of the French troops. General Montaign relies upon the humanity of the Count De Wurmser, that they will be supplied with every assistance necessary for their recovery.—Ans. The sick shall be treated with humanity, which is never refused in such cases ; but they shall be attended by Austrian surgeons. After their

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recovery they shall remain prisoners like the other troops.

Art. VII. An officer of engineers of the French army shall deliver to an Austrian officer the plans, maps, and other effects, which the French engineers have received since their entry into Mannheim.—Ans. This article shall have effect as soon as the Austrian troops occupy the two above-mentioned gates ; and it is to be understood, that all military effects are to be delivered up, such as artillery, magazines, plans, maps, &c. for which purpose Austrian officers of the engineers and artillery shall be sent into the town on the 22d of November, at eight o'clock.

Art. VIII. The regency, magistrates, and inhabitants, of the town of Mannheim, shall not be proceeded against in any manner on account of the surrender of this town to the French.—Ans. This article depends entirely on the pleasure of His Imperial Majesty.

Art. IX. When the day is fixed for the garrison to march out of Mannheim, a staff officer of the Austrian army, accompanied by a staff-officer of the French army, shall precede the troops, in order to give the necessary orders for their march, and for providing quarters, until their arrival on the territory occupied by the troops of the Republic.—Ans. Answered by the second article.

Art. X. As soon as the capitulation is signed by the two commanding officers, the Count de Wurmser shall furnish an officer of the French army with a passport to enable him to carry an account of the present capitulation to General Pichegru.—Ans. The reports made by General Montaign shall be sent to General Pichegru.

(Signed) MONTAIGN.

Additional Articles to the Capitulation.

Proposed by General Montaign, commanding the French troops at Mannheim, to General Count de Wurmser, commanding the troops of His Imperial Majesty.

Art. I. The garrison shall have no covered carriage ; and reference shall be had to the fourth article, by which all military effects, without any exception whatever, such as chests, ammunition, horses, clothing, provisions, are to be specified, and faithfully delivered up to the Austrian officers and commissaries appointed for that purpose.

Art. II. Until the execution of the present capitulation, reciprocal hostages shall be given, viz. a field officer and a captain shall be exchanged to-morrow morning at seven o'clock.

Art. III. To-morrow morning the French commanding officer shall make known the number of carriages that are wanted ; and before the garrison shall march out, he shall deliver a return of his troops.

The garrison shall give up the Austrian deserters. (Signed) MONTAIGN.

FOREIGN

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Paris, Dec. 3. In the sitting of the Council of 500, this day, the Executive Directory made known the deplorable state of the French Marine. It is such, said they, that our enemies brave and insult us with impunity on our very coast. The Directory announced, that it had given directions for collecting materials, which will form a powerful navy.

Warsaw, Dec. 5. The place for the retreat of the King of Poland is, as yet, not fixed upon; although he formally laid down his Crown, at Grodno; on the 25th ult. The Act of renouncing the Throne of Poland was laid before him, for signature, by Prince Repnin; which signature was thereupon made by the King.

Paris, Dec. 6. A victory has been obtained by the French in *Italy*, after a battle of 12 hours. The Austrians left 3000 dead on the field of battle, and the French have made 4000 prisoners. The Austrian cannon was taken by the bayonet. The French had entered Finale, and they expected soon to enter Vado.

A most important article of intelligence has been brought by the last German mails; which is, that the King of Denmark has, at the request of the Emperor, undertaken the office of a Mediator between the German Empire and the Republic of France. The Crown of Denmark is a fitter Power to mediate a general peace, in the present circumstances, than the King of Prussia, who is not trusted by the Emperor, and to whose proposals of mediation the Dutch would not certainly pay the least attention. The Crown of Denmark has, besides, been neutral in the present contests; this neutrality is mentioned by the Emperor, as his motive for requesting its mediation.

IRELAND.

Dublin, Dec. 16. On Saturday evening last a most shocking murder was committed on the bodies of two men, labourers, by a man, supposed to be a companion of theirs, near Clogheen, in the County of Tipperary. It seems the deceased were brothers, and had, during this season, acquired by their industry four or five guineas, and were about proceeding to the County of Kerry, their native place; when, as is the custom with the lower orders of people at parting to testify their friendship in drink, they were at a public house, and at paying the reckoning discovered to their companion the sums of their industry, which is believed to be the cause of their untimely death, as, at leaving the house, he insisted on accompanying them a few miles on their journey, and even took from one of them his spade, saying, he would ease him of the weight of it while he continued with them, and which is the weapon with which he perpetrated the horrid deed. Shortly after,

they were found, about a mile from the house they had left, with their skulls almost cloven asunder, and robbed of the above sum.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Nov. 5. Some workmen lately, in digging the foundation for a bridge erecting over the Severn at *Buildwas*, Shropshire, discovered a large piece of oak timber at a considerable depth below the surface of the earth, and near to it a very curious brass sword. From various circumstances, this weapon is supposed to be of Carthaginian origin. These antiquities, we understand, are now in the possession of W. M. Moseley, Esq. of Glassampton, co. Worcester.

Weymouth, Nov. 26. In my last I gave you a hasty sketch of the melancholy scene which has recently occurred here: however lamentable I then represented it, subsequent enquiry has proved it to be infinitely short of the reality. The shore from hence to Abbotsbury, about seven miles distant, is still covered with dead bodies, and parts of the wrecks hourly thrown up. I yesterday counted nine dead bodies thrown upon the beach by one tide, within the space of a quarter of a mile; the violence of the sea had torn every particle of cloathing off of them, and from bruises, and lying so long in the water, they made the most shocking appearance. Part of the Gloucester Militia, aided by the peasantry, are constantly employed in burying them. The number of sufferers almost exceeds belief: upwards of 1600 bodies having, it is said, been thrown up, along the beach. An officer of the Gloucester Militia has told me he assisted at the burial of 300. The vessels lost in the West Bay were seven in number; and such was the fury of the waves, that several of the transports, heavily laden, were driven to the very summit of the beach, which is a considerable deal higher than a common-boilt house. Had the poor wretches continued on-board, many more would have been saved; but such was their agitation and fright, that, as soon as the vessel struck, they leaped overboard, and were exhausted before they could reach the shore. A soldier of the 63d tells me, that, previous to his quitting the transport, one of the officers of the regiment, who was lame and in bed, and conscious of the impossibility of his escaping death, met it with a most dignified constancy: he told the soldier, that from his strength there was a chance of his safety, told him how to husband it best to his advantage, and then gave him his purse and watch, which, he observed, were no longer necessary to him.—There were 170 troops in this vessel, and five only were saved. Capt. Bearcroft, who commanded the detachment, is amongst the sufferers.—The lady I mentioned to have been

so miraculously preserved, was wife to Cornet Burns, of the 26th. On Tuesday, his remains, together with those of Lieut. Kerr, of the 46th, with 26 others, were buried at Wick-church, about two miles from hence, with military honours; the Gloucester Militia, &c. attending.—The people of Abbotsbury say they saw five vessels, exclusive of what are known to have been wrecked, run foul of each other, and, it is probable, most of them have foundered. The transports were, it appears, most wretchedly manned; the Hannah was driven ashore to another transport, the master of which was the only seaman on-board of her. The Hannah went to pieces on the rocks; the crew and cargo are saved. Several horses on-board were drowned.

Weymouth, Dec. 16. The officers and men of the South Gloucester Militia displayed such a degree of active benevolence, upon the late melancholy occasion of the numerous shipwrecks on our coast, as render them an honour to their country. The field-officers subscribed ten guineas each, the captains five, and the subalterns three. This sum, which was the contribution of the neighbourhood, enabled Mr. Shrapnel, the surgeon, to procure coffins for the corpses of every officer, or person above the common rank, and to give a decent interment to all others, as circumstances would admit. Mr. Shrapnel deserves every praise for his great zeal and activity in this service. The people that inhabit the island of Portland and the Dorsetshire coast, after they plundered the dead, left them naked on the beach, where putrefaction would probably have bred pestilence, had not the South Gloucester Militia been near at hand.

Yarmouth, Dec. 21. This evening, about ten o'clock, a fire broke out on-board a foreign ship from the East Country, laden with deals, &c. and the wind being very high, continued burning with great violence until five o'clock the next morning, when a very small part of the hull was left. Several boats luckily attended, and none of the crew were lost.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Tuesday, Dec. 8.

The following messages from his Majesty were read in the House of Commons.

1. "His Majesty, relying on the assurances which he has received from his faithful Commons, of their determination to support his Majesty in those exertions which are necessary under the present circumstances, recommends it to this House to consider of making provision towards enabling his Majesty to defray any extraordinary expences which may be incurred for the service of the ensuing year, and to take such measures as the exigencies of affairs may require. His Majesty, on this occa-

sion, thinks proper to acquaint the House, that the crisis, which was depending at the commencement of the present Session, has led to such an order of things in France as will induce his Majesty, conformably to the sentiments which he has already declared, to meet any disposition for negotiation on the part of the enemy, with an earnest desire to give it the fullest and speediest effect, and to conclude a treaty for a general peace, whenever it can be effected on just and suitable terms for himself and his allies.

It is his Majesty's earnest wish, that the spirit and determination manifested by Parliament, added to recent and important successes of the Austrian armies, and to the continued and growing embarrassments of the enemy, may speedily conduce to the attainment of this object, on such grounds as the justice of the cause in which this country is engaged, and the situation of affairs, may induce his Majesty to expect."

2. "His Majesty thinks proper to acquaint the House of Commons, that a considerable division of ships, having on-board foreign troops in the service of Great Britain, having been dispersed and damaged, while on their passage from the rivers Elbe and Weser to Spithead, the place of rendezvous appointed for the convoy under which it was intended they should be sent on distant foreign service, his Majesty has found it unavoidably necessary to order the said troops to be disembarked, and to be stationed in barracks near Southampton, and in the Isle of Wight; and at the same time has given directions that they shall be re-embarked, and sent to the place of their destination, as soon as the transports necessary for their accommodation and conveyance shall be in readiness to receive them, the necessary orders for that purpose having, by his Majesty's command, been already given."

Monday, Dec. 21.

There are now growing in the garden of Isaac Walker, Esq. Southgate, Middlesex, cucumber-plants; the fruit of which is now swelling-off and will be ready to cut in a very few days, raised in a common garden frame. Mr. M'Phail, gardener to Lord Hawksberry, in an elaborate treatise upon the culture of the cucumber, by the means of flews, &c. says he has been enabled to produce fruit by the 30th of January, and not sooner. It is evident, however, that they may be raised in a common garden-frame, sooner and with less expence and trouble. At the last melon-feast, at Woodford, Mr. Walker's gardener received the prize of the silver cup for the best melon.

Saturday, Dec. 26.

This afternoon, two men in liquor quarrelled about some Christmas-box money. A battle ensued, in the course of which, one of them was thrown down and fractured his skull, and expired in a few minutes.

P. 705. Mr. Lee was born in the Southern part of Scotland, of respectable parents; but not in a station that allowed them to give him any farther education than is in the power of every one to attain in that part of Britain; and which, at that period, was generally superior to what those of that rank in England can arrive at. He discovered very early a strong taste for botany, and we are warranted in asserting, that, when a youth of 15 or 16, he was well acquainted with English plants, the knowledge of which he had acquired principally by the assistance of Culpepper's Herbal. Being endowed by Nature with strong parts, a retentive memory, and great perseverance, he made himself master of the Latin tongue; and became well acquainted with the Linnean system in an early stage of life: this knowledge, indeed, of the sciences was, in the end, not superficial, or the mere routine of gardeners in general at that time; but having accurately studied the principles of the science, as exhibited in the *Philosophia Botanica* of Linnaeus, he undertook to transfuse the language and principles of that science into English, for the benefit of his countrymen. In this attempt he succeeded so well, that his Introduction to Botany, which was first published in 1760, has since extended to the eighth edition, and has greatly contributed to the progress of the Linnean principles of botany, among all who were unable to have recourse to the original. This work indeed gave Mr. Lee a priority in his time, that rendered his garden, or, as it was called, his vineyard, the resort of all persons curious in botanical researches; and added not a little both to his fame and emolument. As he had himself a true relish for his great object, the cultivation of curious exotics, so he was remarkably successful in the pursuit of it; and received with pleasure the visits of all who, like himself, felt the satisfaction arising from those pursuits, especially those who joined to their taste a scientific knowledge of their object. In what estimation he was held by the most eminent botanists of the age is manifest by the compliment paid him by Van Royen, the professor of botany at Leyden, who, in the year 1767, called a new genus of the *Monoxicus* Class after his name. Mr. Lee's taste was not confined to botany; he was greatly conversant with shells, insects, and fossils; in which branches he made very considerable collections. In the two former of these he was particularly assisted by his much-lamented daughter Miss Anne Lee, whom he had inspired with a love of his own pursuits; and who added to her intimate knowledge of them an exquisite taste in drawing both plants, shells, and insects. To these attainments, which gained him the respect and esteem of

scientific men, we must add, that, as a member of society, he was distinguished for a mind replete with benevolence; in his friendships he was steady and warm; in his dealings he manifested the greatest punctuality and integrity; and he lived to reap the reward naturally consequent on such qualities, in the accumulation of a comfortable independence. In his domestic connexions he was a kind husband, and tender parent; and had the satisfaction of experiencing the reward of such virtues in the dutiful dispositions and good inclinations of his family. He had the affliction, late in life, of surviving his daughter above-mentioned, on whom he doted. He left a son, successor to the vineyard, and a daughter, married to Mr. Burton, a silversmith.

P. 972, col. 1. The Rev. Henry Waring was of New-college, Oxford, where he proceeded M. A. June 21, 1763.

Ibid. col. 2. The Rev. Samuel Bishop was appointed second master of Merchant Taylors school August 1760; succeeded Mr. Green (not Mr. Townley) on Jan. 22, 1783, as head-master; and is succeeded by the Rev. Thomas Cherry, of Maidstone.

P. 973. The remains of Mr. Linley were interred, Nov. 29, in the vault in Wells cathedral, with his daughters, Mrs. Sheridan and Mrs. Tickell.

Ibid. The late Mr. Dunckerley was son of a servant-maid in the family of Sir Robert Walpole, at Houghton, whence his father married her, and got the place of porter at Somerset-house. His mother died when he was very young, and his grandmother took care of him till he was put apprentice to a barber. From this place he ran away, and got aboard the ship of Sir John Norris, who was then going abroad. Sir Edward Walpole, informed of this circumstance, wrote to Sir John (we do not know whether he had been knighted at that time), requesting that the boy might have such instruction given him as the ship would afford. He seems to have continued in the sea-service, as the next thing we have heard of him was his being at the siege of Quebec by Wolfe, where he behaved so well as to have had a recommendation to fill some employment in the naval academy at Portsmouth, which he did with credit. About 20 years ago he availed himself of the remarkable likeness he bore to the Royal Family, to get it represented to his Majesty that the late King was in truth his father, and that he owed his existence to a visit which that King when Prince had paid to Houghton; and he ventured to refer to Sir Edward Walpole for his knowledge of the circumstances. His Majesty, ever attentive to charitable applications, directed enquiry to be made of Sir Edward. Mr. D. had apprized this gentleman of what he had done; Sir Edward expressed his astonishment,

nishment that he should refer to him to support such a tale; then for the first time suggested to him who had known him all his life, and then brought forward when his father, mother, and grandmother, were all dead. Sir Edward added, that he had at all times been his friend, that he believed him meritorious in the capacity in which he had served, but he could never be made an instrument of imposing this story as true. He, however, got a pension and apartments at Hampton-court; and was afterwards entered at some inn of court, and called to the bar; but, not succeeding, soon quitted that profession.

BIRTHS.

Nov. **A**T Uffington-hall, near Stamford, co. Lincoln, Lady Fludyer, a dau. *Lately*, at his house at Louth, co. Lincoln, the Lady of Lieut.-col. Loft, of the Royal Louth Volunteers, a son and heir.

At Fineshade, the Lady of Lord Sheppard, a daughter.

At the Priory, Burford, the Lady of John Lenthal, esq. a son.

In Wimpole-street, the Lady of Capt. Otway, of the royal navy, a daughter.

At his house in Devonshire-place, the Lady of Wastel Brisco, esq. a son.

The Wife of Mr. Wm. Winbolt, of the East-India-house, a daughter.

Dec. 4. At Vienna, the Empre's of Germany, a princess; baptised, the next day, Carolina-Ludovica-Leopoldina.

8. At Dogmersfield-park, Hants, the Lady of Sir H. P. St. John Mildmay, bart. a son.

10. Her Grace the Duchess of Manchester, a daughter.

12. At the parsonage, Wendlebury, the Lady of the Rev. George Dupuis, a son.

18. At his house at Hampton-court, the Lady of Thomas Skip Dyott Bucknall, esq. a daughter.

19. At Kenward, the seat of Sir John Shaw, bart. the Hon. Lady Shaw, a daugh.

21. The Lady of John Drummond, esq. a daughter.

23. At his house in Manchester-street, the Lady of the Rev. Mr. Watkins, a son.

27. At Woodford, Essex, the Lady of Peter Godfrey, esq. a son, which died in a few hours.

MARRIAGES.

May **A**T the house of the Governor-general, in Bengal, Sir Alexander Seton, bart. to Miss Lydia Blunt; and the Hon. Charles-Andrew Bruce, to Miss Anna-Maria Blunt, daughters of Sir Charles B. bart.

Oct. 13. At Clothall, Herts, Mr. John Ironmonger, silk merchant, to Anne Phillips, of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate.

29. Mr. John Messey, of Oxford, attorney, to Miss Charlotte-Anne Cotes, young-

est daughter of the late Rev. Digby C. of Abbey Dore, co. Hereford.

Nov. 2. Mr. Hall, attorney, of Alfreton, co. Derby, to Miss Cave Cheslyn, daughter of Thomas C. esq. of Diseworth, co. Leic.

5. At Torr, co. Devon, Henry Stonor, esq. of San Lucar, in Spain, to Miss Cary, daughter of Geo. C. esq. of Torr-abbey.

John Port, esq. of the Stafford militia, son and heir of John P. esq. of Ham, co. Derby, to Miss Parke, of East Stonehouse.

At Oxford, the Rev. Robert Wright, of Dummer, Hants, to Miss Eliz. Hyde, second daughter of Mr. H. of Oxford.

13. At Teignmouth, co. Devon, Thomas Ridgate Maunsell, esq. to Miss Daly, only daughter of the late James D. esq. of Upton-house, near Brixham, Devonshire.

21. James Vann, esq. to Miss Clayton, eldest daughter of the Rev. Mr. G. both of Belgrave, co. Leicester.

25. At Halsted, Essex, on their return from Scotland, Lieut. Parkyns, of the Nottinghamshire militia, and nephew to the Major of that regiment, to Miss Harriet Hardinge, daughter of the Rev. Wm. H.

26. At Edinburgh, John Knight, esq. jun. of Lea-castle, co. Worcester, to Miss Charlotte Hope, second daughter of the late Hon. Charles Hope-Wels, of Craigiehall and Blackwood.

Mr. William Layton Winter, eldest son of Robert W. esq. of Battersea Rise, Surrey, to Miss Anne Miller, eldest daughter of Mr. Tho. M. of Great Ilford, Essex.

28. Mr. Samuel Staples, merchant, of London, to Miss Martin, of Berkshire, daughter of the late Mr. M. watch-maker, and one of the coheiresses of her uncle, the late Mr. Henry Fletcher, of Tottenham, wine-cooper of London. Her sister was married to Mr. Eaton, merchant, March 4, 1793.

3. George Embury, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, recorder of Newcastle under Lyne, and presumptive heir of Charles Tollett, esq. of Bailey-hall, co. Stafford, to Miss Joliffe, daughter of the late Wm. J. esq. of Hull, with a fortune of 50,000l.

Lately, T. B. Buxton, esq. of Leicester, to Miss Smith, daughter of Richard Carpenter S. esq. of the borough of Southwark.

Rev. George Handstaff, minister of a general Baptist church, to Miss Elizabeth Lindley, both of Annesley, co. Nottingham.

At Wakefield, Allan Cameron, esq. captain in the 132d regiment, to Miss Mary Dundas, daughter of the late Colonel D. of the Royals, and niece to the Right Hon. Henry D. secretary of state.

Dec. 1. At Northampton, Mr. Goodman, attorney, to Miss Mary Berry, youngest daughter of Mr. Thomas B. late of Northampton, lace-merchant.

Mr. Robert Withy, jun. solicitor, of Craven-street, Strand, to Miss Anne Fourdriner, of Charing-cross.

2. Thomas Wylie, esq. of Red Lion-Square, dry-salter, to Miss Davis, of Abchurch-lane.

4. George Mordaunt, esq. of Leadenhall-street, to Miss Coward, of Brighton-place, Surrey.

5. At Wollaton, the seat of Lord Middleton, in Nottinghamshire, the Hon. Henry Sodley, of Nottall, to Miss Alice-Lucy Whiteford, second daughter of Sir John W. bart.

7. Pionnes Wykham, esq. of Sulgrave, co. Northampton, to Miss Bignell, of Banbury, co. Oxford.

8. At Northampton, Mr. Crispin, surgeon, of Royston, Herts, to Miss Clark, daughter of the late Alderman C. of Northampton.

At Ashborne, co. Derby, Rev. Tho. Gell, M. A. of St. John's college, Cambridge, to Miss Hogg, of Clifton, in Ashborne.

At St. Thomas's, Southwark, Mr. Sterry, surgeon, of Bermondsey-square, to Miss Dowley, daughter of the late Mr. John D. of Fifth-street-hill.

10. At Linlithgow, Mr. Gardner Duncan, captain of the Key fencibles, and surveyor of his Majesty's customs at Glasgow, to Miss Joan Laurie, only daughter of John L. esq. of the same place.

Rev. William-Villiers Robinson, son of Sir George R. of Cranford, co. Northampton, to Miss Brookbank, daughter of Stamp B. esq. of Lower Grosvenor-street.

11. Sir J. W. Ruse, recorder of London, to Miss Fenn, daugh. of the late Sheriff F.

At Temple-Balfall, co. Warwick, George Pearce, esq. of Salford, in the same county, to Miss Sophia Couchman, second daughter of Henry C. esq. of the former place.

13. Mr. George Spendlove, of Bishopsgate-street, to Miss Edridge, daughter of Mr. E. of Carnaby-street.

14. At the collegiate church in Manchester, George Smith, esq. of Bloomsbury-square, to Miss Hardman, eldest daughter of John H. esq. of Granby-row, Manchester.

15. At Topham, George-Henry Warwington, esq. of Pentra-Pant, co. Salop, to Miss Carew, eldest daughter of the late John C. esq. of Anthony-house, co. Cornwall.

At Sutton-Colfield, Rev. Joseph Mendham, eldest son of Robert M. esq. of Highgate, to Miss Maria Rilnd, second daughter of the Rev. J. R. rector of Sutton-Colfield.

At Kitchfield, co. Stafford, by the Bishop of St. Asaph, the Hon. Augustus-George Legge, youngest son of the Earl of Dartmouth, and fellow of Merton-college, Oxford, to Miss Honora Bagot, second daughter of the Rev. Walker B.

Mr. Bradley, to Miss Frances Bosworth, both of Diseworth, co. Leicester.

16. At South Weald, co. Essex, John Tytwhitt, jun. esq. to Miss Dmoke, youngest daughter of the late Hon. Champion D. of Scricsby, co. Lincoln.

Mr. A. Schickh, of Salvadora house,

Bishopsgate-street, to Miss Catharine Wilt, of Leadenhall-street.

Mr. F. D. de la Chaumette, merchant, to Miss Olympia-Charlotte Page, second daughter of John P. esq. of Great St. Helen's.

19. George-Adam Askew, esq. of Pallinburn, co. Northumberland, to Miss Askew, of Redburgh, co. Durham.

Mr. Rob. Barnard, of the East India-house, to Miss Ireland, of Norfolk-street, Strand.

21. At Hornsey, George Welch, esq. banker in Cornhill, to Miss Margaret Evans, sister to the late Rev. Dr. Caleb E. of Bristol.

At Richmond, co. York, Sir William Gerard, bart. of Garwood, co. Lancaster, to Miss Anna-Maria Stapleton, youngest daughter of Miles S. esq. of the Grove, Richmond.

Mr. Jos. Hunt, wine-merchant, of Tower-street, to Miss Knight, of Odstone, Berks.

22. At Mary-la Bonne church, Major Tindling, of the 20th regiment, to Miss Adeane.

Rev. Wm. Van Mildert, R. of Braden, co. Northampton, to Miss Jane Douglass, youngest dau. of the late Gen. D. of Witham, Essex.

Mr. Bowes Todd, of Finsbury-place, London, to Miss Adamson, daughter of Cuthbert A. esq. master of the Trinity-house at Newcastle.

23. Matthew Harrison, esq. son of Benjamin H. esq. treasurer of Guy's Hospital, to Miss Paterson, daughter of Lieutenant-colonel P. of the Royal Artillery.

At Bath, John-Gwaker Palairat, esq. barrister at law, to Miss Catharine Fistor, daughter of Johnson P. esq. of Bath.

At Bathwick, Henry Foot, esq. of South Molton, to Miss Marsh, niece to George Poole, esq. of Pulteney-street, Bath.

At Finchley, Rev. Ralph Worley, rector of that parish, and of Little Penton, co. Lincoln, to Miss Eliz. Gildart, second daughter of Thomas G. esq. of Finchley.

24. At Chard, Mr. Geo. Jeremy, linen-draper, Tavistock-street, Covent-garden, to Miss Anne James, of Forton, Somerset.

25. Mr. Luke Flood, jun. of the Strand, to Miss Charlotte Page, of Ipswich.

28. Capt. Mansfield, of the Royal Garrison Battalion, eldest son of John M. esq. of Leicester, to Miss E. Heyrick, second daughter of John H. esq. of Leicester.

DEATHS.

Feb. **T**HE Rev. Mr. Lloyd, formerly curate of a church in Shrewsbury; of whose death the following obscure and mysterious account appears in an extract of a letter from Chester (America), dated March 2; 1795: "I am very sorry in being under the painful necessity of acquainting you of a most melancholy accident which has happened to our worthy missionary, the Rev. Mr. Lloyd: He having formed a resolution of going to Windsor through the woods, upon business totally unknown to any person here, engaged a young man as a guide for that journey; and, on Tuesday morning

morning last, went off with two others, who were determined to accompany him as far as a horse which he rode was able to travel. When they had proceeded about nine miles they were obliged to part, but not before the returning persons used every effort in their power to persuade him to come back, and were very much mortified at their want of success. About three o'clock on Wednesday afternoon his guide returned to a house about two miles from this place, almost spent and quite confused, imagining he was still proceeding to Windsor. A message from him to the town caused a party to go out immediately to the relief of Mr. Lloyd; and, after extreme fatigue, exploring their way all night by the help of a candle, they, about sun-rise on Thursday morning, found him dead about fifteen miles from this place."

April . . . At Calcutta, Francis Smith, esq. jun. sub-accountant-general, and second son of Francis S. esq. of New-building, co. York.

Sept. 1. Of a fever, contracted in his passage to the West Indies, Captain John-William Hall, of the 54th regiment.

At St. Vincent's, Capt. Richard Boycott, of the 34th regiment, second son of Thomas B. esq. of Rudge, co. Salop.

22. At the same place, David Gardner, esq. a captain in the 34th reg. of foot.

23. At Grenada, on his way from Tobago to Domingo, Capt. P. C. O'Connor, of the 60th foot, eldest son of Col. O'C.

30. At Jamaica, of the yellow fever, after six days illness, aged 15, Mr Charles Cope, midshipman on-board his Majesty's ship *Humbal*, third son of Sir John C. bart.

Oct. 4. At Grenada, Lieutenant-colonel Hugh Scott, of Gala.

In his 72d year, the Rev. Francis Wotton, of Ketton, rector of Barrowden, in Rutland, to which he was presented in 1786. He was a most affectionate parent and worthy man. The parishioners of Barrowden and Ketton can witness the exemplary attention he paid to the duties of his station as a minister of the Gospel.

8. Rev. Edward Buckley, of North Audley-street, late vicar of Kippax, near Leeds.

12. At St. Vincent's, of a wound received in an action with the enemy, on the 23d of September, Lieutenant colonel John Ritchie, of the 60th regiment.

13. In an advanced age, the Rev. Mr. Curteen, rector of Bradfield St. Clare, co. Suffolk.

15. At Antigua, Mr. Charles Gibbons, a midshipman in the royal navy, and third son of Sir William G. bart.

At Norwich, of the small pox, aged 73, Mrs. Mary Smith, relict of the late Rev. Thomas S. rector of Stowlangtoft, and vicar of Pakenham, co. Suffolk.

Rev. G. Marsh, M. A. rector of Ford, near Berwick upon Tweed.

17. Mrs. Mayler, mother of the Rev. John M. M.A. of Marlborough.

31. At Thornton-le-Beans, co. York, universally regretted, in his 44th year, the Rev. Edward Heber, M.A. vicar of Kirby-Warfe and Fridaythorpe, and author of several publications, of which we hope to obtain a list.

Nov. 3. At Stanton, near Derby, Miss D. C. Greaves, second daughter of the Rev. G. G.

4. At Exning, co. Suffolk, in the house of her nephew, the Rev. Couper Williams, Mrs. Elizabeth Goodere, eldest sister of the late Sir Edward G. bart. of Burghope, co. Hereford. She had long suffered a painful illness with true Christian resignation.

At Hummaby, the Rev. Mr. Hudson, vicar of that place, and of Foulston, in the East riding of Yorkshire.

6. In an advanced age, the Rev. William Langley, rector of Feory Bentley, and upwards of forty years head-master of the free grammar-school at Ashborne, co. Derby.

9. At his house in Exeter, Wm. Boyd, esq. formerly an eminent architect and builder at Gibraltar.

13. At his house at Southill, near Cheshamford, the Rev. Mr. Dunsley, rector of Southill, and vicar of Altonon, in the county of Cornwall.

16. Mrs. Gery, wife of William G. esq. of Rushmead priory, co. Bedford, on the confines of Huntingdonshire, for both which counties he is an acting magistrate. She was daughter and heiress of Richard Bell, esq. late of Bedford. She was a person of sincere piety, charity, and humanity, and in every sense an excellent woman. She was buried, Nov. 24, at Little Stonington, co. Bedford, of which manor the Gerys were formerly lords.

17. At Gravely, co. Hertford, the Rev. Mr. Wicksteed, many years rector of that parish.

At Exmouth, co. Devon, the Hon. Alexander Abercromby, one of the senators of the College of Justice, and one of the lords commissioners of judiciary for Scotland.

18. Major John-Charles Ker, military commandant of hospitals in the Leeward Islands, and third son of the late Alexander K. esq. of Blackthill. On the same day, Lieut. James Ker, of the 40th regiment of foot, the Major's youngest son. The Major and his son were on-board the *Venus* transport, bound to the West Indies, which was wrecked on Portland beach in the dreadful storm of the 17th and 18th, when they, with most of the passengers and crew, unfortunately perished.

Capt. Ambrose-William Bacroft, of the 63d regiment. He perished in the storm, close to Weymouth.

At Weinheim, aged 22, Prince Frederick John Nepom. Joseph, youngest brother of the reigning Prince of Schwarzzenberg, born August

August 18, 1774. His Highness was some time ago wounded at Mannheim.

At Walsall, co. Stafford, after only a few hours illness, the Rev. John-Simpson Rutter, M. A. vicar of that place, and one of the stipendiary readers belonging to the collegiate church of Wolverhampton.

19. Mrs. Pollard, mother of the Rev. Mr. P. vicar of Parson Drove, in the Isle of Ely.

At Richmond, the dowager Lady Throckmorton, relict of the late Sir Rob. T. bart. of Buckland, Berks.

21. At Leverington, in the Isle of Ely, Mrs. Rose, wife of Mr. R. curate of that place.

23. In Lincoln's-inn-fields, in consequence of her cloaths taking fire by a spark from a candle, blown by the wind upon her breast in crossing a yard on the 5th instant, Mrs. Holford, wife of Peter H. esq. master in chancery, and governor of the New River Company.

At Plymouth, Lieut. Bromfield, of his Majesty's ship St. Fiorenzo.

At Lambeth, in his 80th year, Dr. Jean Borranstone, an emigrant priest, and formerly chaplain to the Archbishops of Paris for a series of 40 years.

24. At Weston, Gen. James Johnson, colonel of the Scotch Greys.

At Coagh, co. Tyrone, Ireland, Hugh Boyd, esq. of Pallycattle, M. P. for the county of Antrim.

25. In his 80th year, Leonard Coward, esq. one of the aldermen and three times mayor of Bath.

Mrs. Louth, wife of the Rev. Mr. L. of Burley, Rutland.

At Bickleigh, co. Devon, of a fever, Mrs. Carew, wife of the Rev. John-West C. rector of Haccombe and Bickleigh, and niece of Timothy Fetherstonhaugh, esq. of the county of Cumberland.

26. In Logan-street, Dublin, James Corry, esq. secretary to the Linen Board, and clerk of the Journals of the House of Commons, &c.

At Middlefield, Leith-Walk, near Edinburgh, the Rev. Dr. James Robertson, professor of Oriental languages in the university of Edinburgh.

27. At his house in Castle-street, Hereford, the Rev. Richard Skinner, B. D. rector of Basingham, co. Lincoln, formerly fellow of Corpus Christi coll. Oxford.

At Lambeth, after an indisposition of nine days, Mr. Clarke, of Grantham, coach-proprietor.

28. At Ormiston-lodge, in Scotland, the Hon. Charles Barclay Maitland.

At Aspley, near Nottingham, Mrs. Willoughby, relict of Edward W. esq.

29. At his apartments in the Mews, Samuel Dorrington, one of the King's grooms, who was unfortunately run over by the state-coach on his Majesty's return from

the House of Peers, Oct. 29. (See p. 965.)

At Northampton, Mr. Joseph Peach, woolstapler.

At her house at Boston, co. Lincoln, Mrs. Whitnell, widow of the Rev. Edw. W. of Wood Norton, co. Norfolk.

At Bath, the Rev. John Coles, M. A. rector of Calstock, and vicar of Dulfe, both co. Cornwall, and late fellow of Baliol-college, Oxford.

At Saddington, the Rev. Sambrook Nicholas Russel, M. A. rector of that parish, and of Bruntingthorp, both co. Leicester, and brother to the late Francis R. esq. whose death we have lately recorded, p. 794. By his death Learning has lost one of her brightest ornaments, and Religion one of her ablest defenders. His assistance to the Historian of Leicestershire has been handsomely acknowledged in p. 186 of our present volume; and in our Review of the next year shall be given some specimen of the elaborate portion which Mr. Russel contributed to that laborious undertaking.

30. Aged 78, the Rev. John Prince, M. A. 46 years a minor canon of Chester cathedral, and rector of Thurfaston, in that county.

At Catton, near Norwich, Mrs. Scott, widow of George Lewis S. esq. and sister of Lord Rokeby.

Rev. Charles-Wager Allix, vicar of Mere, co. Wilts, son of the late Charles A. esq. of Swaffham, and a descendant of the famous Dr. Peter A. who was banished by the old persecuting church of France, in the last century. He had been out courting on the 25th, and, on approaching home, enquired the hour of his servant; on being informed, he remarked that there was time for a short ride before dinner, turned his horse about, took a circuit, and again arrived within about a mile of his own house, when the servant observed him to be gradually falling from his horse, pointing, at the same time, to the ground. The servant rode up in time to catch his master in his arms, and, laying him on the ground where he had pointed, turned his horse loose, in hopes he would alarm the family, and bring him assistance. The horse ran home; but, as no one there knew what road to take, the servant was at length compelled to leave Mr. A. senseless and speechless on the ground, and ride home for assistance: having run into the house, and briefly related the distressful circumstance, he hastily mounted his master's horse, and galloped back; the horse smelt to his master (apparently a lifeless corpse), snorted, ran back a few paces, fell on his side, and died in less than two hours! Though Mr. A. languished till the 30th, he neither spoke nor shewed any symptoms of sensibility in the interval. His loss will be severely felt by the poor.

Lately,

Lately, at Aux Cayes, in St. Domingo, on his return from America, Duncan Campbell, esq. of Knapdale, in the island of Jamaica.

At Vienna, in his 74th year, Baron Lederer, one of the ministers of the Netherland department. He was the son of a bricklayer, and had himself exercised that calling in his youth.

At Cork, in Ireland, John Webb, esq. one of the aldermen of that city.

In Anne-street, Stephen's-green, Dublin, aged 24, Rev. Dr. Erskine, dean of Cork.

At Welbeck, co. Lincoln, aged 56, William Gould, esq. steward to the Duke of Portland.

At Stoke, near Rochester, in an advanced age, Baldwin Duppa, esq. a gentleman of considerable fortune.

At his seat at Beauchamp, near Tiverton, James Langford Nibbs, esq.

In Devonshire, whither she went for the recovery of her health, Miss Rebecca Carleton, niece to Lord Carleton.

At her lodgings in Bath, Madame De Grovestins, sister of George Schutz, esq. of Shotover, near Oxford.

Aged 11, of the croup, Master Charles-Henry Bathurst, fourth son of the Rev. Dr. B. prebendary of Durham.

At Wheatley, co. Oxford, in her 85th year, after a long and tedious illness, Mrs. Anne Williams.

Elizabeth Boicot, of the parish of Sutton under Brailes, co. Gloucester; who, being advised by a neighbour to take some black brimstone for a complaint she had in her eyes, took so large a dose that she died in about three hours after. Verdict, Died in consequence of taking the medicine, but not with an intent to destroy herself.

Rev. Mr. West, curate of Ripponden, near Halifax, co. York.

Aged 74, the Rev. William Paxton, rector of Taplow, Bucks.

Rev. Mr. Eliot, vicar of Make and St. Teath, co. Cornwall.

Rev. Mr. Spry, rector of Endelion, co. Cornwall.

Aged 41, the Rev. Arthur Barbor, M.A. next brother to William Barbor, esq. of Fremington.

At Priors-Hardwick, co. Warwick, in his 80th year, the Rev. Peter La Roque, upwards of 50 years vicar of that parish, and chaplain to Earl Spencer.

Miss Orton, daughter of the late Rev. Mr. O. rector of Rensby, co. Leic.

At his house in Ruellet-street, the daughter of John-Henry Newbol, esq.

Samuel Estwick, esq. M. P. for the borough of Westbury, register of Chelsea-hospital, and agent for the island of Barbadoes, in the West Indies.

At Windsor, Mr. Garner, surgeon, a native of Whittlesea.

GENT. MAG. December, 1795.

Mr. Lowe, of Suffolk-street, Charing-cross, late partner with Messrs. Bayley and son, perfumers, Cockspur street.

Dec. 1. In his 87th year, the Rev. F. Robins, M. A. formerly of St. John's college, Cambridge, late vicar of Hill, co. Gloucester, and father of the Rev. Dr. R. vicar of South Petherton; a person well known for his great skill in the Arabic and other Oriental languages.

In his 66th year, Mr. Edward Peart, of West-Butterwick, co. Lincoln. Nearly 50 years of his time were chiefly employed in the corn-trade; in which his connexions were very extensive, and his respectability and integrity inferior to no one.

At Bridgewater, aged 76, Sam. Smith, esq. many years senior alderman of that corporation, and collector of the customs in that town.

At Hull, Mr. William Moxon, landing-waiter at that port, and brother to Richard M. esq. banker.

After two days painful illness, in the 62d year of his age, Mr. Thomas Spilbury, of Snow-hill, printer, deeply lamented by his family, and most sincerely regretted by all who had the pleasure of knowing him. To distinguished ability in his profession he joined the strictest integrity, amiable manners, and a style of conversation, which, whether the subject was gay or serious, never failed to delight. As his press was resorted to by some of our first literary characters, who often availed themselves of his critical remarks; so have they, in return, uniformly borne testimony to his uncommon precision in every thing appertaining to a pure genuine English diction. He was the first person in this country who made it an express study to print French works with accuracy; in which having at that time only a slight acquaintance with that language, he by closeness of application soon arrived at such a mastery, as to be pronounced, by many of the most accomplished geniuses of that kingdom, resident here, superior in point of correctness to even the printers of Paris.

2. In Greenwich hospital, Anth. Hunt, esq. second captain of the hospital.

At Springbank, in the island of Arran, Niel Shennon, esq. of Leyenshaw.

After a lingering illness, Nathaniel-Elias Colferat, esq. a respectable merchant and alderman, and in the commission of the peace for the city of Exeter.

3. At Newington-place, Surrey, Jacob Bir', esq. water-bailiff of the city of London; to which place he was elected 1794.

At Chiscom, after a very long illness, Samuel Span, esq. of Bristol, merchant, and a member of the common council.

4. At Exeter, Henry Belfield, esq.

At Paddington, William Gale, esq. of Jamaica.

At Portsmouth, in his 56th year, Thomas Silver, M.D. for many years in the first practice in that and the neighbouring towns. His disease was lingering, complicated, and exquisitely painful; he was confined to his house, and almost entirely to his bed, more than 14 months; yet he preserved his mind uniformly patient, placid, and cheerful. With a perfect knowledge of the daily and rapid progress of his disease, and with the view of death rapidly approaching, he would, immediately after the most acute paroxysms of pain, converse with earnestness and animation. When, for the last few weeks of his life, his debility was so much increased as to disable him, in a great measure, to take any share in conversation, his countenance strongly marked the interest he took in that of his friends. The day before his death he observed that it had pleased God to appoint him a bitter cup of affliction, and that he saw he must drink it to the very dregs; and this, indeed, he did. But he submitted to the divine dispensations with that resignation and fortitude which can only be experienced by those who feel the full force of religion on the mind. He never neglected the duty of public and social worship, nor ever intentionally omitted it. It was his wish to practise the duties of Christianity without ostentation. He esteemed the good and virtuous of all sects. Though he avoided introducing religious subjects into conversation, he never hesitated, on proper occasions, to avow his firm belief in Christianity, and the permanent consolations to be derived from an observance of its precepts, particularly in times of trial and affliction. His widow and children have lost a kind and faithful friend and relative.

5. At her house in St. Gile's, Oxford, in her 75th year, the dowager Lady Peshall. She was very exemplary in the discharge of the public duties of religion, humane and charitable in her attentions to the poor, constant and steady in her friendship, and candid and benevolent to all. For the two last years of her life she never slept, nor had the least inclination to repose. She was the widow of a clergyman, who once kept a school at Highgate or St. Pancras, where he published a book on the Common Prayer (a simile in which book was, that God's eye was like the great candle at the post-office, it would search you through and through); thence he removed to the free school at Guildford in Surrey, and continued there some years. Whilst he was there, the late Lord Bingley procured him, in 1761, the living of Warehorne*, in Kent, from the Lord Chancellor Northampton. The school having become a sinecure,

means were found to procure his resignation, in order to render it of use to the town. He resigned the living of Warehorne in 1771, and removed to Oxford, and about this time he changed the name of *Peshall*, which he had hitherto used, and assumed the name and title of Sir John Peshall, bart. Whilst at Oxford he published "The antient and present State of the City of Oxford; chiefly compiled by A. Wood, with Additions by the Rev. Sir John Peshall, Bart. 1773," 4to. "The History of the University of Oxford to the Death of William the Conqueror, 1772," 8vo, by Wood; and the same history "continued to the Demise of Queen Elizabeth, 1773." 4to; and intended to continue it to the Restoration; and a Parochial History of the County of Oxford.

At Everton, near Liverpool, aged 45, Mr. Edward Rogers, in whom the plain integrity of the merchant was united with the liberal and polished manners of the gentleman. Fond of music and of painting, he devoted much of his leisure to those pleasing pursuits, and a well-chosen collection of pictures evinces the goodness of his taste. As an affectionate husband, a fond and tender father, a kind master, and a cheerful companion, he will long be deservedly lamented by his numerous family, and remembered with regret by an extensive circle of friends.

6. In Berners-street, Miss Willet, only daughter of John Willet Willet, esq. of Merley, co. Dorset.

In Rodney street, Liverpool, Pemberton Milnes, esq. of Wakefield, uncle to R. S. Milnes, esq. M. P. for the city of York.

At Hitchin, Herts, aged 59, the Rev. J. Griffiths, upwards of 20 years minister of the Independent congregation of Protestant Dissenters at that place.

7. At Copenhagen, of the small-pox, the Princess Louisa, daughter of the hereditary Prince of Denmark.

At Northampton, Capt. Ebbart, of the Northampton Fencibles. He went to rest in perfect health, and was found dead in his bed the next morning.

8. At Nuthall, co. Ebor. in Scotland, Capt. Wm. Beut, of the royal navy.

9. In his 80th year, the Rev. sir James Stonehouse, bart. M.D. formerly a physician of considerable eminence at Northampton, and afterwards rector of Great and Little Cheverel, Wilts, and, for many years, lecturer of All Saints, Bristol. The title devolves to his eldest son, now in India.

At Hinckley, co. Leicester, aged 59, after upwards of six years illness of an asthma, Mr. J. Smith, dyer, of that place; a man of sound judgement and considerable knowledge, much improved by extensive reading; and being also endowed with a retentive memory, cheerful disposition and much pleantry, was an instructive and desirable

* See Hasted's Kent, vol. III. where he is written Sir John Peshall, bart.

desirable companion. He was much read in theology, and very conversant in the Unitarian controversy, which, upon the maturest deliberation, confirmed his ideas of the Divine unity; and, contrary to a prevailing, but erroneous, opinion, that "Unitarian and Republican principles are the same," he was a zealous friend to the King and Constitution as established at the glorious Revolution in 1688. He has left a widow and eight children, with a long list of acquaintance, to lament his loss.

10. At Alva, John Johnstone, esq.

In his 80th year, Mr. Underwood, surgeon and apothecary, of Blackman-street, Southwark.

In the 72d year of his age, in Newgate, where he had been confined for debt since the 14th of last month, Mr. Samuel Wilson, a person well known as a literary man.

At Southampton, Mrs. Shairp, widow of the late Alexander S. esq. Russia merchant, of London.

At Farnley, near the Phoenix-park, Dublin, Thomas Higginbotham, esq. upwards of 36 years cashier in his Majesty's treasury in Ireland.

At his house in Banff, in his 84th year, James Shand, esq. late provost of that borough.

At Barnet, Wm. Garrow, M.D. brother of the Rev. Mr. G. master of the academy at Hadley, near Barnet, and uncle to the celebrated Serjeant. Many hundred persons, of all ranks, in that extensive and populous neighbourhood, will long regret the loss of a physician whose private and professional worth they have many years known and experienced. His loss to the poor will not easily be repaired. Two letters from Dr. Garrow, written so long ago as the year 1752, relative to the controversy between the late Dr. Hunter and the two Professors Monro, of Edinburgh, are inserted in the Medical Commentaries published by Dr. Hunter.

Mr. Robert Mitchelson, of South Witham, co. Lincoln, farmer and grazier, a man of irreproachable character. His death was accelerated by a fall he received at Grantham some few days before.

12. At Chester, Mr. James Ping, late an eminent wine-merchant in John-street, Berkeley-square.

In Fitchfield-street, John Paradise, esq. L.L.D. of the University of Oxford, and F.R.S. He was born at Salomichi, brought up at Padua, and by far the greatest part of his life resided at London; was passionately fond of learned men, and opened his house to all descriptions of them. He was naturally silent and reserved in conversation, owing to an excess of modesty, which made him pay greater deference to the opinions of others than his own. He spoke many languages with facility, the modern Greek, Latin, Turkish, French,

Italian, and English; and was as amiable in his manners as he was eminent in his literature. It has been said of him, by a distinguished person, *c'est la probité même*; to which may be added, *revêtu des formes douces de la sensibilité*.

At Marlborough, in her 74th year, after a tedious and painful illness, Mrs. Sarah Franklyn, the last branch of an ancient and respectable family long resident at Houghton, co. Wilts; the impropriation of which parish had been possessed by them for near two centuries. The memory of this excellent woman will be long cherished by her numerous friends, and her loss sincerely felt and regretted by her poorer neighbours, to whom she was a constant and a liberal benefactress. Her mind was calm and peaceable to the last moment of her existence, and she expired without a pang or sigh. By her will she has given 200l. as an augmentation to each of the churches at Marlborough, and has directed a reversionary interest of 400l. to be vested in the corporation of that place, for the annual benefit of such poor widows as are resident in the town, and may be thought in want of and deserving the same.

Aged 83, Mrs. Woods, widow of the late Mr. W. Slater, of Oxford. Her property, which was not great, she has divided into numerous legacies.

At Lichfield, in his 86th year, Peter Garrick, esq. the eldest brother of David G. esq. who possessed a very considerable portion of his brother's talent for comic description.

13. At her mother's house in York, Miss Swainston, eldest daughter of the late Allen S. M.D.

14. Miss Anne Bond, daughter of the Rev. John B. of Crediton, Devon.

At his house in Colchester, in a very advanced age, Samuel Ennew, esq. many years clerk of the peace for that county.

15. At the Old South-sea-house, in an advanced age, Mark Cramer, esq.

At Edinburgh, Mrs. Adam, widow of the late John A. esq. and mother of William A. esq. of Lincoln's-inn-fields.

At Brome, the seat of Sir Henry Oxenden, bart. after a short illness, Mrs. Elizabeth Chudleigh, daughter of the late Sir George C. of the county of Devon, and only sister to Lady Oxenden.

At Hanover, Lieut.-gen. Duplat.

16. At Betchworth, Surrey, of a violent fever, Mrs. Johnson, wife of Mr. J.

At Kew, of a fever, Miss Jane Massie, second daughter of George M. esq. of the island of Jamaica.

Aged 82, Mr. Peter Roberts, of Glaston, Rutland, many years a respectable inhabitant of that place—Within the last eleven years, there have only been six burials in the above extensive parish; amongst which were two at the great age of 82.

17. At

17. At Exmouth, after a lingering illness, Mrs. Codrington, wife of John C. esq. of Exeter.

At Exeter, Lieut. Collard, of Col. Hall's regiment of Fencibles.

18. At his house on Croom-hill, Greenwich, William Bythesea, esq.

19. After a lingering illness, at her husband's apartments in Covent-garden, Mrs. Mary Whitfeld, a native of Canterbury, and wife of Mr. W. of Drury-lane theatre.

20. Mr. John Corby, many years sexton of Newark, co. Nottingham.

Mrs. Cowper, of Great Titchfield-street, widow of the late Dr. C.

In his 83d year, John Eyclon, esq. of East Hendred, Berks.

21. At his house in Great Ormond-street, John Wombwell, esq.

Of a sudden attack of the gout in his stomach, at his house at Twickenham, Middlesex, Thomas Wildman, esq. M. P. for Hindon, Wilts.

In his 71st year, F. Perrott, esq. M. D. of Birmingham.

23. Sir Henry Clinton, K. B. General of his Majesty's forces, governor of Gibraltar, colonel of the 7th (or Queen's own) regiment of light dragoons, and M. P. for the borough of Launceston in Cornwall. He was grandson of Francis sixth earl of Lincoln by his second son George, who, having been governor of Newfoundland and New York, died, in his 75th year, July 10, 1751, senior admiral of the White; having married Anne, daughter of Major-general Peter Carle, who died 1767, having borne him three sons and three daughters, of whom two of each died in their infancy. The surviving daughter married Admiral Roddam, and died 1750. The surviving son Henry was captain of a company in the first regiment of guards April 17 5 (XXVIII. 245, 293); K. B. May 11, 1777; General in America 1778; colonel of the 7th regiment *vice* Sir George Howard 1779; he evacuated Philadelphia June 18, 1778 (XLVIII. 388); see a spirited letter from him to Governor Livingston of New Jersey March 29, 1779 (XLI. 322). He arrived in Carolina April 1780 (L. 202). See his difficulties about attacking Charles-town 1780 (L. 245); which he took May 11 (L. 295), and received the thanks of the House of Commons, after a debate, Nov. 27 (LI. 201), and returned an answer. This was followed by further successes (L. 339); 1781 (LI. 239). His proceedings may be seen LI. 535, and defeat ib. 585. He arrived at Portsmouth June 12, 1782. On his return to England, he published a Narrative relative to his conduct as to the unfortunate issue of the campaign of 1781, 1783 (LIII. 147); to which Earl Cornwallis returned "An Answer" the same year (ib. 151), on which Sir Henry published "Some Observations" (ib. 334).

In 1784 he published "A Letter to the Commissioners of Public Accounts, relative to some Observations in their seventh Report, which was judged to imply Censure on the late Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Forces in America" (LIV. 531). He was first cousin to the late Duke of Newcastle; was appointed governor of Gibraltar 1795, with a salary of 730l. He was lieutenant-general; governor of Limerick, the appointment of which is 20s. per day; groom of the bed chamber to the duke of Gloucester; M. P. for Newark, and lastly for Launceston.

24. In his 74th year, Mr. Robert Watts, many years one of the Examiners in the Court of Exchequer.

25. At Greenwich, aged 27, the Rev. Robert Pritchard, jun. fellow of New-college, Oxford.

At Miss Aynscombe's, at Mortlake, co. Surrey, advanced in years, Mrs. Dean.

26. At Turnford, Herts, Mrs. Firmin, wife of Mr. F. of the Strand.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Dec. **W**ILLIAM YOUNG, esq. rear-admiral of the White, appointed one of the lords commissioners of the Admiralty, *vice* Sir Charles Middleton, resigned.

9. John Bulkeley, and Cuthbert Shafto, esqrs. knighted.

15. Stephen Shairp, esq. appointed consul-general at St. Petersburg.

16. Thomas Bonfall, esq. high sheriff of the county of Cardigan, knighted.

17. George Aust, esq. one of his Majesty's under secretaries of state, appointed commissary-general of the musters, and chief muster-master of all his Majesty's forces in Great Britain, *vice* Rowley, dec.; also appointed secretary and register to the royal hospital at Chelsea, *vice* Estwick, dec.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

REV. W. Cobbold, B. A. fellow of Magdalen-college, Oxford, appointed head-master of Magdalen-college-school, *vice* Robinson, dec.; and Rev. Edw. Ellerton, M. A. of University-college, appointed second-master of the same school, *vice* Slater, resigned.

Rev. John Slater, M. A. second-master of Magdalen-college-school, appointed head-master of New-college-school, *vice* Bright, resigned.

Rev. Thomas Cherry, of Maidstone, elected head master of Merchant Taylors school, *vice* Bishop, dec.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. T. A. Salmon, M. A. rector of Rodney Stoke, appointed rural dean of the deanries of Axbridge and Pawlet, *vice* Wambouse.

Rev. Mr. Burgess, of Durham, Haughton R. near Darlington, *vice* Vaughan, dec. for

for which he is to resign his prebendal stall in the cathedral of Durham.

Rev. Wm. Goode, St. Anne Blackfriars R. London, and Rev. Mr. Markham and Rev. Mr. Watkins elected joint lecturers of St. Dunstan in the West, both *vice* Romaine, dec.

Rev. John Grey, B. A. of University-college, Oxford, appointed, by the Dean of Salisbury, to the hospital and prebend of Heytesbury, *vice* Williams, dec.

Rev. W. B. Keate, Laverton R. co. Somerset, *vice* his father, dec.

Rev. John Jowett, LL. D. regius professor of civil law, and fellow of Trinity-hall, Cambridge, Weathersfield V. co. Essex, *vice* Atkinson, dec.

Rev. Manning Holden, LL. B. Weeting All Saints and St. Mary's RR. Norfolk, *vice* Walford, dec.

Rev. Mr. Freer, Stoughton and Thurnby R. co. Leicester, *vice* Newton, dec.

Rev. Theophilus Hastings, M. A. vicar of Belton, co. Leicester, East and West Leake R. co. Nottingham, *vice* Ellis, dec.

Rev. John Gutch, M. A. chaplain of All Souls and Corpus Christi colleges, Oxford, St. Clement's alias Bridgset R. near Oxford.

Rev. Francis Blick, M. A. Wisset curacy, co. Suffolk.

Rev. W. Pecher, M. A. appointed vicar-general of the collegiate church of Southwell, *vice* Heathcote, dec.

Rev. Mr. Foxcroft, Beauchamp Roding R. co. Essex.

Rev. Robert Rolfe, B. A. Cockley-Cley, co. Norfolk, *vice* his brother, dec.

Rev. James Stuart Mackenzie, M. A. St. Mary's curacy, in Thetford.

Rev. J. Eden, appointed minor canon of Bristol cathedral, *vice* Muttelbury, resigned.

Rev. Arnold Carter, minor canon of Rochester, St. Margaret V. next Rochester, *vice* Lowth, dec.

Rev. Thomas Welles, B. D. Prestbury V. co. Gloucester.

Rev. Matthew Booker, of Elcester, Hitchenden V. Bucks.

Rev. Thomas Bowman, Withecombe R. co. Somerset.

Rev. Edward Robson, M. A. Orton V. co. Nottingham, *vice* Greville, resigned.

Rev. J. Duddell, M. A. Westbury V. Bucks.

Rev. James Hodgson, appointed chaplain to the royal church of the Savoy, in the Strand, Westminster.

Rev. Mr. Rackhouse, of Cambridge, Upper Deal R. Kent, *vice* Benson, dec.

Rev. Roope Ilbert, B. A. Meavy R. co. Devon, *vice* Baker, dec.

Rev. Timothy Tripp Lee, Thame V. co. Oxford, *vice* Newborough, dec.

Rev. Nicholas Lightfoot, Churchstow curacy, co. Devon.

Rev. Edward Thomson May, Braunton curacy, co. Devon.

Rev. Samuel Harnes, jun. Sydenham Damarell, otherwise South Sydenham R. co. Devon, *vice* Edgcumbe, dec.

Rev. Richard Vyvian Willesford, Coryton R. co. Devon, *vice* Harnes, jun. resigned.

Rev. James Hastings, Martley R. co. Worcester, *vice* Dunne, dec.

Rev. John Brett, M. A. Congham St. Mary with St. Andrew R. co. Norfolk.

Rev. John Barwick Sams, South Wootton R. co. Norfolk.

Rev. N. Colville, M. A. of St. Mary-hall, Oxford, Bailham St. Peter R. co. Suffolk.

Rev. Thomas Key, M. A. vice-provost of King's-college, Cambridge, Milton R. co. Cambridge, *vice* Reynolds, dec.

Dr. King, prebendary of Canterbury, appointed chancellor of Lincoln, *vice* Dr. Smith, the option on the consecration of Bp. Pretymann.

Dr. Radcliffe, vicar of Gillingham, and prebendary of Ely, to a prebend of Canterbury, *vice* Dr. King.

Dr. Griffith, vicar of St. Mary-le-Bow, to a prebend of Ely, *vice* Dr. Radcliffe.

Rev. Mr. Lloyd, Albrighton V. co. Salop, *vice* Binfield, dec.

Rev. Joseph Lightfoot, Stanway V. co. Gloucester, *vice* Stock, dec.

Rev. George Richards, M. A. fellow of Oriel college, Oxford, Lillingstone-Lovell R. co. Oxford, *vice* Robinson, dec.

Rev. C. Nowell, M. A. Llanvigan R. near Brecon, *vice* Powell, dec.

Rev. Charles Buckland, M. A. Templeton R. co. Devon.

Rev. Dr. Onslow, dean of Worcester, Kidderminster V. co. Worcester, *vice* Butt, dec. and Wolverley V.

Rev. Dr. Ingram, rector of Upton Warren, Stanford R. co. Worcester.

Rev. Mr. Hopkinson, of Peterborough, Morton and Haddonby RR. co. Lincoln, *vice* Tonge, dec.

Rev. John Hall Clay, M. A. Cropwell-Bishop V. co. Nottingham, *vice* Greenaway, dec.

Rev. F. E. Say, M. A. vicar of Braughing, Herts, Hatley St. George R. co. Camb.

Rev. Richard Proffer, B. D. Gatehead R. near Newcastle.

Rev. G. A. Drummond, M. A. Tankersley R. co. York; and Rev. Thomas Woodcock, M. A. Swillington R. near Leeds, both *vice* Zouch, dec.

Rev. Thomas Brand, M. A. Maulden R. co. Bedford.

Rev. Thomas Burrow, B. A. Inwardleigh R. co. Devon.

Rev. Richard Cockburn, M. A. fellow of St. John's, Camb. Bolney V. co. Suffex.

Rev. Henry Gould, rector of Butleigh, collated to the prebend of Coombs, the fourth in the cathedral church of Wells, *vice* Pearce, dec.

Rev. John Jeffreys, M. A. Barnes R. co. Surrey, *vice* Dr. Jeffreys, resigned.

Rev.

Rev. John Whitmore, M. A. Polstead R. co. Suffolk.

Rev. George Naylor, B. A. Brandford V. co. Suffolk.

Rev. S. Davenport, of Horsley, co. Derby, Allstonesfield V. co. Stafford.

Rev. R. Carey, M. A. Barrowden R. co. Rutland.

Rev. George Owen, M. A. rector of Eln cum Ennith, in the Isle of Ely, collated to a prebend in the cathedral church of Ely.

Rev. John Shaw, B. D. elected vicar of South Petherwyn and Trevon, co. Cornwall.

Rev. John Sparhawke, B. D. Hinxworth R. Herts, vice Sir Adam Gordon, bart. prompted.

Rev. Mr. Gretton, appointed archdeacon of Essex, vice Waller, dec.

Rev. Dr. Stinton, rector of Exeter-college, Oxford, appointed a prebendary of St. Paul's cathedral, London.

Rev. Charles Nave, B. D. Old Sodbury V. co. Gloucester.

Rev. John Ellison, curate of St. Nicholas, in Newcastle, Wold Newton R. co. Lincoln, vice his father, dec.

Rev. John Thompson, M. A. Milford V. near Lymington, Hants, vice Fawcett, dec.

Rev. Fairfax Franklin, B. A. Barford R. co. Norfolk.

Rev. Charles Campbell, Reechamwell All Saints R. co. Norfolk.

Rev. L. Shelford, B. D. North Tuddenham R. co. Norfolk.

DISPENSATIONS.

REV. Washbourne Cooke, B. D. to hold Hatford R. Berks, with Hardwick R. Bucks.

Rev. William Hildyard, to hold Winestead R. in Holderness, with Kellingholme and Haborough VV. co. Lincoln.

Rev. Richard Boucher, to hold East Illey R. with Bright Waltham R. both co. Berks.

Rev. Thomas Tomkins, M. A. to hold West Coker R. with Chilton Cangeloe R. co. Oxford.

Rev. Edw. Bayley, M. A. to hold Courteenhall R. with Quintin R. co. Northampton.

Rev. Robert Barker, M. A. to hold St. Anne R. Manchester, with Astley R. both in the diocese of Chester.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

Dec. NEW DRURY-LANE.

1. The Spanish Barber—The Child of Nature—The Spoil'd Child. [Law.
2. The Provok'd Husband—The Son-in-
3. The Country Girl—Lodoiska.
4. Alexander the Great—The Son-in-Law.
5. First Love—Lodoiska.
7. Alexander the Great—The Rump.
8. The Spanish Barber—The Child of Nature—The Spoil'd Child.
9. Know Your Own Mind—Lodoiska.
10. The Surrender of Calais—The Adopted Child. [Supper.
11. Measure for Measure—No Song No
12. First Love—The Humourist.
14. Alexander the Great—The Devil to Pay.
15. The Spanish Barber—The Child of Nature—The Spoil'd Child.
16. The Siege of Belgrade—The Village Lawyer. [Peeping Tom.
17. She Wou'd and She Wou'd Not—
18. King John—The Doctor and the Apo-
19. First Love—The First Floor. [the cary.
21. Alexander the Great—The Pannel.
22. The Spanish Barber—The Child of Nature—The Spoil'd Child.
23. Macbeth—The Adopted Child.
26. A Trip to Scarborough—No Song No Supper. [the Apothecary.
28. Alexander the Great—The Doctor and
29. The Spanish Barber—The Child of Nature—The Spoil'd Child.

30. The Purse—The Suicide—My Grand-
31. First Love—The Prize. [mother.

Dec. COVENT-GARDEN.

1. Speculation—The Farmer. [Sailor,
2. The Deserted Daughter—The Poor
3. Speculation—The Irish Mimick.
4. The Beggar's Opera—Follies of a Day.
5. Speculation—The Agreeable Surprise.
7. Battle of Hexham—Oscar and Malvina.
8. Speculation—The Irish Mimick.
9. King Henry the Fourth—The Fitch of Bacon.
10. Speculation—The Agreeable Surprise.
11. Love in a Village—Irishman in London.
12. Speculation—Maria. [Malvina.
14. King Henry the Fourth—Oscar and
15. The Distress'd Mother—Three Weeks after Marriage. [Malvina.
16. King Henry the Fourth—Oscar and
17. Speculation—Sprigs of Laurel.
18. The Battle of Hexham—Crotchet Lodge
19. Speculation—Oscar and Malvina.
21. Oroonoko—Merry Sberwoud; or, Harlequin Forrester.
22. The Winter's Tale—Ditto.
23. Werter—Ditto.
26. The Widow of Malabar—Ditto.
28. Oroonoko—Ditto.
29. The London Hermit—Ditto.
30. The Dramatist—Ditto.
31. Comedy of Errors—Ditto.

BILL of MORTALITY, from Nov. 24, to Dec. 22, 1795.

Christened.		Buried.			
Males	679	Males	914	2 and 5	195
Females	688	Females	847	5 and 10	79
				10 and 20	55
				20 and 30	134
				30 and 40	136
				40 and 50	181
				50 and 60	136
				60 and 70	134
				70 and 80	85
				80 and 90	46
				90 and 100	5
				100	

Whereof have died under two years old 576

Peck Loaf 4s. 6d.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending December 19, 1795.

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlef.	100	7	47	7	34	3	29	2	44	7
Surrey	100	2	46	0	34	4	28	4	42	4
Hertford	97	10	47	4	35	10	27	1	46	3
Bedford	93	4	51	1	34	7	25	2	43	2
Huntingd.	95	5	00	0	34	2	25	2	40	2
Northam.	84	1	50	0	36	1	24	8	42	0
Rutland	89	6	00	0	40	0	23	0	41	6
Leicester	88	2	00	0	39	1	23	6	48	5
Notting.	92	8	45	0	39	10	23	10	41	4
Derby	89	3	00	0	40	4	27	2	50	4
Stafford	88	5	00	0	40	7	27	5	46	7
Salop	89	4	57	10	42	6	25	1	43	4
Hereford	74	7	48	0	35	4	24	4	40	6
Worcest.	83	6	41	1	36	4	25	7	47	11
Warwick	93	2	00	0	39	4	26	0	50	9
Wilts	86	10	52	0	33	10	25	8	51	10
Berks	102	11	0	00	34	10	26	11	46	2
Oxford	89	9	0	0	33	0	24	1	41	10
Bucks	103	0	0	00	35	4	24	10	44	0
Montgom.	81	8	0	00	35	7	24	6	00	0
Brecon	84	10	67	2	35	11	22	4	00	0
Radnor	81	7	00	0	33	3	22	8	00	0

Average of England and Wales, per quarter.

86 10|49 9|35 6|24 0|44 4

Average of Scotland, per quarter.

82 6|28 6|27 5|20 2|35 2

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Essex	93	0	41	0	35	8	27	4	38	3
Kent	91	1	42	0	33	11	26	1	36	1
Suffex	82	0	00	0	33	8	23	8	34	6
Suffolk	88	9	49	2	31	7	26	2	35	1
Cambrid.	81	11	47	0	29	2	20	6	39	10
Norfolk	81	4	43	9	30	10	26	1	36	3
Lincoln	82	10	52	6	34	10	23	0	41	1
York	78	2	49	9	33	10	23	6	41	10
Durham	77	1	00	0	36	0	22	8	00	0
Northum.	82	1	57	8	31	8	23	6	0	0
Cumberl.	80	1	0	8	33	10	22	4	00	0
Westmor.	83	6	56	0	28	7	23	11	0	0
Lancaster	86	11	00	0	38	7	27	0	54	8
Chester	89	10	00	0	41	2	29	11	00	0
Flint	84	4	00	0	42	1	25	7	00	0
Denbigh	95	3	00	0	43	4	23	11	48	0
Anglesea	00	0	00	0	30	0	00	0	00	0
Carnarv.	80	0	00	0	35	0	18	6	56	0
Merioneth	94	6	00	0	40	10	24	0	00	0
Cardigan	77	5	52	0	32	2	15	11	00	0
Pembroke	61	8	00	0	34	0	16	0	00	0
Caernarth.	80	0	00	0	34	0	16	0	00	0
Glamorg.	78	9	00	0	40	4	21	4	00	0
Gloucest.	85	7	00	0	35	3	24	7	41	5
Somerset	97	2	00	0	35	9	22	8	00	0
Monm.	78	5	00	0	36	2	25	2	00	0
Devon	93	11	00	0	33	8	23	3	46	6
Cornwall	65	9	00	0	29	9	17	10	00	0
Dorset	91	10	00	0	3	0	21	0	40	0
Hants	92	10	00	0	35	8	26	11	48	0

AVERAGE PRICE, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
Districts	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1	101	1	52	0	35	6	29	5	42	8
2	87	0	48	7	31	0	25	1	36	11
3	81	4	43	9	30	10	26	1	36	3
4	80	0	51	8	34	2	23	3	43	5
5	79	7	57	8	33	1	32	2	44	4
6	81	3	52	5	32	1	23	11	44	4
7	87	11	49	5	39	0	27	10	54	8
8	88	11	49	5	39	6	22	3	52	0
	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
Districts	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
9	75	7	52	0	34	1	16	10	44	4
10	88	4	49	9	35	7	14	5	44	3
11	79	10	49	9	31	6	20	7	46	6
12	92	5	49	9	34	5	25	5	44	0
13	84	9	27	4	27	11	21	8	34	2
14	78	0	28	6	33	6	20	4	36	0
15	90	2	28	6	30	1	22	3	35	3
16	75	0	29	2	23	0	17	9	25	8

PRICES OF FLOUR.

Fine	80s. to 81s.	Middling	84s. to 106s.	House Pollard	10s 6d to 0s 0d
8-cands	76s. to 77s.	Fine Pollard	23s. to 25s.	Bran	10s. 0d. to 0s.
Thirds	69s. to 74s.	Common ditto	11s 6d to 12s 6d		

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140'lbs. Avoirdupois, 45s. 2d.

PRICE OF HOPS.

Kent Pockets	4l. 0s. to 6l. 0s.	Suffex Pockets	4l. 0s. to 5l. 0s.
Ditto Bags	3l. 10s. to 4l. 15s.	Ditto Bags	3l. 10s. to 4l. 15s.
Essex Bags	3l. 0s. to 5l. 0s.	Farnham Pockets	3l. 0s. to 7l. 0s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW.

St. James's—Hay	5l. 15s. 6d. to 6l. 0s. 0d.	Aver. 5l. 17s. 0d.
Straw	1l. 10s. 0d. to 1l. 16s. 0d.	Aver. 1l. 13s. 0d.

Average Price of SUGAR, computed from the returns made in the week ending Dec. 23, 1795, is 63s. 12d $\frac{1}{2}$ per cwt. exclusive of the duty of Customs paid or payable thereon on the importation thereof into Great-Britain.

SMITHFIELD, Dec. 28. To sink the offal—per stone of 8lb.

Beef	3s. 0d. to 4s. 4d.	Pork	4s. 0d. to 5s. 8d.
Mutton	4 0d. to 5s. 0d.	Lamb	0s. 0d. to 2s. 0d.
Veal	3s. 8d. to 5s. 8d.		

Tallow, per stone of 56b. 3s. 8d $\frac{1}{2}$. Candles 10s. 4d. per dozen.

GOALS. Newcastle, 45s. 0d. to 00s. 0d. Sunderland, 42s. 6d to 00s. 0d.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN DECEMBER, 1794.

Bank Stock.	per Ct. reduc.	3 per Ct. Consols	4 per Ct. Consol.	5 per Ct. Ann.	Long Ann.	Short 1778- 81	India Stock.	India Bond.	S. Spa Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	New Navy.	Excheq. Bills.	3 per Ct. Scrip.	4 per Ct. Scrip.	Ann. ditto.	Omn. Ann.	Eng. Lot. Tickets.	17th Feb. Tickets.
27 163	66 1/2	66 3/4 67 1/4	82 1/2	101 1/2	18 1/2	8 1/2	20 1/2	—	—	—	—	3 1/2	2 dif.	—	—	—	—	14 1 6	—
28 —	66 1/2	67 1/2 68 1/4	82 1/2	101 1/2	18 1/2	8 1/2	20 1/2	—	—	—	—	3 1/2	2 dif.	—	—	—	—	14 2 6	—
29 Sunday	66 1/2	67 1/2 68 1/4	83	101 1/2	18 1/2	8 1/2	20 1/2	—	—	—	—	3 1/2	2 dif.	—	—	—	—	14 2 6	—
30 165 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2 68 1/4	83 1/2	102 1/2	18 1/2	8 1/2	20 1/2	—	—	—	—	3 1/2	2 dif.	—	—	—	—	14 2 6	—
1 167 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2 68 1/4	84 1/2	102 1/2	18 1/2	8 1/2	20 1/2	—	—	—	—	3 1/2	2 dif.	—	—	—	—	14 2 6	—
2 168	67 1/2	67 1/2 68 1/4	84 1/2	102 1/2	18 1/2	8 1/2	20 1/2	—	—	—	—	3 1/2	2 dif.	—	—	—	—	14 2 6	—
3 168	67 1/2	67 1/2 68 1/4	84 1/2	102 1/2	18 1/2	8 1/2	20 1/2	—	—	—	—	3 1/2	2 dif.	—	—	—	—	14 2 6	—
4 167 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2 68 1/4	84 1/2	101 1/2	18 1/2	8 1/2	20 1/2	—	—	—	—	3 1/2	2 dif.	—	—	—	—	14 2 6	—
5 167 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2 68 1/4	84 1/2	101 1/2	18 1/2	8 1/2	20 1/2	—	—	—	—	3 1/2	2 dif.	—	—	—	—	14 2 6	—
6 Sunday	67 1/2	67 1/2 68 1/4	84 1/2	101 1/2	18 1/2	8 1/2	20 1/2	—	—	—	—	3 1/2	2 dif.	—	—	—	—	14 2 6	—
7 168 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2 68 1/4	84 1/2	101 1/2	18 1/2	8 1/2	20 1/2	—	—	—	—	3 1/2	2 dif.	—	—	—	—	14 2 6	—
8 170 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2 68 1/4	85 1/2	101 1/2	18 1/2	8 1/2	20 1/2	—	—	—	—	3 1/2	2 dif.	—	—	—	—	14 2 6	—
9 176	71 1/2	70 1/2 71 1/4	87 1/2	101 1/2	19 1/2	8 1/2	21 1/2	—	—	—	—	3 1/2	2 dif.	—	—	—	—	14 2 6	—
10 177	70 1/2	70 1/2 71 1/4	87 1/2	101 1/2	19 1/2	8 1/2	21 1/2	—	—	—	—	3 1/2	2 dif.	—	—	—	—	14 2 6	—
11 176 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2 71 1/4	87 1/2	101 1/2	19 1/2	8 1/2	21 1/2	—	—	—	—	3 1/2	2 dif.	—	—	—	—	14 2 6	—
12 177	70 1/2	70 1/2 71 1/4	87 1/2	101 1/2	19 1/2	8 1/2	21 1/2	—	—	—	—	3 1/2	2 dif.	—	—	—	—	14 2 6	—
13 Sunday	70 1/2	70 1/2 71 1/4	87 1/2	101 1/2	19 1/2	8 1/2	21 1/2	—	—	—	—	3 1/2	2 dif.	—	—	—	—	14 2 6	—
14 180	70 1/2	70 1/2 71 1/4	87 1/2	101 1/2	19 1/2	8 1/2	21 1/2	—	—	—	—	3 1/2	2 dif.	—	—	—	—	14 2 6	—
15 179	70 1/2	70 1/2 71 1/4	87 1/2	101 1/2	19 1/2	8 1/2	21 1/2	—	—	—	—	3 1/2	2 dif.	—	—	—	—	14 2 6	—
16 180	70 1/2	70 1/2 71 1/4	87 1/2	101 1/2	19 1/2	8 1/2	21 1/2	—	—	—	—	3 1/2	2 dif.	—	—	—	—	14 2 6	—
17 180	70 1/2	70 1/2 71 1/4	87 1/2	101 1/2	19 1/2	8 1/2	21 1/2	—	—	—	—	3 1/2	2 dif.	—	—	—	—	14 2 6	—
18 —	70 1/2	70 1/2 71 1/4	87 1/2	101 1/2	19 1/2	8 1/2	21 1/2	—	—	—	—	3 1/2	2 dif.	—	—	—	—	14 2 6	—
19 —	70 1/2	70 1/2 71 1/4	87 1/2	101 1/2	19 1/2	8 1/2	21 1/2	—	—	—	—	3 1/2	2 dif.	—	—	—	—	14 2 6	—
20 Sunday	69 1/2	70 1/2 71 1/4	86 1/2	101 1/2	19 1/2	8 1/2	21 1/2	—	—	—	—	3 1/2	2 dif.	—	—	—	—	14 2 6	—
21 179 1/2	69 1/2	70 1/2 71 1/4	86 1/2	101 1/2	19 1/2	8 1/2	21 1/2	—	—	—	—	3 1/2	2 dif.	—	—	—	—	14 2 6	—
22 177 1/2	69 1/2	70 1/2 71 1/4	86 1/2	101 1/2	19 1/2	8 1/2	21 1/2	—	—	—	—	3 1/2	2 dif.	—	—	—	—	14 2 6	—
23 —	69 1/2	70 1/2 71 1/4	86 1/2	101 1/2	19 1/2	8 1/2	21 1/2	—	—	—	—	3 1/2	2 dif.	—	—	—	—	14 2 6	—
24 —	69 1/2	70 1/2 71 1/4	86 1/2	101 1/2	19 1/2	8 1/2	21 1/2	—	—	—	—	3 1/2	2 dif.	—	—	—	—	14 2 6	—
25 —	68 1/2	70 1/2 71 1/4	85 1/2	101 1/2	19 1/2	8 1/2	21 1/2	—	—	—	—	3 1/2	2 dif.	—	—	—	—	14 2 6	—
26 —	68 1/2	70 1/2 71 1/4	85 1/2	101 1/2	19 1/2	8 1/2	21 1/2	—	—	—	—	3 1/2	2 dif.	—	—	—	—	14 2 6	—

THOMAS WILKIE, Stock-Broker, No. 71, St Paul's Church-yard

The Old Church at PADDINGTON.

The New CHURCH. .

SUPPLEMENT

FOR THE YEAR 1795.

Embellished with neat Picturesque Views of the late and present Church of
PADDINGTON, in MIDDLESEX; and of DROMOLOND CASTLE,
in the County of CLARE, in IRELAND.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 10.

YOUR admission of my drawing of Willdon, p. 721, emboldens me to present you with views of the two churches at Paddington, taken about the same time, before the publication of Mr. Lysons's "Environs;" where I find a picturesque view of the new church, and (as at Willdon) so good a description of the place, as to render needless any farther description of it, from your present correspondent, than a brief extract from that gentleman's correct account.

"The late church at Paddington (it can scarcely be called old, having been built little more than a century ago, by Sir Joseph Sheldon, lord mayor of London, and lessee of the manor,) being in a ruinous condition, and from its small size very inadequate to the number of parishioners; an act of parliament was obtained, in the year 1787, for taking it down, and building a new church upon a piece of waste adjoining to the church-yard, then given to the parish by the present Bishop of London under the authority of the said act, and added to the old inclosure. The first stone of the new edifice was laid on the 20th of October, 1788; and it was consecrated on the 27th of April, 1791: It is an handsome building, upon the Grecian model, with a portico of the Doric order towards the South, and a cupola on the top. The whole expence of rebuilding the church, with inclosing the new ground, obtaining the act, and other incidental charges, amounted to 6000l."

I will only add, that the monuments in the former church, which were not very numerous, are preserved in a light vault under the present church; which contains monuments for Eleanor, wife of the Rev. Jonathan Boucher, 1784; Rev. John James, rector of Archurch and Kirk Andrew, Cumberland, 1786; (LVI. 911) Capt. W. Graham, 1792; and Frances Elizabeth, daughter of George Auld, esq. 1794. B. L.

Mr. URBAN,

Langton, near Spilsby,
Dec. 23.

I BEG leave to offer some Observations on the Pedigree of Job, his

I

family, and friends, which your Correspondent, p. 914, has submitted to the "candid examination and correction" of your reader.

That Job was descended from Uz, (or Uts, according to the Hebrew orthography), is by no means a new supposition: but in the pedigree exhibited by your correspondent, Jobab, or Job, is only three generations distant from Nachor: whereas Heah and other writers shew clearly, that, supposing Job to have descended from Nachor, he must have been six, if not seven, generations removed. And farther, Bela, brother of Balaam, was king of Edom before Jobab or Job, as appears from Gen. xxxvi. 32, 33: and yet, in the pedigree, Balaam is *three generations below* Jobab. Your correspondent, therefore, upon his own principles, should have placed Jobab much lower in the pedigree.

But what evidence can your correspondent produce to prove that Balaam was a descendant of Aram? Or what evidence can he produce, to shew that Zerah, father of Jobab, was a descendant of Nachor? This cannot, I apprehend, be well proved from Scripture. Nor can it be proved, that Uz, the son of Nachor, had much connection with the Land of Uz: which, it should seem, did not take its name from *him*, but from Uz, the grandson of Seir the Horite*.

It is not then very clear that Zerah was grandson of Nachor. The most received genealogy of Job makes him the son of Zerah, the son of Ruel, and consequently great-grandson of Esau. This genealogy is founded on a very ancient note in all the ancient Greek copies of the book of Job.

Still, however, we may enquire, and we ought to enquire, whether Job can reasonably be supposed to be the same person with Jobab, son of Zerah, who

* See Gregory's Translation of Bishop Lowth's Lectures on the Sacred Poetry of the Hebrews, II. 347, n.—According to Bishop Lowth, the land of Uz (or Idumed) is a part of Arabia Petraea.

we learn with sufficient authenticity from Domesday Book, which says;

“Ad hanc Insulam (*i. e.* Axholme) adjacent Marefc. x Lev. lg & III. lat.”

Hence it obtained the name of Marthland, which is generally applied to all the country lying between the Old and New Dun.

The Old Dun is at this day no more than a good large ditch, has had its course close by Adlingfleet, and for many miles along the side of the Isle of Axholme, and is the boundary of the counties of York and Lincoln. Its channel most probably was choaked up by some of the inundations which antiently took place here, owing to the ruinous state of the embankments.

The New Dun (sometimes called the Dutch River, or Dutch Cut) was undertaken and made navigable for large vessels in the reign of king Charles I. by General Vermuiden and others, *Hollanders*; by which great work an immense quantity of land was drained, and made highly valuable; though a very considerable part still continues in its ancient state of a marshy waste. This drainage by the Dutch had many opponents; among whom was the famous Colonel John Lilburne, who, in a book he wrote against it, calls himself a freeholder here.

The present state and general view of the parish may be thus defined: in point of situation it is low and unhealthy, the inhabitants being very generally afflicted with agues and other complaints, owing to the great stagnation of waters in the several neighbourhoods, through the neglect of proper drainage, and, consequently, of cultivation. The land in general being what is called warp-land (*i. e.* land made by the overflowings of the tides) is extremely fertile, and produces great quantities of grass and hay. Not much corn is sown here, the land being for the most part applied to grazing of cattle for the market: a good part of the grounds being suitable for the growth of flax, great quantities of that article are sometimes produced within this parish.

In the year 1766 two acts of Parliament were obtained, for inclosing and draining the wastes and open fields here, to the great improvement of the place.

The parish is very thinly inhabited,

by reason of the farms being enormously large, and, perhaps, not a little owing to the badness of the air, and consequent unhealthiness of the place.

The church, as has been said before, is an antient building, and this last summer received a very considerable improvement, by taking off the old roof, and slating it with the blue slate. The present incumbent, the Rev. Mr. Tyson, is building a very comfortable vicarage-house at his own expence, which is but a rare case where the living is of no greater value than this: it is reckoned at about 140*l.* a year clear income. T. V—R.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 13.

AS my veracity has been defended in one instance respecting the dangerous state of the Staffordshire canal, p. 920; I can, if necessary, refer you to the gentleman, who, passing through Aylesbury, was, if not a *direct* witness to the immediate accident, at least to its disagreeable consequences, and was told of it, in the extent mentioned p. 871, by many respectable people in the town. It was related as a simple fact, and as such communicated to you. VIATOR.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 14.

CONCURRING as I do with the opinion of your correspondent J. P. p. 900, respecting Mr. Laing, and his wish concerning Mr. Andrews; I beg leave to offer to HIS notice, for the benefit of Mr. ANDREWS, who I rather suspect has no very distant relation to J. P., one short reflexion, which is, that such an history as Dr. Henry's is written with greater gravity, and stricter attention to authorities, than from the specimen Mr. A. has given in his one would be led to fear he possesses. Your Reviewers have remarked that Mr. A. is not an *Henault*: and we must lament that accomplished President had not written an history of France on the plan Dr. H. has adopted for that of England. When the Doctor's first volume appeared, I remember, it was little thought of. Experience and application improved him as he proceeded; and it is now become a book of good character, and in high estimation. I would not have it thought that the Scots approach nearer to the French manner of writing history than the English; because I should suppose selection from, and a good use of,

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of, interesting materials, was not a business above the ability of my countrymen South of the Tweed.

I fear your correspondent J. F. will obtain very little information respecting the *lower* halves of his antient statues, p. 905, which have nothing characteristic about them.

Your correspondent A Layman, p. 914, will find some answer to his enquiries concerning the book and person of Job in the Universal History, III. 350: more, I believe, in Calmet's Dissertation prefixed to his Commentary on Job, and his article in his Dictionary; Pineda's Commentary on the same book; Spanheim's *Vita Jobi*; and Gray's Key to the Old Testament.

Yours, &c.

P. Q.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 15.

INCLOSED (*see plate II.*) you have a picturesque view of *Dromolond*, the noble and beautiful seat of Sir Lucius O'Brien, bart. in the county of Clare, situated on a hill gently rising from a lake of 24 acres in the middle of woods. Three beautiful hills rise above it, commanding fine prospects of the great rivers Fergus and Shannon at their junction, being each of them a league wide. HIBERNICUS.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 3.

THE sarcastic stricture pointed by S. T. D, p. 894, at the university of Cambridge, for not being able to distinguish between the comparative and the superlative degrees in the instance he has cited, is erroneous; for, he does not seem to be aware, that every *wrangler* is a *senior optime*, though every *senior optime* is not a *wrangler*. The case is, that on the *Tripes* verses all *senior optimes* are endorsed under this denomination—"b c calaurei quibus reservatur *senioritas* in prioribus comitiis;" and the title *wrangler* is given *viva voce* only to the twelve first named, because appointed to keep in the philosophical schools, during that term, what is now indeed a formal farcical exercise, but which was probably heretofore a spirited and serious disputation, and an extra trial of the mathematical, logical, and sophistical, talents of the respondent and opponents. But every *senior optime* may, if he pleases, be a candidate for the chancellor's classical medals; and it not unfrequently happens that a *wrangler* is not one of the two

senior optimes, victorious in a contest in which the arms are not furnished from the arsenals of Euclid or Newton. I have in my mind's eye a quondam *junior optime*, now a professor, who unquestionably would have obtained the first medal in his year, had not his name been omitted, as some suspected designedly, from pique, in *comitiis prioribus*.

P. 817, col. 2, l. 32, for Dr. r. Dr.

P. 818, col. 2. l. 32, for *υποβοσος*; r. *μυροβοσος*.

P. 840, col. 1, l. 12 from the bottom, the reference should be to p. 796.

P. 902, col. 2, l. 10, for 733, r. 615 and 798; and, after Country Correspondent, there should have been inserted p. 732. of the current volume. Several of your correspondents, by not specifying the pages referred to, occasion as much perplexity and loss of time to the readers (we add, to the *printer* also) as others do by not leaving in their letters a blank space for the seal or wafer, as hinted at in p. 904.

P. 920 and p. 923. *Rusticus* is a signature assumed by two different correspondents.

P. 97 col. 1, l. 10 from the bottom, for 1766, r. 1767.

The sermon at the annual meeting (August 22, 1710) of the scholars educated in Bishop Stortford School, p. 892, was preached by William Lunn, then M.A. and rector of Ellsworth, in the county of Cambridge, but who had been of Corpus Christi college, Cambridge, and was afterwards D.D. and archdeacon of Huntingdon. And at p. 21 he thus notices the master, Dr. Tooke: "I am afraid that I have trespassed too much upon your patience already; and therefore shall only beg leave to add a word or two, by way of application to those promising and hopeful youths upon whose accounts we are now assembled, and who are now happily improving themselves in the knowledge of the languages under one who is so complete a master of them himself, and is, and has been for many years, so diligent and successful an instructor of others in them, that I cannot help thinking that it will be too much their own faults if any of them should fail to answer the end and expectations of their kind relations in sending them hither."

Yours, &c.

W. and D.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 21.

THE account given of Stortford School by your correspondent VICINUS, p. 892, led me to enquire a little into its history. It appears to have been founded about the 20th of Elizabeth, in whose reign most of these substitutes to that advantage arising from the religious houses for the education of youth were founded and endowed. Mr. Deane, of London, left the first 5l. towards erecting it; but the building was not erected till the commencement of the present century, by contributions of the gentlemen of Herts and Essex, at the request of the late master, Dr. Tooke; though, as your correspondent informs us, a library was founded and finished above 50 years before by another master. This school-house stood in the high-street with the West front to the church-yard, consisting of three rooms, which, with the stair-case, made a square building for a grammar-school, and took up one-quarter of it, all the front to the street; the other two were a library and a writing-school. These stood upon arches, under which were the market and shops, the property of the parish; and the library was well furnished by the diligence of the masters. (Salmon, Herts, p. 175.) Your correspondent can, perhaps, tell you how this useful institution fell into disuse since the decease of Dr. Tooke in 1720 or 1721, who, by his diligence and skill in teaching, had raised the school to great repute, and acquired a considerable fortune*; or of Mr. Hazeland in 1750, who gained one of the prizes at Cambridge;—and where the duties of the school are now performed. But so it came to pass, that Mr. Adderley, late master of the Crown at Hokeril, got the building removed as a nuisance, for the making of the river Stort navigable.

How much is it to be lamented that there is so little remaining of the public virtue of our forefathers for the maintenance of free-schools! One would think that, when such a foundation was once provided with a revenue adequate to its support, it must be perpetual; yet could I tell you, Mr. Urban, of such a foundation, coeval with this, and not less distinguished by one of its masters, and for having produced eminent scholars, its revenues

considerably increasing, and its building in excellent repair, not 100 miles from London, yet sinking into disuse and disrepute notwithstanding the exertions of its trustees to keep it up; when they have been infligated by the interest of the minister of the parish to support the master for *his* ease at the expence of the trust, without regard to doctrine or discipline. Let them blush when they recollect how the master breaks the head of English Priscian in his teaching, and pulls the ears of the poor lads in his discipline; and let them know, Mr. Urban, that he who writes this is not afraid nor ashamed of what he asserts; for, they know that he asserts nothing but truth.

Trustees of charities in great towns, at a short distance from the metropolis, are rarely sufficiently permanent to be respectable, or sufficiently attentive to the interests of the town. Thus the emolument of its endowment falls into the hands of persons ill adapted to support them with credit to themselves or their employers; the benefits intended to arise from them to the inhabitants are so unequal, that the great charge of education falls on any man who possesses the smallest ability or inclination to take it; and the poor prefer paying the man of their choice to receiving the rudiments of learning free from him whom their betters force upon them. VICINUS ALTER.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 10.

ONCE more I trouble your readers with parochial antiquities. The following is a short sketch of Trotton church, in the county of Sussex and diocese of Chichester, so perfectly delightful, that I might challenge any other structure in this part of the country to be brought in competition with it. It is situated on a gently-rising eminence, about two hundred yards from the parsonage-house (which is a very elegant little building), at the foot of which runs, in a serpentine course, the river Arun, deriving its course a little beyond the borders of the parish. This parochial structure, as well as an adjoining bridge, is reported to have been erected by two pious and religious maiden sisters; we suppose as a compensation for the numerous transgressions they had committed during the younger part of their lives. Entering the Western door-way through a small tower, you have at once a full view of the

* History of Bennet College, Cambridge, p. 190.

the whole fabric, which, with little variation, consists of a regular body, nearly in the centre of which you perceive a tomb, ornamented with the most elegant brass-work that age would permit, representing whole-length figures of a lady and a knight, armed cap-a-pie; with the following inscription, viz.

"Orate p' a'i'ab's Thome Camoys & El'zabeth eius Consortis qui quond' nat' D'n's de Camoys baro & pr'dus Consul Regis & Regni Anglie ac strenuus Miles de Bartero suu' sine comendabit Exxxiii^o die mens' maii A^o D'ni M^oCCCLXX, quot' a'i'ab's p'piciet' de'. Amen."

The following, the only monument in the church, is fixed to the South wall:

"In Memory
of Lawrence Alcock Esq^r of Trotton Place in ys Par.
who having represented the Borough of Midhurst

In several successive Parliaments

Died July 8th, 1723, in the 45 y. of his Age
He mar^d Ann the D of Ed Fuller Cit. of Lond.
And had Issue by her 6 Sons and 2 Daughters.

Lawr. his eldest Son a you. Gentle: of early
& uncomⁿ Merit died at New Col. in Oxford

The 1st of June 1722 aged 19^{ys}.

John his 2 nd Son	} died {	June 4—1721	14
Ed his fourth Son,		Aug st 20 1719	10
Ja ^s his youngest Son		Aug. 5 1713	7

Tho^s Alcock Esq^r his third and only surviving Son
having distinguished himself by his early endowm^{ts}
Of Virtue and Good Nature died truly lamented June 9
1731 in the 23rd Year of his Age

Ann who intermarried with George Brampton Esq^r
And Jane who——— with John Ratcliffe Esq^r

Erected this Monument."

As the beauty of our churches in general depends principally on the regularity of the windows, this church is eminent in that respect, particularly the Eastern window, which is formed with wonderful antique grandeur, united with the simplicity of the Gothic style.

Length of the church 93 feet.—
Breadth 30 feet. W. B.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 17.

WHEN you think of the havock that has been made in the beautiful city of Manheim (rendered the most beautiful in all Germany by the attention and bounty of the present Elector) and in the fine collection of pictures at Dusseldorf, several of which were totally destroyed, and others damaged in removal?—When you reflect on the destruction of so many capital and deservedly celebrated works of art

Arms. Ermine, chief Gules, three plates mercheux Argent*.

Adjoining to the above,

"The Rev. John Alcock, LL.B. Rector of Trotton, died Aug. xxvi. M.DCC XXXVI. aged LVI years."

In the middle of the church, even with the pavement, is the following couplet, in remembrance of Margaret Camoys:

PAROCHIE DE TROTTON
CYBUI III:
DIEU DE SA ALME ET
MERCI. Amen.

and monuments of antiquity throughout France—and when you call to mind all that you have read of these cities and collections ever since the Continent of Europe was an object of curiosity to travellers—what must be the thoughts that arise in your mind? War has formerly been fatal to Science and Literature; it has also given circulation to both, by transferring the treasures of one capital to another, and forming something like one general, out of many particular, collections, libraries, and museums. Thus the Turks drove Learning out of the East into the West; and thus the Northern invaders brought the gleanings of Asia into Europe. Attila and Mahomet utterly destroyed many valuable monuments, or were accessory to the destruction of them by other hands. But who shall recount the mischiefs of the last five years war in Europe? When Maria Williams may,

* See Peck's *Desiderata Curiosa*, Lib. vii. p. 243.

unappalled, enlarge on the bloody recital of the Liberty-boys from whom she escaped, as Job from his accumulated calamities, "with the skin of his teeth;" who will give us the long list of churches, palaces, chateaux, monasteries, pictures, statues, books, manuscripts, and other literary monuments, destroyed before the smallest idea of forming a national museum could obtain *?

But what is the loss sustained by Science and Literature to the scenes of blood and plunder which has composed the six years reign of LIBERTY!

"Detested name, if these be call'd thy sweets."

Yours, &c.

N. O.

MR. URBAN,

Dec. 10.

IN answer to S. D's enquiry, p. 992, respecting the original painting of the Great Harry; the writer hereof remembers to have seen, a few years ago, at Steephill, the seat of the late Hans Stanley, esq. on the Isle of Wight, a very capital picture of that ship, and which was pointed out to him as the original by Holbein.

Yours, &c.

J. H.

Cranbourne alley, Dec. 23.

DO you know, Mr. Urban, that I am in the high road to be ruined by economy? Never did a poor man pay so dear in order to save money; and it is all owing to the cry that you and others have set up about scarcity, that I am fairly driven out of my own house, and am the laughing-stock of all my neighbours.

You must know that I have the good fortune to enjoy the best wife in the world. She is a pattern to all her acquaintance. She looks into every thing herself, is quite notable, a great manager; an excellent market-woman, and knows the cheapest shop in town for every article that we want. This is not only a great comfort as well as saving to ourselves, but a great convenience to our friends; for, when any of them want to buy a gown, or a pound of raisins, they are sure not only to consult my wife, but to take her with them for fear that they should be im-

posed upon; and the kind soul is every day upon her feet trudging into the city with one friend or another, because really in the city things may be bought for almost half price: and this I can assure you, is true from the extraordinary bargains that she constantly makes.

But, Mr. Urban, to my misfortunes. I need not tell you, Sir, who have so well described the present scarcity, that every feeling heart is anxious to lessen the consumption of wheat, and to make as great a saving as possible of bread in these hard times. The number of substitutes for flour which have been suggested by the ingenious Sir John Sinclair, President of the Board of Agriculture, and others, struck my wife very forcibly. "Dear me!" she said one morning at breakfast—"how simple the receipt is!—Just one half flour, and one half potatoes. I declare I will try it—and then we shall make our own bread, and what a saving that will be! It is but having a little cast-iron oven put up at the side of the kitchen grate, and it will be the most convenient and handy thing in the world—it will bake a pie, or a few tarts upon occasion; and you know, my love, it will keep your leg of mutton hot and comfortable any time that you should happen to be detained at Lloyd's. What do you think of it, my dear?" I never have an opinion of my own upon any subject of this kind. My wife is sovereign out of the counting-house, which is my only territory. "My dear," says I—"you know best. It is surely the duty of every one to lessen the consumption of wheat; and, if you think a mixed bread will answer, I would have you try it; but, my love, might you not make your experiment, and send the loaf to the bakehouse, and not buy an oven till you see how it answers?" "Oh dear, no, by no means; now that is always your way. My God! trust a baker with an experiment when he is to be deprived of our custom if it succeeds! No, I thank you. Why, he would burn it on purpose." There is no arguing with my wife, she is so clever; and, besides, when once she takes up a thing, she finds out so many advantages in a minute, that did not strike her at first, that the second reasons are often more forcible than the original inducement. This was precisely the case about the little cast-iron oven; it was thought of only for the sake of the potatoe-bread; but such a variety of uses, for

* Mrs. Radcliffe tells us, all that was possible was removed from the library established at Mannheim, together with the jewels and diamonds, to Munich, &c. when she was there in 1794. "Travels," p. 256.

for an oven came crowding upon her mind, that she wondered how we had ever been able to go on without an oven.—An oven would save itself in two months in the expence of fuel; for she declared for her own part that she liked baked meat as well as roast, and, whenever I dined out, she and the children could do very well with a bit of a beef-steak pie, or a baked shoulder of mutton; and, besides, a cast-iron oven was no expence—She saw one sold at an auction for a couple of guineas, and she knew the broker that bought it; he lived in Moorfields, for she often dealt with him.”—I did not say a word more.

When I came home to dinner, my wife told me with great joy, that she had got the oven, and the bricklayer was coming in the morning to set it; and she had only paid two guineas and a half, and it was as good as new. There was not a single crack about it, and it was quite charming. There was only one thing that she did not know how to manage—there was not room by the side of the fire for the oven without removing the boiler. But she was sure, if the bricklayer had not been an ass, he might have contrived it somehow. But, hang the copper, it was not wanted often; it might be put up in the little back cellar under the counting-house. It would be easy, the bricklayer said, to carry up a flue. I saw she had settled the whole plan, and she entertained me during dinner with the preparations she had made for our new bread. She was sure, she said, that potatoes would be dear, because every body was going to eat them, and she had therefore the precaution to buy in as many as she thought would serve us for the winter. “Good God! my dear, they will spoil. Where can you keep them?” “I warrant you I’ll find room,” says she; “and as to their spoiling, I’ll answer for them. How do I preserve pears till the month of June? and surely they are more delicate than potatoes.” I know how clever my wife is at these things. Her preserves are excellent, and there is not a week but some of our friends are not forced to send to us for a pot or two, when their own are all spoilt; and my wife always takes care to have enough on that very account.

Well, Sir, next day my wife begged of me to dine at the coffee-house,

because I knew the kitchen would be quite taken up with the bricklayer, and she was determined to lose no time, for she would have a loaf ready to put in as soon as the oven was set. Well, Sir, I went to Slaughter’s Coffee-house, and told my friends how necessary it was for every body to set an example, in these hard times, of eating a mixed bread, and that I had determined to introduce it in my own family. Indeed, I said, my wife was actually about it. “Aye, Mr. Cakeling, said a neighbour, you are the man to lead us the way; you have a wife that knows how to do every thing. I’ll be bound that she makes bread fit for a prince if she sets about it.” This is the way, Mr. Urban, that all my friends speak about my wife, she has got such a name for cleverness. So I went home quite full of our new bread—No—quite elated I mean—for oh, Mr. Urban, to this day, and it is six weeks ago since we began to bake, I have not got a belly-full of home-made bread.

I wish I had time to go through all our experiments. One time our loaf would not rise—another time it would not come out—it stuck fast to the bottom—it wanted salt, it had too much salt—it was too wet, it was too dry! it was sometimes quite dough, but in general it was burnt to a cinder. It went on this way for the first week; my wife and I could not discover the reason. We had tried potatoes in every way; we had boiled them, mashed them, pulverised them, poured water after water over them to make them white; we had reduced (I say *we*, for being a national object, I was happy to take a part; besides, I own, I was a little on the alert, for I had promised my friends at Slaughter’s to bring them a loaf) we had reduced 20 lbs. of potatoes to 2, and had made excellent starch of it, though we could not make bread. We had consumed half the stock of potatoes that was to serve us all winter, without getting a single loaf that was eatable. My wife cried for vexation. She was sure there must be something in the matter that we did not dream of, for she knew as well how to make bread as any baker in England; but she would find it out before she slept.

An old baker, who had now turned flour-factor, of our acquaintance, was called in, not because she did not know, as well as any baker in England,

how

how to make bread; but there might be some knack in managing the oven, that she was unacquainted with—something in the way of heating it—or of putting the bread in it—or of taking it out. In short, for once she would take advice. “Lord, Ma’am,” says the flour-factor, “it is no wonder you could not succeed—why, Ma’am, you have got one of those kickshaw iron ovens. Lord bless you! they don’t answer, they’d burn all the bread in the world before they’d bake it. There’s no doing any good with an iron oven.” My wife was struck dumb, but yet she was satisfied. She was completely acquitted—the fault did not lie with her; but, however, it would be easy to alter it, a small oven might be built for a mere trifle on the good old plan; and an oven I accordingly got.

But mark the consequences. The kitchen chimney was torn down, and some how or other the flue was injured. It was impossible to live in it for smoke. My maid gave us warning, she could not live in it; and I was forced to dine at the coffee-house every day. My wife, however, is a woman of resource. She applied to an ingenious mechanic, who has great skill in chimneys. This man has invented a fine apparatus for a kitchen. He has a range that does every thing—it boils, roasts, stews, and bakes, all by the same fire; and the expence is nothing, for it saves itself in fire in a twelvemonth. Nothing would satisfy my wife but to have a new-fashioned range; and accordingly, at an expence of more than 50*l*. I have got my kitchen metamorphosed; and I am making mixed bread at no allowance.

My wife has got into the way. This cast-iron oven on the new plan succeeds to a miracle; and I should be quite happy if it were not for the expence. But really, Mr. Urban, there is nothing so dear as oeconomy. I calculate that every quartern-loaf of bread, which I make, costs me half-a-crown; and this is not the worst of it. Sometimes we all get the gripes into the bargain. I believe that my apothecary’s bill will come to a good round sum for counteracting the effects of the staff of life.

I do not ascribe this to my wife; no, Sir, she is the best woman upon earth; but you know it was natural that she should try all mixtures. So one day we had wheat and barley, and that

gave us dysentery. The next we had a mixture of oatmeal, and that put our blood into a fever: on the third we had potatoe bread, and then we had indigestion. In short, without knowing at first the reason, we have all been unwell; have all had occasion for the apothecary. And we are all beginning again, without venturing, however, to say so, to wish for plain old household bread from the baker.

My neighbours have somehow or another found this out; and I am truly to be pitied. They ask me jeeringly how many hundred weight of potatoes go to a quartern-loaf; and the very flour-factor that my wife called in said to my face, at the Langbourn Ward Coffee-house, that, if this saving plan went on, all the flour in the kingdom would be wasted; and, to tell you the truth, I begin to think so.

CHRISTOPHER OAKELING.

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 31.
THE apology offered by Mr. Robinson for the alterations in Lichfield cathedral, p. 998, is but a continuation of the complaint made by Visitor; a plain confession that all is not as it should be. All regard to proportion is allowed to be done away; and, though the place is said to be better calculated to *hold* the congregation from the close and city, we are not satisfied whether they can *bear* better since the alteration. The removal of Grecian architecture is an improvement; but what does your correspondent mean by *simple pure Gothick*? It is well known that the Gothick was divided into different periods or styles, more or less ornamented. If the *improver* of our cathedrals thinks he has kept to any one of them, or has substituted a new order to them all, he is mistaken; for, he has borrowed a bit of one era and a bit of another, till he has blended them all in inconvenient, unpleasing arrangement. Of the execution of the East windows let those judge who are not fascinated with modern window-staining. Nothing is more easy than to fancy our contemporaries exceed all who went before them; but, a very little acquaintance with the old stain will obtain for it a decided preference over the new glare. Mr. E. may burn his colours well in; but the great merit of such paintings is the design; and on this head Visitor and Mr. R. will never join issue; nor will

will modern stained-glass produce the effect of ancient story, whether legendary or historic. It is with real concern one hears such an ingenuous confession, that the clumsy buttresses to the South transept offend the eye. Would it not have been better if the dean and chapter had considered the necessary repairs before the fantastic improvements of their church? That "all those who were principally concerned in the introducing the alterations and embellishments should sanction them by their approbation" is not extraordinary, nor does it enhance the merit of these alterations and supposed embellishments. It would be extraordinary indeed if the introducers of them should acknowledge that they have been mistaken and overseen in the execution of them.

Viator was not singular in his censure of the Staffordshire navigation; and there may be some correspondent in embryo who may join him in his sentiments on the present occasion.

Let us not affect too high an origin for the brass, or rather mixture of copper and iron, weapons, found in our country, as if, because such have been found in the fields of Cannæ, they must be *Carthaginian*. Suffice it that the Phœnicians had a commerce with the maritime parts of Britain, and that the inhabitants of the coast gradually communicated the knowledge derived from them to the interior provinces. A sword found in the Severn by Quatford, 1776, was supposed to be the only one of the kind found in Great Britain, and to agree with those brought by Sir Wm. Hamilton from Cannæ. Others were found in Ireland about the same time (see *Archæol.* III. 355, pl. xix); and Leland speaks of them in Cornwall in his time (*Itin.* III. 5); and all ascribed to the same origin, and deemed purchases from the Carthaginian or Spanish merchants rather than manufactured in Great Britain or Ireland:

Perhaps after all our enquiries (918, 982) OWN was changed into ONE by the mere act of the compositor; who, repeating the word to himself, or having it repeated to him, was misled by the similarity of pronunciation to substitute a word of a different sense.

As to the other question put by your Constant Reader and Friend, p. 982. Mr. Wheatley, p. 284, distinguishes the *aims* for the poor from

the *offerings* for the Clergy, to whom the 6th, 7th, 8th, and 11th sentences, refer, and they are so distinguished in the Rubrick after the sentence; though in the Scotch Liturgy all are comprehended under the term *oblations*.

Yours, &c.

VIATOR.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 30.

ANY description, however general, or however minute, of a character so long and so justly esteemed, as was that of the late Sir James Stonhouse, has a strong claim to a place in your Miscellany: since it cannot fail to engage the attention of the greater part of your readers, and particularly of that class, who feel themselves concerned in the progressive improvement of mankind.

He received his academical education at St. John's College, Oxford, where his superior talents soon displayed themselves. In consequence of an early determination, he principally applied himself to the study of physic; and, whilst he was yet a young man, he commenced his medical career at Northampton; where, for exquisite skill and sound judgement, he soon attained to the highest degree of celebrity. Through a long course of years, he there successfully discharged the urgent claims of his professional duties with equal care and equal fidelity to the poor and to the rich. With affectionate sympathy and regard, he administered his assistance to the humblest victims of poverty and disease; nor did he neglect the opportunities that were afforded him of offering the balm of consolation to afflicted minds, whilst he exercised the powers of medicine for the relief of corporeal infirmities. To him alone is owing the institution of the county infirmary at Northampton, in the year 1743;—an institution originally promoted by his benevolence, forwarded by his activity, and for many years regulated by his judgement. He continued to preside over it in the capacity of a physician with unremitting anxiety, as long as he remained in the town. The admirable book of Statutes and Orders which he compiled for its government, and which, on account of its superior excellence, has been admitted into other establishments of the like nature, will remain an everlasting monument of his vigilance and attention; and his "Friendly Advice to a Patient," a

work

work, both in its design and execution, worthy of its author, clearly proves that he was not unambitious of being a physician of the soul.

During his residence at Northampton he lived in habits of strict intimacy and friendship with the late Mr. James Harvey, and Dr. Philip Doddridge;—men, whose known sincerity gave a wide effect to their piety; and to whose writings, directed as they were by knowledge and tempered by charity, posterity is indebted not only for rational amusement, but for solid instruction, upon subjects which must deeply interest, because they nearly concern the general welfare of mankind.

From principle, and not from prejudice, from candid enquiry, and not from blind zeal, from the certainty of conviction, and not from the prevalence of custom, was Dr. Stonhouse strongly attached to the tenets of the Established Church: and from the desire of enlarging the sphere of his exertions, and from the hopes of becoming more instrumental in making men “wise unto salvation,” was he induced to relinquish the practice of physic for the more important engagements of the clerical function. This circumstance in his life cannot possibly be attributed to any undue spirit of self-interest and accommodation; since the advantages arising to him from his former profession were much more considerable, and the difficulties attending it (to a mind like his) much less arduous, than those which awaited him in the discharge of his parochial duties. Soon after he entered into holy orders, he was presented by Lord Radnor to the rectories of Great and Little Cheverel, in Wiltshire, where he continued zealously to enforce the saving truths of the Gospel, till bodily infirmities rendered it necessary for him to spend a great part of his time at Bristol, for the benefit of the medicinal waters.

Yet, even when thus separated from his flock, he still preserved a most anxious concern for their welfare, which was continually manifested by the wise and liberal provision which he made for their temporal as well as spiritual necessities. But, though these claimed his special regard, yet his zeal rested not here: that benevolence, which is the true offspring of virtuous religion, pointed out an ample range

for the exertion of his talents. His leisure-hours he employed in preparing exhortations and devotional tracts, of which he published a considerable number. Some of them have been very widely disseminated by the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge; and a more judicious choice could not have been made; since they portray, in the clearest manner, the tendency of virtue to happiness, and of vice to misery, and are eminently calculated to enliven our faith, to confirm our hopes, and to invigorate our charity.

Such are the rude outlines of the life of the Rev. Sir James Stonhouse; and of such a life who would not rejoice to hear that the conclusion was characterized by calm resignation and sincere devotion? He died at his house at the Hot-wells, Bristol, on the 8th of this month, in the 80th year of his age, blessed by the good, and lamented by the poor.

As a preacher, Sir James Stonhouse was almost without a rival. His eloquence was simple, grand, and energetic. He convinced the mind, while he warmed the heart. His style, though plain, was adapted to his subject; and, though never tricked out in glaring and gorgeous decorations, was yet marked by chaste imagery and elegant diction. But, above all, so solemn was his delivery, and so impressive his manner of awakening the feelings, and commanding the attention of his audience, that the traces he made upon the mind were such as could not easily be obliterated.

In the fourth book of “*The English Orator*,” which treats of the Eloquence of the Pulpit, Mr. Polwhele has thus characterized him:

“The music of a Stonhouse gives
To each pathetic sentiment new soul:
While every fine inflexion of a voice
Distinct and sweet, to his nice judging ear
Attun’d, in melting modulation flows!”

To great quickness of apprehension, and to great nicety of discrimination, he united a lively fancy, and a vigorous intellect. He was naturally fond of society; and his manners were as affable and polished as his conversation was brilliant and instructive. These qualities received an additional value from the lustre which they borrowed from his superior excellences; from morals correct and exemplary; from benevolence, which was extended to every

every sect and denomination of men; and from religion, which was neither inflamed by enthusiasm, nor soured by superstition.

May they, who *once* enjoyed his friendship, and *now* embalm his memory, recollect that they cannot shew their respect for his virtues more worthily, or more effectually, than by obeying the pure precepts which he inculcated; and by aspiring after that *Blessed Image of Perfect Holiness*, which he ever held up as the great example for imitation!

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 31.

I AM sorry your old correspondent G. A. should feel himself so hurt about the Barnwell seal, p. 987. The inscription is clearly,

S[igillum] subsidii pannorum in comitatu Cant[abrigie];

that in your vol. LVII. p. 459, pl. II. fig. 6, and Archæol. VIII. pl. xxxvii. p. 450,

Sigillum subsidii pannorum in comitatu Wiltes.

In the two last instances *c* takes the place of *s* in subsidium and Wiltes.

Your correspondent, LVII. 950, mistakes in supposing that Wiltshire clothier (or, as it should have been printed, clothiers') alneger, makes *Alneger* the name of a Wiltshire clothier. It means, p. 700, "the seal of the alnegers of the Wiltshire clothiers." Had G. A. looked back to the passage here referred to, he would have seen that the Burwell seal was of the same kind, and for the same purpose, with the Wiltshire ones, though the *device* on it be not in exact conformity to the statute. The first statute was made 25 Edward III. and a subsidy was granted two years after, to be collected by the aulnager. The seals were called in 11 Henry IV. and new ones delivered out. Those with the arms for Wilts are of a later date; and, if any stress be laid on the form of the crown, which I do not think there is due, the Cambridgeshire seal may be later still. I should rather think the crown of itself merely intended as a mark of the authority vested in the officer to whom it belonged,

R. G.

Mr. URBAN, B. M. Nov. 29.

AT the time I was reading over your last Magazine, p. 840, I was taking an account of the prints here preserved; and, finding an engraving of the monument of Charlotte Theo-

phila, daughter of John Digby, esq. a copy of the inscription may be acceptable to the enquirers after the Digby pedigree.

S. A.

In Ecclesia de Nannerch, in Com. Flint:

M. S.

Charlotta Theopbila,

Filia è duabus natu minor & cohæres
JOHANNIS DIGBY DE GOTHURST IN
COM. BUCKS ARM.

Illustrissimi KENELMI DIGBY EQUITIS
Filii & Hæredis.

Nupta est anno 1687 Ricardo Mostyn, Rogeri Mostyn

DE MOSTYN EQUIT. & BAR'TI FILIO
NATU MINIMO.

Ingenio non minus quam formâ felix.
In omnes Benignitate, in Amicos Fide, in Pauperes Beneficentiâ;

IN DEUM PIETATE SPECTABILIS;

Uxor non magis amata quam amans,

Ei sua omnia lubens dedit cui se tradiderat.

Liberos suos severè simul & ingenuè educavit;

Non blanda magis quam prudens mater.

Quam sibi immaturis abreptam dolent

Brigitta & Charlotta filia solæ jam superstites.

Nata est Anº 1671. Obiit Mar. 17, 1693.

Optimæ & Charissimæ Conjugi

R. MOSTYN.

Upon a marble grave-stone at the foot of the monument:

Here lieth the Body of CHARLOTTA THEOPHILA (the Wife of RICHARD MOSTYN of Penbedw) Daughter and Coheir of JOHN DIGBY of Gothurst in Com Bucks by Margaret his Wife daughter of SR EDWARD LONGUEVILLE BART Son and heir of SR KENELM DIGBY KT by Venetia his Wife Daughter and Coheir of Sir Edward Stanley KT of the Bath (Son of THOMAS Son of EDWARD EARL OF DERBY) by Lucy his Wife daughter and Coheir of THOMAS EARL OF NORTHUMBERLAND. She departed this Life Mar. 17, 1693-4.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 30.

I CANNOT help regretting that your excellent correspondent W. M. p. 985, has not expressed himself more clearly, by his pencil I mean, respecting the *lynxes on the shoulder* of two of the Dacre bears. I will allow the editors of the new History of Cumberland to see any thing any where; but, as I cannot see with their eyes, I do not see in W. M's drawings any thing like the lynxes, or the paw cat behind one of the bears to rid himself thereof. The bear may have been the badge or cognizance of the Dacre family, as successors to that of D'Estri-vers: whether the *ragged staff* was connected with the bear in this instance, as with the family of the earls

earls of Leicester, on their monuments in the beautiful Beauchamp chapel at Warwick, is another question; but, if it was, it may be doubted whether what is mistaken for the *lynx* be not the *jagged branch*, part of the ragged staff or pillar against which the bears lean, which without it would be smoother than the ragged staff is generally represented by Virgil's *Apes gravidus nodis*, *Æn.* VII. 507. and the *nodosus Apes* of Ovid, *Ep.* X. 101.

P. H. p. 578, will find his question about the wedding-ring answered by the Roman Antiquaries, Gellius, X. 10, and Macrobius, VII. 13, who assign a reason for putting the ring on the fourth finger of the left-hand, that a vein was supposed to run thence directly to the heart, and thus an union of hearts was represented in the best manner they could devise. See *Rohinus*, *Ant. Rom.* V. c. 37, p. 414, 4to. This idea was adopted in Christian Rome, and transmitted to the present time.

D. H.

MR. URBAN, Nov. 30.

I BEG leave to thank Mr. Joseph Berington, or, if he will, his friend F. G, whose letter you inserted in p. 722, for having rectified, from the State-Trials, my mistake in thinking that Andrew Bromwich did not take the oath of supremacy in the reign of Charles II. When I wrote Remarks on the Memoirs of Panzani, I wished to consult the State-Trials on the case of A. Bromwich; but, being then in a foreign country, I had not an opportunity of seeing them. I even thought it superfluous, as Mr. B. had not cited that authority for the fact, which is by no means clearly asserted by Dodd. F. G. is pleased to say, that whoever expects satisfactory criticism in my Remarks will be miserably disappointed. This is easily said; and, as it is the *only* word that Mr. B. and his admirers have been able to advance in answer to those Remarks, I must conclude that they have nothing better to allege.

The letter of F. G. is a proof that Mr. B. is not fond of the subject of Panzani. He wishes to shift his ground, and to draw me into a controversy in your valuable Magazine upon the oath of supremacy; on which subject he expects the advantage of numbers on his side. When he has satisfied me on the subject of his forged Memoirs, and

of his fabulous Introduction and Supplement to them, it will be time enough to tell him why conscientious Catholics refuse the oath of supremacy. It suffices at present to say, that the Legislature has respected their motives. If Mr. B. was really ignorant of them, he might learn them from every generation of British Catholics; from Sir Thomas More down to our present bishops, who, four years ago, defeated a well-known attempt to introduce that oath among us. *Cogita generationes singulas, interroga patrem tuum et dicet tibi.* We shall then hear no more of Andrew Bromwich. C. P.

MR. URBAN,

Dec. 26.

YOUR page, ever devoted to the cause of humanity, opens for this month with expressions of just indignation against a practice which unmans one sex, and brings complicated ruin on the other—that of employing men milliners, men mantua-makers, and other hermaphrodite wretches of that description. Upon reading it, a passage was brought to my recollection, which I once heard with pleasure at our anniversary, and afterwards read with increased satisfaction, when the accomplished preacher was prevailed on to submit his performance to the public eye. I transcribe it, Mr. Urban, with a few trifling alterations, and doubt not your disposition to second the laudable endeavours of your correspondent Z. Z. Z. by its insertion.

A Governor of the Magdalen-House.

“Having seduced her from her home—having deprived her of her innocence—having cast a dark cloud over her fairest prospects—the traitor, for whom she made these sacrifices, proceeds to reward a tenderness so misplaced by base and cowardly desertion. The world, like a vast wilderness, is now before her; an inhospitable world, in which she has neither protector, comforter, nor friend. Shall she seek for peace and forgiveness among her family and relations? They are too often hard and inexorable at the moment when the exercise of a little mercy might save her from perdition. Shall she apply to those persons whose intimacy she enjoyed in her better days? Alas! feelings too exquisite forbid the thought! Shall she commit to the public ear the story of her misfortunes? She will meet with derision instead of comfort. She is an object for the pitiless hand of scorn to point at. *Shall she attempt, by labour and assiduity, to procure the means of honest subsistence? To her infinite mortification, she*

see

for the employments proper for her sex **USURP-**
ED by a set of beings, whom, if **SHAME**
CANNOT, **AUTHORITY SHOULD**, compel
to do service to the community in some manly
character; who devour, in effeminate flesh,
the bread which these wretches might earn
with innocence—whose very industry, if it may
be so called, is more pernicious than the idleness
of others. Hence it is that she is menaced
by misfortune in all its sad varieties—by
hunger and thirst, by cold and nakedness.
Hence it is that, without means of relief or
place of refuge, she sees nothing before her
but miserable prostitution. Hence it is
that, with a soul wrung by anguish, she is
compelled to assume the appearance of
cheerfulness; that, amidst penury, disease,
and remorse, she must mould her features
with a faint and melancholy smile; that,
while her half-broken heart is perhaps
musing on a disconsolate parent, on the
much-loved home whence she is exiled,
she must join in the noise of revelry, and
the shout of boisterous intoxication! Surely
this is misery worthy of all compassion!—
It is such as human-nature cannot in any
other instance equal.”—Anniversary Ser-
mon, preached at the Magdalen House 1788.

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 25.
PSALM lxxviii.* 27, is differently
read in our Bibles and Common
Prayer-books. In the first, “there is
little Benjamin *with* their ruler;” in
the second, “there is little Benjamin
their ruler.” The LXX and Vulgate
differ still farther from our version,
and, instead of *ruler*, have Benjamin
the younger, *οὐνὸς τοῦ ΕΝ ΕΚΕΤΑΣΕΙ*,
B. *adolescens in mentis excessu*,
which we should translate, out of his
wits; or, as the margin of the Vulgate
reads, *parvulus dominatur eis*, i. e. this
tribe taking the lead: and so Bishop
Patrick explains it: “the tribe of
Benjamin, little indeed in number, but
from whom the first king of Israel
came:” and this sense is adopted by
Bishop Horne, who adds, the *literal*
reading is that adopted in the Reading
Psalms. Benjamin and Judah, the
nearest tribes to the city of David,
and Zebulon and Nephtali the farthest
distant from it, are alike enumerated
on this happy occasion, when “all en-
vy and opposition to David (who was
of the tribe of Judah) from Saul’s
party (who was of the tribe of Benja-
min) was at an end;” and shew the
unanimity of the whole nation, as Dr.
Chandler observes. If we adopt the

* In the Vulgate this Psalm is numbered
lxxvii.

Greek and Latin versions, the joy and
unanimity of the latter tribe is more
strongly marked. Your Hebrew read-
ers will, perhaps, account to you for
these variations.

Tate and Brady have translated the
passage agreeably to this interpretation:
Nor little Benjamin alone
From neighb’ring bounds did thee attend;
Not only Judah’s nearer throne
Her counsellors in state did send;
But Zebulon’s remoter seat,
And Nephtali’s more distant coast
(The grand procession to complete)
Sent up their tribes, a princely host.”

Yours, &c. H. D.

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 31.
ISEE, in p. 993, a quære, signed
M, who wishes to know if there
exists a Latin version of our favourite
piece, “God save the King!”

When a boy, I recollect to have
often heard my father carol the fol-
lowing; and I give it you with plea-
sure from memory, not knowing that
I ever transcribed it before. Inaccu-
racies may have slipped in, after an in-
terval of above 40 years since I last
heard it: but, if it tend to elicit some-
thing better, I am happy to be the
means both of so doing, and of grati-
fying the curiosity of your unknown
correspondent. B. ♦♦♦

CARMEN POPULARE ANGLICANUM,
“Domine, saluum fac regem;”
Latinè redditum.

O vivas, omnibus
Salvus ab hostibus,
GEORGI, O rex!
Tibi victoriam
Deus, et gloriam
Det, et memoriam,
Optime rex!
Hostes, o Domine,
Ut cadant omne
Horrido, da:
Præbe, cœlipotens
Deus omnipotens,
Auxilia.
Fiat clarissimus
Et beatissimus
GEORGIUS rex;
Cujus judicio,
Cujus auspicio,
Et beneficio,
Floreat lex!

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 27.
ACORRESPONDENT, p. 1009,
wishes to be informed where
Hakewell, in Essex, of which Mr.
Fayting was rector, is situated.—The
name

name of the parish is Hawkeswell. It consists of a few separate farm-houses. The church is situated at the distance of about a mile to the North-west of Rochford. Mr Sykes, brother to the celebrated Dr. Sykes, was Mr. Faving's immediate predecessor. J. R.

DARTMOOR RAMBLE continued.

WE observed in this route the moor on the Western side of the river Lid to be a tolerable soil, apparently fit for pasture; but on the Eastern side it begins to degenerate, particularly after passing the first Torrs, where it puts on the true moorish aspect, producing the *Vitis idæa foliis oblongis crenatis fructu nigricante*, or black whortle-berry bushes, in abundance, with most of the varieties of *Erica*, or heath, intermixing its varied tints or forms with the golden velvety appearance of the blossom of the *Genista spinosa* or furze, affording to the eye a pleasing relief to the barren aspect surrounding. Farther on we observed black wood was cut; but it appears in this part of the moor it is not found in any great plenty. Black wood is a terrene, soft, black, spongy, substance, plentifully intermixed with a small spiry kind of root, lying about half a foot beneath the surface, bearing a strong resemblance to the stocks or butts of rushes, but of a more unctuous substance. This is dug by the poorer class of people, and dried in cakes about 12 inches in length, 6 or 7 inches in breadth, and 2 inches thick, and used by them for firing. It is also made into a kind of charcoal, which is much used by smiths for tempering edge-tools; and it is said to be far preferable to any other coal for that purpose. The ground here we found to be very swampy, and passable (on foot only) on condition of being wet-shod. Most of these swampy places may be known by the verdure and green moss growing on them. We found, the farther we penetrated on the moor, the soil to grow bad in proportion; and the track of our return from the search after Cranmere-pool to be black and spongy, full of bare and moist channels, resembling gutters, which made it very troublesome for walking, it being neither safe nor agreeable to tread in them. As to riding on horseback in this part of the moor, we considered it to be impracticable. (A gentleman of my acquaintance has since informed

me, there is a small neck or isthmus of dry solid ground, by which a person, well acquainted with it, can go on horseback to the pool from the N. or NW). The sheep being the only cattle we saw here pleaded strongly the extreme poverty of the soil by their meagre appearance. The living waters have a black colour, and the stagnant pools a nauseous taste (no ways mineral) proceeding from the soil. A singularity we also observed here, that the highest ground was the most swampy. The rocks are entirely of the *Granita albissima micis magnis nigris argenteisque notata* of Da Costa, and the moor stone of Woodward and Hill, at the Toors, large masses were piled on one the other like huge cheeses, they did no otherwise strike us to be any wise curious. The farther we proceeded on the Moor, the fewer these rocks were to be found.

Wednesday 23d. Got up rather late, on account of fatigue the preceding day. After breakfast strolled about the town, viewed the church, abbey, and other buildings.

Tavistoke, or Tavistock, derives its name from the river Tave, (on the banks of which it stands), is an ancient borough by prescription, governed by a portreeve chosen at the court-leet of the Duke of Bedford, who is Lord of the Manor, to whom it gives the title of Marquis. It possesses the privilege of coining of tin, and holding monthly stannary courts; also a market, and four fairs yearly. The market house is handsome, being lately built at the expence of the inhabitants. The town in general seems to be tolerably well built, and flourishing from its trade, which consists principally of the woollen manufactory. It is also well supplied with water, which runs almost through every street; and we were told there was a famous chalybeate mineral spring here, but had not time to visit it. We apprehend this town was once walled, as we observed two very magnificent gateways; but could discover no other remains now left. On peeping into Risdon's Survey of Devon for information, I find this pretty story preserved. As early as the days of King Edgar, the first unresisted monarch of this land, Orgarius, Duke of Devon (whom Polydore calls Hord-garius), kept his court here, of the beauty and excellence of whose daughter tradition has handed down this tale:

tale: That King Edgar, hearing much praise of the beauty and accomplishments of Elfleda (daughter of Orgarius) sent Ethelwold to woo her in his name. He, finding report had not belied her, turned traitor, and wooed her in his own, at the same time keeping his master's embassy a profound secret, returning Edgar this answer, "that the fair damsel came far short of such perfection as fame gave out, and in no ways for feature fit for a King." This, as may be supposed where beautiful features was the object of love, soon blunted the keen edge of the King's passion; and Ethelwold took her for wife. This proceeding of his soon created jealous fears in the bosom of Edgar; for the quieting of which, he paid Orgarius a visit, under the mask of a hunting-match. Ethelwold, hearing this, and well knowing his treachery, was much alarmed, and, discovering the secret to his wife, desired her to appear before the King in the most homely attire. She, enraged at having missed being the consort of a King, resolved that Ethelwold should smart for it, and at the coming of Edgar dressed herself in her most elegant attire, and so appeared. Edgar was immediately struck with her surpassing beauty, but had such command of his temper as to elude the watching eye of Ethelwold. However, during the hunting-match, poor Ethelwold lost his life by an arrow or javelin piercing him quite through the body at a place called Wilverley, since Warlewood. However, this history does not tell us whether the Earl lost his life by accident or design, or whether the fatal shaft was aimed immediate from the King's own hand, or by his direction. If this has been ascertained, I shall thank you to make my compliments to any of your learned correspondents, and beg they will be kind enough to point out the same, as by that means it will rescue Edgar from being accounted a murderer, or principal accessory, as must appear from the result and circumstances of this story, that of his immediately marrying the Earl's wife.—To proceed from this digression, we next took a transient view of the church, and found it bore a modern appearance, with a public gate-way through the tower, which has a tolerable ring of eight tuneable bells, being the present of one of their members to Parliament, the inhabi-

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tants having their choice either of an organ or ring of bells. We were here shewn a leg and thigh bone; and, by the person who shewed the same, told that they belonged to a giant. The former measured 20, the latter 21 inches; but, according to these proportions, the person to whom they belonged could not have been much above 6 feet and a half high. We next viewed the abbey, which we found to be very magnificent in its appearance, and being blended and intermixed with more modern structures greatly added to its venerable show of grandeur, and serves as a curious specimen of the ancient taste in architecture, pointing out one degree of splendour in which the fathers of superstition lived. Being now inhabited, there is reason to suppose it will remain a monument of their greatness for ages to come, unless new fashions and improvements, in a gay and large town, should prove more fatal to this range of building than the corroding hand of Time.

We find by history, that Ordulph (son of Orgarius) founded this abbey (being admonished so to do by a vision) A.D. 961, and replenished the same with Black Monks, Augustines, and consecrated it to St. Mary and St. Brien. The situation of this abbey is truly picturesque and beautiful, its walls running a long way by the side of the river Tave, between which and the walls there is an agreeable public walk. The river, by being broken and interrupted in its course by large rocks, forms many pleasing natural cataraacts and bays, affording a safe asylum to the fish inhabiting this river from the nets of the deadly poacher, at the same time affording the fair fisherman infinite amusement, either for the angle or fly. The hanging woods on the opposite banks, combined with the romantic situation of the river, formed a pleasing object. Being unwilling to give trouble, and not having sufficient time to investigate in a more particular manner these remains of antiquity, we thought it most proper not at this time to view the internal parts, but beg to refer to Master Rildon for farther knowledge. He tells us, that the founder and his father lie buried in this abbey; and that they were men of gigantic stature and strength. (I cannot at present positively charge my memory; but think the bones shewn at the

the church are said to be part of the remains of one of them). Saint Rumon, Bishop of the place, and Edwin, son of King Ethelbred, also lie there. He also tells us it contained a public school, and that lectures were read in the Saxon tongue (down to the time of his grandfather, which was probably about the 16th century,) for preserving the antiquities, laws, and histories, formerly written in that language, from oblivion. Smollett, in his "Present State of all Nations," says, that in the beginning of the civil wars a Saxon grammar was printed here. This abbey scarce arrived at the age of thirty years when it was ravaged by the Danes and burnt; but, like the Phoenix, it again soon revived. Its endowment was the pious charity of that age, which amounted, at the fatal downfall of such structures, to the vast sum of 903l. 5s. 7½d. *per ann.* Thereby, the abbot growing rich and proud, his ambition affected a mitre, then aspired to be admitted a baron of the Higher House of Parliament (and held Hardwick the principal place of his barony), and lastly to contend with Hugh Oatham, Bishop of Exon; which Oatham, dying pendente lite, was excommunicated, and his executors were forced to sue to the Court of Rome for a dispensation from the Pope ere he might be buried. In the course of our walk this morning I picked up (under the abbey walls) the *Phalæna pavonia*, emperor moth, knocked down by the *Hirundo rustica*, swallow, whose great eagerness to possess so beautiful and delicate a morsel made him rush by my ear with so great a velocity, that it made me start. Immediately we saw the gay insect fluttering on the ground, which a few moments before was apparently happy, wantoning in boundless space, and enjoying the pleasures of liberty, and banqueting on nectarious draughts from the vegetable kingdom. J. L.

Mr. URBAN, *Lichfield, Nov. 5.*

HAVING been a member of a friendly society more than twenty years, I, as well as many others of the same description, were exceedingly pleased with the kind attention of the Legislature to us, by passing an act in our favour two years since. In order to take the benefit of this act, we had our rules and orders written on parchment, and exhibited to the justices of the peace of the corporation-

town where we reside, for their approbation; who, on examining the same, erased out of the rules an article respecting members being excluded who enlist as soldiers or sailors, (and the like was done, by the justices of the peace for the county, to the rules of some other societies produced at their general quarter-sessions, for their inspection and approbation). In consequence of this, it is implied that no member is to be excluded if he enters into the land or sea service. This has given some discontent to the members, who are fearful that their funds will not support the probable charges of maintaining crippled or disabled soldiers or sailors, who have been fellow-members with them in societies, as they are certainly more liable to accidents than those that stay at home, and are entitled in such cases to the benefit of Chelsea and Greenwich hospitals. We were in hopes that the late additional act would have explained this matter; but there is nothing in it to that point. Now, the purport of this letter is to propose two queries to your correspondents learned in the law, which are as follow: First, whether the justices of *corporations* were empowered, by the act, to approve and enrol the rules of the societies within their respective limits, as in the second clause of the act the words ran thus, "county, riding, *division*, or shire?" and, secondly, whether any justices, to whom society rules were presented for their approbation, had a *right* to *annul* and *make void* any article in them not repugnant to the act? which does not mention any thing whatsoever in regard to soldiers or seamen. An answer to these queries would be thankfully accepted by many persons who are in societies. The society to which I belong have made a bye article since the passing of the act, to readmit any of their former members when discharged from the service, if they are in good health, and pay off all the arrears which may accumulate since they left the society. This is agreeable to the hint in the 7th page of a pamphlet, entitled, *Observations on the Act, &c.* which implies a discretionary power to exclude and readmit persons according to the rules of societies. My reason for troubling you with this is to be informed, as we are enrolled by the justices of the corporation (who, at the time when

done,

done, had some doubt of the propriety of it, and did it merely at our request, as we thought the word *division* might include corporations) whether we are under the necessity of having it done again at the county-sessions, and whether we have not a right to exclude our members as before mentioned? our reasons for which are not that we are enemies to his majesty's person or government, but are assigned before. And the motto we have assumed many years is, "Honour all men, love the brotherhood, fear God, honour the King." Yours, &c. AMICUS.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 9.

IN your Magazine, p. 966, a new edition of Isaac Walton's *Lives*, by Mr. Zouth, is announced. The character of that excellent biographical work is expressed in the following letter, written by a very good man, to Mr. George Bailard, the author of "*The Lives of learned Ladies*." Mr. Bailard's MSS. are deposited in the Bodleian Library, at Oxford; and this letter is inserted in Vol. XXXVIII. No. 94.

A. D.

"Dear Sir, St. Mary Hall, May 15, 1734.

"I return you by the bearer, with many thanks, Isaac Walton's *Lives* of Donne, Hooker, Wotton, and Herbert, and cannot part with the book without gratefully acknowledging the pleasure I received in the perusal of it. The integrity of heart shines, in my opinion, through every page. The author seems delighted with the goodness he treats of, and to look on the virtues of these great men as peculiar advantages to himself. It is great pity that lives of so eminent and exemplary a conduct are not, in like manner, transmitted to posterity: but it is an observation too justly made by foreigners, that the English are more desirous of perpetuating their villains, and the most negligent of recording their virtuous persons, of any nation on earth. Perhaps it may be the same perverse turn which makes us build palaces for our beggars, and alms-houses for our kings. There might be an inconceivable benefit derived from faithful accounts of private virtue. I am as much pleased with them as with the histories of a more publick nature; nor can I see any reason why it should not afford a Christian reader as much useful entertainment to observe the steps and gradual advances by which a religious man conquered his passions, as to follow Alexander or Marlborough in the reduction of the Eastern or Gallic monarchies. Matters of so specious a kind as these last are seldom,

says the judicious and elegant Dr. Sprat, related with fidelity, and, even when they are, serve but for the imitation of very few: they make more for the ostentation than real benefit of human life. It is from the practice of our equals we are taught to command our passions, regulate our knowledge, and govern our actions. The work you are now engaged in will, I hope, rescue us in a great measure from the too just accusation our neglect in biography has occasioned; and you have this additional satisfaction in prospect, that, as the fair sex are the subject, so they will be the protectresses and guardians of your performance. Their smiles, like a benign planet, will gradually ripen it to perfection, and their breath embalm it to posterity. If it be not too great a favour, I should be very glad of reading over some of those sheets in the MSS. which are already finished; and, if you can conveniently comply with my request, do here engage my word of honour, that no other eye should peruse them while in my custody, neither will I make any transcripts from thence without your indulgence for that liberty.

I expect the pleasure of your company this afternoon. If you think proper, let it be at half an hour after four o'clock, at which time our prayers will be over, and at my room, where my mother will meet you. I am, dear Sir,

Your most obliged and obedient servant,
To Mr. George Ballard, GEORGE RUSSELL.
In Jesus College Lane.

Mr. URBAN,

Bath, Dec. 7.

I AM just returned from a distant visit, which has engaged me for some months past; and in the course of it I made the tour of the beautiful Norfolk coast, from Wells to Lowestoft. Looking over the numbers of your Magazine, which have been received in my absence, the word *Cioppino*, in that for July (p. 548), caught my eye; the well-known high shoe, or silt, anciently worn.

In Boulter's Museum, at Yarmouth, among the "*Parts of Miscellaneous Dresses*," the number I forget, is one of them, which, in point of inconvenience, must have equalled any article of female attire which the fashions of modern times have induced me to comply with. It is there called a "*Ladies Silt, used at Venice*," with a reference to Laffels's Travels, whence it is *above* quoted, and must be near a foot and a half high—the price a few shillings.

As it is a curiosity, I wish, Mr. Urban, you would procure a drawing, and make an engraving from it.

Not

Not pretending to any antiquarian knowledge, I have consulted Johnson's Dictionary, on the word *Chioppine*. I should suppose its use was not confined to the Venetian Ladies; or whether or not invented by husbands to keep their wives at home, as Lasfells insinuates, I will not determine. He derives it from the Spanish, *Chapin*; and, besides the quotation from Hamlet, gives another from Cowley: "The woman was a giantess, and yet walked always in chioppines." It is probably the parent of the modern patten.

I cannot conclude my letter without making my hearty acknowledgements, and that in the name of my whole sex, to Mr. Arthur Greville (who, if I err not, is a well-known character), as the first man who has ventured to step forward in support of our defenceless sex in Italy, which, for a century past, hath been so unfeelingly traduced by travellers, whose ignorance and incapacity of judging is to happily ex-

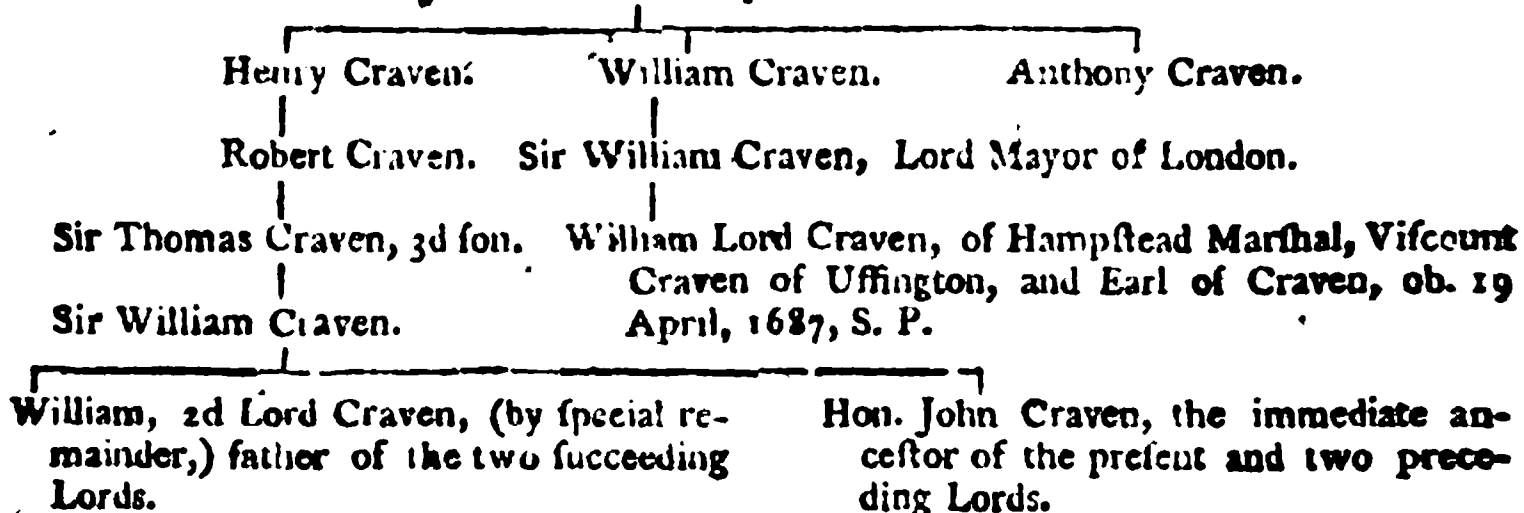
posed by a gentleman who seems to possess every requisite for the undertaking.
MARIA.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 5.
YOUR "Frequent Reader," p. 983, calls for an explanation of some articles in "Collins's Peerage," which, as he represents them, carry the appearance of error on the very face of them. I should have thought it presumption to attempt to correct Collins from any Peerage *ordinis minoris*: but sometimes, it seems, books, as well as men, *ordinis minoris*, may be necessary to refer to, in order to correct the blunders of *those that seem to be pillars*: for the information, therefore, of your readers, I will trouble you with a short extract from the earlier part of the Craven Pedigree, as I find it in two Peerages, which pretty nearly correspond in their accounts.

Yours, &c.

E.

John Craven, temp. Hen. VII. & VIII.



Mr. Pennant mentions it as a report, that *the Earl of Craven* was privately married to the Queen of Bohemia, under the article of "Craven House, London:" but I see no mention in his book of Sir Anthony Craven. A knight of those names, 6th son of Robert, above-mentioned, is said in the Peerage to have married Elizabeth, daughter of Baron Polnitz, and to have died in 1670, S. P. E.

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 20.
THE writer of these short notes agrees in many respects with your Correspondent who signs himself *Ordinis Majoris*, though not in all. It is not his intention to give offence by entering into a controversy on those points in which he differs from him.

But there is one defect unnoticed by him, and now becoming very general amongst the younger clergy, which, though it may seem of little impor-

tance, yet very much takes off from the effect and solemnity of our public service. I mean, the custom of contracting the last syllable of the preter-imperfect tense and participle passive in reading the Scriptures and the Liturgy; as for instance—"I have *sinn'd* against Heaven and Thee,"—"Thou art *clotb'd* with majesty and honour,"—instead of *sinned*, *clothed*. One of the best writers of our best age, for purity, simplicity, and unaffected energy of style, has already answered this practice. I cannot at present recollect whether the passage I allude to is to be found in the works of Swift or Addison. I rather think of the latter. He has justly observed, that, in order to be consistent, these *familiar* readers should likewise substitute *turns*, and *lays*, for *turneth*, *layeth*, &c *. Nay they should

* When the wicked man *turneth* away from his wickedness, he *layeth* the beams of his chamber, &c.

go still farther; instead of reading, "Thou deckest thyself with light," they should go on to modernize these and all familiar expressions, and read, "you deck yourself," &c. The compilers of our Liturgy, and translators of our Bible, plainly intended that these final *eds* should be pronounced without contraction. The hythm and flow of style is injured and crippled by the contrary practice: of this every person of a correct ear must be sensible. More might be said on this subject; but I study brevity.

Your Correspondent asserts, that, in the case of a curate being negligent or indecent in the performance of the public service of the church, his principal (whether rector or vicar) should remove him from his curacy. Now, this I apprehend not to be in the power of any incumbent, according to the established and known laws of the Church of England. The rector or vicar has a right to appoint a curate to his church without the consent and licence of the bishop of the diocese. His curate, when thus licensed, is to be considered as curate to the bishop, and subject to his control only. The rector or vicar may advise, may exhort, as any other neighbouring clergyman might do; but, removal from the cure is entrusted with the bishop only. The stipendiary curate, when licensed by the ordinary, has that proper independance on the caprice or the judgement of his principal, respecting the proper mode of performing the duties of his function, which a gentleman of a liberal profession ought to have. To the laws of the church, and the governor under whom they have placed him, is he only amenable.

Another Correspondent of yours, Mr. Urban, some time ago, enquired, whether Charles Peters, M. A. lecturer of St. Clement Danes, whose lectureship was canvassed for during an illness from which he recovered, was the same person with the well-known critic on Job. If he had favoured us with the time when this Charles Peters was lecturer of St. Clement's, a positive answer might have been given to this question.

I apprehend that the lecturer of St. Clement's was not the same person with the author of the "Dissertation on Job." The latter was presented in the year 1714-15, by Elizabeth Baroness Mohun, to the small living of Bocon-

noc, in Cornwall, on which he resided from 1716 to 1723; he then quitted it for the valuable rectory of St. Mabyn, in the same county, on which he resided constantly till his death, which happened in 1777. He held Bratton Clovell, in Devonshire, first with Boconnoc, and afterward with St. Mabyn.

The writer of this laments that the School of Bishop Stortford in Hertfordshire (which, though now far removed from it, he remembers with grateful affection) should be suffered to fall into utter decay. In your Magazine you have favoured us with views of schools of much inferior note. An engraving from a drawing of this once-flourishing seminary would be agreeable to many of your readers, who recollect it in the days of its prosperity; as would a complete list of the masters; and a catalogue of the books belonging to the library, preserved by the pious care of Mr. Dimsdale.

ORDINIS MINORIS.

REMARKS ON EARLY PREJUDICES. (Concluded from p. 749.)

I WOULD wish to communicate to you the reflexions of an old gentleman, whom I lately met on "hallowed ground;" for, such it was to him. Perhaps they may be uninteresting to you as containing nothing new; and their *reality* and *recency* may have misled me into an opinion of their importance. But I aver that they are *natural*; for, I shall relate only what I heard. The gentleman, who is the subject of my narrative, was about 70 years of age; and near 40 years had passed away since he had visited his native spot. It was on his own paternal grounds that I met the benevolent old man. He had all the images of his puerile years brought fresh to his memory; and I saw him weeping like a child. We were walking together on an eminence that commanded a pretty extensive prospect—a prospect which was familiar to his eyes, and which he was well able to describe. The parish-church lay immediately below, deep in the dale. We looked perpendicularly down upon it, surrounded with cottages and orchards that were scattered in beautiful variety. At the distance of about four miles was the principal town in the neighbourhood, which my venerable guide seemed to survey also with interested sensations. It was a long time before he broke silence;

lence; but, when he began to speak, he talked rapidly, descanting on the scenery around us with all the simplicity of childhood, and all the garrulity of old age. "It was in this hamlet," said he, pointing to the most conspicuous and nearest house before us, "that I was born. It is so much altered since I last saw it (which is upwards of forty years) that there remain few traces of its ancient character. I particularly miss the porch, where I have often played; and the vine that used to spread over it like a canopy, forming a most romantic feature. I well remember my father there, 'sitting under his own vine,' and enjoying the sheep shearing. It was a day of great rural solemnity. An incident of some consequence to my father's life happened on that very day, and in that porch, the absence of which fills my eyes with tears. My father repeated to me the following lines from Thomson. I was not nine years old; but from that moment I felt myself 'a poet!' If I have ever been inspired, these lines first inspired me with the spirit of poetry:

“ The gather’d flocks
Are in the wattled pen innumerable prest,
Head above head : and, rang’d in lusty rows,
The shepherds sit, and whet the sounding
 shears. [stores,
The housewife waits to roll her fleecy
With all her gay-drest maids attending
round.
One, chief, in gracious dignity entron’d,
Shines o’er the rest, the pastoral queen,
and rays
Her smiles upon her shepherd king—
While the glad circle round them yield
 their souls [gall.
To festive mirth, and wit that knows no
Meantime, their joyous task goes on apace :
Some, mingling, stir the melted tar ; and
some, [side
Deep on the new-shorn vagrant’s heaving
To stamp his master’s cypher ready stand :
Others the unwilling wether drag along ;
And, glorying in his might, the sturdy boy
Holds by the twisted horns the indignant
ram !”

“It must be confessed,” continued the old gentleman, “that Thomson’s Muse is not arranged very advantageously in this specimen. But there was something in the pre-disposition of my mind, in the coincidence of the objects, and other circumstances, perhaps, that determined this bias. And that animation of my father in repeating the lines—But he is gone! and the good

old mansion has lost all its venerable aspect. It pains me to see it so defaced. I should rather have viewed the hand of Time heavy upon it than such an alteration. Half the windows are blocked up, and large bow-lights deform the whole building. How much better is even the casement of other days! Light must now be admitted into our houses according to law. But, what I most lament is the tyranny of fashion. The spreading chesnut, I see, which used to overshadow the walls, is not cut down, but it is horribly mutilated. The gigantic branch, that once, waving to the winds, checquered with dancing lights and shadows the pannels of the wainscoted hall, is now no more. To cut it down is sacrilege: but airiness is all the mode at present. As I passed by that row of elms to the left of the house, I observed the names of many of my schoolfellows, once deep graven in the bark of the trees, but now almost worn out by time. Some of my boyish companions had resided in the neighbourhood. I had indulged the hope that I should see them, and enquired after them with an eagerness which was severely checked, indeed, by the information that they were long since dead. Yet I remember, as well as if it had happened yesterday (excuse the infantine tale), I remember the sensations we felt on finding a woodpigeon's nest in that grove to the right: I could direct you, I believe, to the very tree where we found it. Painful, indeed, is the reflexion, that the greater part of my schoolfellows are as irrecoverably gone as those earlier days of innocence and gaiety. It was yesterday that I revisited my old school in the town which I have mentioned. It was just as formerly; not the least alteration had taken place; the benches, it is true, were a little worm-eaten; but, as the modern spirit of improvement had not yet entered here, I had an opportunity of contemplating all its familiar features, now rendered doubly interesting by the dust of age. A thousand ideas rushed into my mind, such as had for many years lain dormant: my head became dizzy with recollection. The different seats, where we used to study, brought to my view a number of my youthful competitors. This, however, was no more; that had removed to a very great distance; one had sunk under

under the pressure of misfortune; another had fallen into disgrace and poverty. So many changes within a few short years! I never saw a more striking picture of the mutability of human life; never a stronger representation of the vanity of all human enjoyments! How few were the years, yet how various and crowded the events! Such were my feelings there, that I could scarcely assume resolution to come hither. And I should have reason indeed to felicitate myself, were no images presented by other scenes more distressing than those of the school-room. It is here I was deprived of my nearest and most valuable friends! It is here I lost my Emira!"—Emira faltered upon his tongue, and he could scarcely regain his utterance; such was the influx of youthful sensibilities. "The old schoolmistress, who used to live in that cottage," resumed he, pointing to a low thatched house half covered by the branches of a birch-tree, "the old schoolmistress, who is long ago dead, was a witness to our tender passion. It was not far hence that Emira lived; on the other side of that hill was her father's mansion; but our families, alienated by the paltry spirit of electioneering, had long ceased to have any communication. Emira and myself, however, conceived a natural passion. We became acquainted from an accidental meeting at the cottage: there we often met; and our days flew upon the wings of love. This very spot hath witnessed our tender passion. But Emira was never to be mine. The delicacy of her mind was such, that the unhappy situation of our families afflicted her deeply, and gradually impaired her constitution: alas! when I marked her slow but too sure decline, how often have I broken from her abruptly, buried myself in the depth of those woods, and told my tale of melancholy to the winds that shook the foliage over me, or the streams that gurgled at my feet! My father at length observed my dejection. I disclosed to him the whole affair; and, anxious for my happiness, and ever ready to consult it, where prejudices intervened not to smother his feelings, he at last yielded to my wishes, and spared no pains to bring about a friendly union between our disunited houses. This was accordingly effected. But it was too late. Your imagination can

easily supply the rest. Even now, old as I am, I have not resolution to proceed—I cannot look back on those scenes like a man."

Though there was much of particular unhappiness in the recollection of this aged gentleman, I could not but envy him his feelings, in which, perhaps, there was more pleasure than pain. He was so riveted to the spot, that he could have lingered there for ever. Had pain been predominant over pleasure, he would have endeavoured to dissipate those emotions by hurrying from the place that excited them. However this may be, it is certainly highly useful to entertain such local partialities. Few would be immersed in sordid cares, few would be sunk in sensuality, were they able to call off their thoughts from the business and pleasures of the world by means of abstract contemplations on the scenes of early life. Whilst they observed the changes in themselves from childhood to youth, from youth to manhood, they would endeavour to recall the simplicity and innocence from which, perhaps, they had insensibly departed. Whilst they saw the changes in their friends, they would be taught to place less confidence in earthly connexions; they would be taught, indeed, neither to presume upon prosperity, nor to despair in adversity, since the revolutions of fortune were so rapid and so numerous. And, whilst they returned to the present scene, they would look around them with a benevolence, ready to assist and cheer their fellow-travellers, so quickly passing away, to be seen no more. P.

ANNUAL REGISTERS.

THE origin and progress of periodical publications form a curious and entertaining subject.

The first attempt to give a more regular and digested detail of political events than is to be found in the common newspapers was about the close of the last century, when a monthly work was published in quarto, under the title of 'The present State of Europe.'—It, however, bore more resemblance to our Magazines than to the Annual Register of the present time. This was succeeded by another published also monthly, entitled, 'The present State of Great Britain;' and early in this century the indefatigable Salmon, the author of the Geographical

phical Grammar, &c. published, in volumes, a work, to the best of our remembrance, entitled, 'The History of Europe,' which was written in a more regular form, and more in the style of history than the preceding publications, and consisted chiefly of collections of state-papers, with a short detail of events, apparently extracted literally from the newspapers.

In the year 1758 the Annual Register was projected; and Dr. Campbell was at that time, if we be not misinformed, the editor. The plan was considerably different from that which the work has since assumed; and, in a very modest preface to the first volume, it is introduced to the publick as a kind of Annual Magazine and Review, calculated for the amusement of the busy, or the indolent, who might be averse to laborious reading or minute investigation. As the war, however, in which we were then engaged, was extremely important and interesting, the volume was prefaced by a brief narrative of the principal events from its commencement in 1755, and a sketch of political events was given to the end of the year. For a series of years the historical matter occupied but a small portion of the volume; and, what is remarkable, scarcely any notice was taken of our domestic transactions, or of the proceedings of Parliament. The other parts of the work were also of a much slighter texture than the Annual Registers have since consisted of, and one of the titles of the sections particularly struck us, viz. "Odd Advertisements." The work was conducted with candour, but the first editor evidently inclines to the party of Lord Chatham, then Mr. Pitt; and the history partakes of the faults unfortunately so common to history, the high commendation of military glory, and the false patriotism which estimates the prosperity of the country by its warlike achievements, rather than by the happiness, freedom, security, and ease, of its inhabitants.

A considerable share of popularity was certain to attend so useful and agreeable a publication; and, as the Annual Register increased in reputation, it improved in the arrangement of its materials. As the debates in Parliament came to be regularly reported, a considerable portion was allotted to the parliamentary history, though for some years a summary of the argu-

ments on each question was given, and not a regular detail with the names of the speakers, though the latter plan was afterwards very judiciously adopted. During the course of the American war, we remember, this publication incurred a considerable share of obloquy from the court-party, for the pointed animadversions on the rash measures of the ministry; but events proved the authors to have been well-founded—and the present editor seems extremely desirous of atoning for the faults of his predecessors in this respect.

The style of the Annual Register, though neither brilliant nor quite correct, was plain, strong, and unaffected; and the labour which was bestowed upon the political details justly entitled it to the favour of the public. From what cause it proceeded, that the industry of the authors did not keep pace with the curiosity of the public, we cannot explain; but the publication at length became so tardy, and so many years in arrear, that this circumstance appears to have given rise to a rival publication, the New Annual Register, which appeared in 1780, and has since maintained its ground in a very respectable manner.

ANAL. REV.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 15.

YOU indulged me very lately with a page to the memory of a valued friend. Allow me once again the same melancholy indulgence; and you will confer additional obligation on

AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.

Dec. 19, died, at the Rev. Dr. Stebbing's, at Beaconsfield, Mrs. Etty, relict of the Rev. Andrew Etty, late rector of Selborne, in Hants.

EULOGY, however compressed, is redundant, when a GOOD CHRISTIAN, by a life of practical virtue, has CHARACTERIZED HERSELF. But weaker souls, weighing their own temporal loss against a friend's eternal gain,

O'erflow with words, and strains, of *bootless* praise. [deploras,

Not so did SHE, whom this weak verse Tho' "thrice her peace was slain." Patient she claspt [strew'd

A HUSBAND's sacred urn. Submissive With flowers rathe, of "sad embroidery," A DAUGHTER's virgin tomb. And late a SON—

But O, no grave, or obsequies, had he! Toss'd by the treach'rous wave to India's shore,

By ambush'd savages, ensnar'd he fell! Still

Still hush in woe, no accents loud she pour'd,
Or wail'd in language wild. Through
sickness sharp, [made.
And ling'ring hour, no peevish plaints she
Affiduous then, a sister, and a son,
On duty's bended knee, her pillow smooth'd,
Till, loos'd from mortal thrall, her patient
SOUL
With angels wing'd its calm seraphic flight!

* * * In the late Mr. Bishop's lines, p. 995, line 14, "for in the truths he taught" read on; and l. ult. for "dispensing" read diffusing.

Jesus-Lane, Boxor-lodge,

Mr. URBAN, Cambridge, Dec. 20.
WHEN we consider the many and numerous defects in the regulations of our young men at the university of Cambridge, and the absurdity of a too strict adherence to unnecessary restrictions, no one, I think, can deny the justness of censuring this rule.

"That all students do resort to the sermons at St. Mary's, and be restrained from going to any other church in the time of St. Mary's Sermons."

Who does not perceive the bad tendency of such a rule, and will not immediately pronounce it at once injurious both to the rights of freemen and subversive of the liberty of paying homage to, and worshiping, a Supreme Being, at that time, and in whatever place, their better determination shall think fit? Worship should at all times be free and voluntary; and, when we are sensible of the obligation of discharging this duty, of the highest importance to our future happiness, it matters not whether it be performed in a numerous assembly, or within the circle of a few individuals.

Verum Templum Dei in te consistat.

CLERICUS.

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 21.
IN the parish church of Hasketon, in the county of Suffolk, there is yet extant a very ancient and ruinous vault, under which is supposed to be deposited the reliques of Mr. John Bull, a celebrated champion in the year 1640, and many years an opulent inhabitant of the same parish. It is related that there were inclosed within his coffin twelve swords, and as many scabbards, with this motto, *Nunc quies. Duodecim mihi gladii, et duodecim mihi vagina.*
S. T. D.

GENT. MAG. Supplement, 1795.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 30.

MR. SHAW will find a portrait of Dr. Plot, whole length, in the Oxford Almanack, 1749, by G. Vertue, in the view of Magdalen hall: the figure is the last of the right-hand groupe next to Edward Leigh, esq. who is represented writing. Granger, IV. 85, 8vo. May not a portrait of him be found at Magdalen hall? D. H.

Mr. URBAN, Brompton, Kent, Dec. 31.

THAT I might prove to your correspondent, (p. 996), how much I wish to assist his enquiry, respecting the Portrait of Dr. Plot, I referred immediately to the present Mr. Jacob, of Faversham, who very obligingly has informed me, that he remembers his father did possess, and much valued, the painting in question; but that some years before his death, that he might shew more effectually his respect and veneration for the Doctor, he presented it either to Corpus Christi or All-Souls College, in Oxford, (which of them he is not certain, but believes it was the latter,) under a promise, that it should have a place among the worthies, then decorating the Library, or Public Room. And Mr. J. recollects also to have heard, that his father had seen it so placed. This information will, I hope, serve as a clue, to discover where the portrait is at present deposited.

The Doctor was elected F. R. S. in 1682. Whether his mother's name was *Patenden* or *Pedenden* seems uncertain. The *Pedendens* had been long resident at Borden, as appears by entries in the parish-register. They might latterly write themselves *Patenden*. I find an early connexion of theirs with Plot. Ralph *Pedenden* married Sept. 25, 1561, to Jane Plot; and George, son of Ralph *Pedenden*, was buried there, June 29, 1569, as was Mary, daughter of the same Ralph, June 7, 1576.

The subjoined inscriptions, copied from the monuments in Borden church, may not be unacceptable to your readers. Yours, &c. JOHN TRACY.

"S. M.

ROBERTI PLOT, Armigeri,
Militæ Regiæ Districtus Miltonensis
Centurionis fidissimi,
Qui, sacrâ insuper Christiani Militis armaturâ

Inductus

1090 *Epitaph on Dr. Plot.—Human Skull found at Gibraltar.* [Supp.]

Indutus, cœlum diu precibus obsessum tandem rapuit,
Et in copias Sancti Michaëlis Archangeli relatus est,
12^o Kalend. } Salutis reparate 1669.
Maii x^o. } Ætat. Climacterico magno.
Ejusdem sub auspicijs (Mortalis licet Naturæ Spolii)

Prope lectissimam conjugem Rebeckam
Vicino sepulchro captivam tradiderit,
Ad extremæ Tubæ clangorem ipsam Captivitate
ducturus captivam.
Parentibus, Sibi, ac Posteris,
Hoc Marmor posuit
Robertus Plot, LL.D.
Oxonienſis,
filius unicus."

Near this place lies interred the body of
REBECCA PLOT, widow and relict of Dr.
Robert Plot, LL. D. Obiit 5th March, 1713.
Ætat. 51. In memory of his dear mother,
Ralph Sherwood Plot, gent. her son, erected
this achievement."

"H. S. I.
Vir clarissimus
ROBERTUS PLOT, LL. D.
Olim
In academiâ Oxoniensi
Collegii Universitatis Convictor,
Primus Chymicæ Professor,
Custosque Musæi Ashmoleani;
Societatis Regiæ Londini Sodalis,
Eidemque a secretis.
Regi Jacobo Secundo Historiographus,
Summoque Angliæ Marischallo
In Curia Militari Registrarius:
Historiâ Naturali Oxoniæ et Staffordiæ
Illustris;
Capti Natalis soli Antiquitatibus
(S. fati fuissent)
Illustrior extiturus:
Fœlicissimus Vetusſtatis scrutator,
Naturæ indagator singularis;
Pietatis, in Deum, in Regem,
In Ecclesiam, et Academiam,
Cultor integerrimus:
Sibi solum imperiosus,
Aliis omnibus quam facillimus,
Qui Vesicæ doloribus diutinè tortus,
Mortalitatem non Famam
Exit,
Pridie Cal. Maii,
Anno Salutis 1696,
Ætatis suæ 55.
Rebecca Plot ejusdem Relicta
mœrens posuit."

Near this place lies interred the body of
RALPH SHERWOOD, citizen and grocer of
London, who died September 9, 1705,
aged 80 years; and also the body of Mary
his wife, who died Aug. 8, 1708, aged
72 years; leaving behind them two daugh-

ters; Mary, the relict of the Rev. Gervase,
now minister of Battersea in Surrey; and
Rebecca, relict of Rob. Plot late of this
parish, LL. D.; who, to the memory of
their beloved and loving parents, have
erected this monument.

Mr. URBAN, *Crediton, Dec. 29.*
ON perusing some of your past
volumes, I observe several queries
from your learned and ingenious cor-
respondents not to have been answered,
(that is, as far as I can recollect or dis-
cover). The first is in your Index In-
dicatorius of December 1792. A gentle-
man enquires after a human skull taken
from the rock of Gibraltar, as he thinks
it would be useful information. I beg
to tell him that such a curiosity is to
be now found in the Museum of Mr.
Daniel Boulter of Yarmouth. In his
Descriptive Catalogue it reads, "A
wonderful petrified human skull, taken
from the lime-stone rock at Gibraltar,
very curious and rare."

In the same page J. C. enquires the
most effectual method to prevent his
early cabbages from being eaten by
snails and slugs. I can inform him,
that, after trying every method, I find
not any answer so well as surrounding
my plants by a coarse horse-hairy line,
the effects of which is equal to a che-
vaux de frise, no snail or slug being
capable of passing it.

In addition to what has been said for
and against the Crows being natives of
the Alps, I must add the words of an
old traveller, E. Veryard, in 1682.
"The fountain water that springs from
the bottom of these mountains," says
he, "is so extremely cold, that we
could hardly swallow a small wine
glass full at a time, but it seemed to
cut our throats, which seems to shew
it to be a dissolution of snow, with
which the adjacent hills are always
covered, winter and summer. To the
drinking of this snow-water is ascribed
a disease very common in these parts,
and called in Latin Bronchocele, being
large excrescences hanging at their
throats like wens, and increasing as
they grow in age. In all the villages
where we passed we found a consider-
able part of the people thus disfigured;
some having them double, and of the
bigness of a child's head." Whoever
has seen the Crows must recollect the
similarity. Yours, &c. J. LASKEY,
WHIM.

WHIMSICAL THOUGHTS.

MR URBAN, *Mortimer-st. Dec. 31.*

Ec nugis, gryphis, ambagibusque meis condonare poscimus. INSCR. VETUS.

1. **SUPERSTITION** is usually said to be owing to the prejudices of education—more properly speaking, to the want of it.

2. Methodists and Jacobins, who listen with *open mouths* to a nonsensical declaimer, are admirably disposed to *swallow* contradictions and absurdities.

3. *Flame* is metaphorically applied to *women*, and *spark* to men. Whence comes this distinction?—The female heart, it is supposed, is more inflammable.

4. A man newly married, if he has half the courage of Cæsar, passes the Rubicon the first night he enters the province of matrimony.

5. A house “left at sixes and sevens” is a house left to the care of six or seven servants.

6. Vermin, which attack the human body, are useful monitors. They stimulate idle drones, and dirty drabs, to pay some regard to the virtue of cleanliness.

7. The word *ravish* signifies to commit a *rape*, and to *charm* or *please* excessively—a mischievous coincidence!

8. Merchant-ships are generally called by female names. An excellent scheme! It pleases the sailors. They go *on-board* with alacrity; and, if there happens to be occasion, they find some consolation in *going down* with the Polly, the Betsy, the Peggy, or the Nancy.

9. The *outs*, or oppositionists, are like dogs barking in the streets, which, to use the words of an ancient author, “run here and there for meat, and grudge, if they be not satisfied.”

10. *Hammer-cloth*. When coaches and chariots were first introduced, our frugal ancestors used to load the carriage with provisions for the family, when they came to London. The *bamper*, covered with a *cloth*, was a convenient repository, and a seat for the coachman. This was afterwards converted into a *box*. *Hammer-cloth* is therefore, very probably, a corruption of *bampercloth*.

11. “Experience makes fools wise.” This is a false proverb. Fools go on in their old trammels. They have neither sense to see, nor docility to rectify, their absurdities.

12. A certain popular poet, who

has frequently insulted some of the respectable characters by his malignant lampoons, seems to have been instigated by this visionary admonition, formerly addressed to a namesake—“Rise, Peter, kill and eat.”

13. A stanch Catholic generally finds some expedient for gratifying his inclination in spite of ecclesiastical censures. I have heard of one, who had the temerity to marry in Lent, but quieted his conscience by happily recollecting, that the lady's name was *Herring*.

The celebrated Busbequius mentions a contrivance, equally ingenious and satisfactory, in a Turk:

“I saw an old man, at Constantinople, who, after he had taken a cup of wine in his hand to drink, used first to make a hideous noise. I asked his friends, why he did so. They answered me, that, by this outcry, he did, as it were, warn his soul to retire into some secret corner of his body, or else wholly to emigrate, and pass out of it, that she might not be guilty of that sin, which he was about to commit, or be defiled with the wine which he was to guzzle down.” Busb. Trav. p. 13.

GREGORY WILDGOOSE.

MR. URBAN, *Dec. 31.*

I AM a young man, and a reader of poetry (is, indeed, who is not?); and my business with your excellent Magazine at this time is to request some of your ingenious readers will *parse* and *explain* the second of the underwritten lines from Collins's Ode on the Passions. I have been for some time at a loss to discover its orthography and connexion; and though I have taken some pains to make enquiries among the judges of this species of literature, I have never yet been successful enough to meet with a full and satisfactory explanation. I have often set the whole line down for a mere expletive; but, distrustful my own judgment in criticising a poet of so much merit as Collins to your more able readers, I apply for a solution of this difficulty. If any gentleman has the goodness to undertake the task, to him for the favour, and to you for the insertion of this *hasty letter*, I shall always confess myself much obliged.

Yours, &c. NUNCUNIENSIS.

Next anger rush'd, his eyes on fire,
In lightnings own'd his secret stings;
In one rude clash he struck the lyre,
And swept with hurried hand the strings.

PRO-

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT 1795.

H. OF COMMONS.

June 10.

THE order of the day being read, for the House to go into a Committee upon the bill for enabling his Majesty to grant a certain allowance to the Prince of Wales, &c. the House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Upon the clause for appointing commissioners,

Sir *W. M. Ridley* asked how those commissioners were to be appointed; whether the nomination of them was in the Crown?

Mr. *Asfruther* answered in the affirmative.

Sir *W. M. Ridley* and Mr. *Perwys* conceived it should be attached to certain official situations.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* conceived that it might be well to be so regulated.

Mr. *Curwen* was of opinion, that, as the debts were to be paid, the money had better be borrowed for discharging the whole of them, and the commissioners become trustees for the publick instead of the creditors.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* thought that plan not unworthy of attention; though the creditors were to be paid by debentures, yet it would be proper not to preclude the possibility of redeeming them in future, by paying ready money when it could be borrowed at a lower rate than it could at present.

General *Smith* thought a separate provision should be made for her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales. It had been done in the case of the Duchesses of York. Colonel *Stanley*, Mr. *Fox*, and Mr. *Pitt*, coincided.

Mr. *Curwen* thought, if it was becoming the Prince to go into retirement, it would become the Princess to follow him.

The *Speaker* thought it would be right to vote a sum, which, without that House applying it to her Royal Highness, would certainly be so applied by the Prince himself, when he understood for what purpose they had voted it.

Mr. *Whitbread* desired to know whether creditors upon bond were to have their claims investigated by the commissioners before they would be allowed.

Mr. *Asfruther* said, that all who took the benefit of that act must submit their claims to the commissioners.

This caused a long conversation.

Mr. *Fox*, Mr. *Whitbread*, and Mr. *Curwen*, thought one of the main provisions of the bill would by this be lost. Those creditors who would not submit claims might call upon the Prince at law, and proceed to take possession of his personal effects, as assets in his hands.

The *Attorney-general*, Mr. *Pitt*, and Mr. *Asfruther*, contended, that the debentures would give a much better offer to the fair creditor; and those who would not submit their claims to investigation, if they were bad, though nominally they might recover at law, yet a court of equity would interfere to stop their progress.

Mr. *Serjeant Adair* came in afterwards, and stated the same objection; which caused the conversation again to turn upon the same subject.

Mr. *Fox* contended, that though the advantage might be evident, when the creditors were considered as an aggregate body, yet the obstinacy of any one might induce him to prefer the old remedy of an action at law.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* stated, that it was proposed to give power, by a clause in the bill, to any one, who thought his debt not fairly reduced, to bring an action against the commissioners.

After some farther conversation, the chairman was directed to leave the chair, report progress, and ask leave to sit again.

June 12.

In a Committee of Supply, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* proposed, that a sum, not exceeding 27,500l. be granted to his Majesty, for defraying the expences preparatory to the nuptials of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales; and that 25,000l. be granted for completing the repairs of Carlton House; both of which sums were voted, and the reports received.

H. OF LORDS.

June 15.

The House heard counsel on a Scotch appeal; after which a few bills were read in their respective stages.

In the Commons, the same day, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, after some short observations, moved, "that an Address be presented to his Majesty, requesting that his Majesty will be graciously

graciously pleased to order Exchequer bills, to an amount not exceeding, the sum of one million and a half, to be issued to commissioners, to be lent out to the merchants and planters in the West-India islands, on certain securities or pledges," &c.; which was agreed to.

The bill to guarantee the Emperor's loan was read the third time; and, on the question that it do now pass, Mr. Fox said, that he could not, even in this last stage of the bill, prevent himself from opposing it. New reasons every day occurred to countenance his opposition. He then stated the surrender of Luxembourg, the strongest fortresses belonging to the Emperor, to save which, he would, no doubt, have exerted every nerve; but, as he was unable to effect that very desirable end, what hopes could be entertained of his being in a state to afford us any material relief? He also adverted to the distressed state of France, on which he thought we too sanguinely relied. The bill was then read the third time, and passed without a division.

On the report of the Prince of Wales's establishment bill, several of the amendments made by the Committee were read and agreed to. On the reading of the amendment relative to the appropriation of the sum of 16,250*l.* quarterly, towards the discharge of the Prince's debts, General Smith proposed, that it should be only 15,000*l.* The House divided, Ayes 81, Noes 12.

Mr. Fox moved to postpone the clause in the bill which related to the duchy of Cornwall, until a proposition should be considered for selling part of the revenues of the duchy, for the purpose of a speedier liquidation of the Prince's debts. This being opposed, after a short debate, a division took place; when there appeared, for Mr. Fox's proposal 25, against it 81.

General Smith brought forward a clause of considerable length, which he proposed to introduce into the bill, respecting the proceeds and arrears of the duchy of Cornwall during the minority of the Prince; and asserting a right in the Prince to claim them for their own use, &c.

General Smith having moved, that the said clause do stand part of the bill, a debate ensued, in which the Attorney General, Mr. Pitt, Mr. Fox, Mr. Sheridan, and some other Members, took part; after which the House divided,

for the motion 40, against it 97.

Another division afterwards took place, wherein the 131 Members present were all on one side, and the two tellers only left on the other. The motion related to the separate allowance to the Princess of Wales, and which Colonel Stanley proposed should be chargeable with her separate debts.

After a variety of amendments, the bill was ordered to be read the third time on Wednesday.

Sir William Pulteney moved for leave to bring in a bill for preventing any Prince of Wales in future from incurring debts, or exceeding the sum allowed by Parliament for their expenditure. Leave was granted.

H. OF LORDS.

June 16.

The House went into a Committee of Privileges, Lord Walsingham in the chair. The Attorney general objected to the claim of Mr. Stapleton to the Beaumont peerage.

In the Commons, the same day, the report of the Committee, appointed to enquire into the late losses sustained by the planters of Grenada and St. Vincent's, and the resolution for granting them an aid of one million and a half, was agreed to, and a bill ordered to be brought in pursuant to the same.

Mr. Dundas said, that he would reduce to as narrow and simple a statement as possible the subject he had now to speak of, which was in itself of a nature complex and extensive; this he hoped he could easily do, as the accounts he had to bring forward, though various and numerous, were by no means perplexed. He then stated the revenues and charges of the different settlements in the East Indies, when the former appeared to exceed the latter in the sum of 1,867,744*l.* He next stated the debts due to the Company in India, then the assets, by which it appeared that the assets had increased 73,804*l.* The Company's affairs were therefore better this year by 625,747*l.* The affairs of the Company at home he next considered, where he found an excess beyond the estimate of 157,500*l.* From the general result of the comparison of the last and present year's accounts, the Company's affairs appeared to be better, with respect to debts and assets, 1,412,249*l.* Mr. Dundas, after expressing his sanguine hopes that the property

prosperity of our settlements in India would yearly increase, intimated his intention of meliorating the state of the Indian army, and making provision in certain cases for its officers. He then concluded by moving several resolutions founded on the above statements.

After the first resolution moved by Mr. Dundas was read by the chairman, Mr. *Hussey* said, as it did not appear by the Right. Hon. Gentleman's statement, he wished to know the amount of the debt due from the Company to Government.

Mr. *Dundas* said, that the Company contended there was no debt due to Government, though his right. hon. friend, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, maintained the contrary position; then, adverting to the part of the statements of Mr. Dundas, observed, that, notwithstanding the flourishing state of the Company had been insisted on, he held a paper in his hand, by which it appeared that in the year 1781 the balance in favour of the Company was 5,536,000*l.* and, in the accounts now ordered, this balance was 42,000*l.* less than in 1781, whereas the difference of their stock or capital in these periods was very great indeed. In the former period (1781) it was, taking it one way, 3,200,000*l.* and another 2,800,000*l.* and now it was stated to be 7,520,000*l.* That the result of this increased capital should be a reduced balance appeared to him somewhat extraordinary.

Mr. *Hussey* was answered by the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*.

General *Smith* expressed his satisfaction at the regular and orderly mode of stating the Company's affairs annually to Parliament, introduced by the right. hon. gentleman. The advantage of the plan was obvious; by it the accounts of each year could be regularly compared with that immediately preceding. Those statements were in general so voluminous, that it was impossible to investigate them accurately on the night of their delivery; he would therefore reserve his observations on them for a future opportunity.

After some conversation in favour of the Company's officers, and on certain parts of Mr. Dundas's statements, the latter gentleman moved a string of resolutions, which were severally agreed to by the Committee; and the House having been resumed, the report was ordered to be received on the morrow.

June 17.

On the third reading of the bill for providing an establishment for the Prince of Wales, and making a provision for the discharge of his debts, Mr. *Jolliffe* said a few words, tending to shew that the present bill was unjust, and highly dishonourable to his Royal Highness; though the alterations it had undergone made it somewhat less exceptionable.

Mr. *Hussey* objected to the whole of the bill, as tending to lay additional burthen on the people, from which they would have been relieved had his plan of the sale of the crown-lands been adopted.

A few other members spoke on the question; when the House divided;

Ayes 34. Noes 10.

Another division took place, on a motion from Col *Stanley*, for making the Princess of Wales's privy purse independent of the Prince. For the proposition 12, against it 51.

The House afterwards proceeded to nominate Commissioners for conducting the affair of liquidating his Royal Highness's debts; when the following gentlemen were appointed, *viz.* the *Speaker*, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, the *Master of the Household*, the *Master of the Rolls*, and the *Surveyor-general of the Crown Lands*.

After some subsequent discussion, the bill was read the third time, and passed.

H. OF LORDS.

June 18.

The Earl of *Lauderdale* made a few observations on the Prince of Wales's establishment bill, which principally related to the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall during the minority of his Royal Highness; and on which, when the bill came to be debated, he should perhaps submit to the House, that the opinions of the Judges ought to be taken.

On the question, that the bill, for guaranteeing the loan to his Imperial Majesty, do pass, a debate ensued, in which the Duke of *Norfolk*, Duke of *Grafton*, Earl of *Lauderdale*, and Earl of *Guilford*, opposed the bill; and Lord *Greenville*, Earl *Mansfield*, Lord *Sney*, &c. supported it; after which the House divided; Contents 33, Proxies 27; Non-contents 9, Proxies 3.

In the Commons, the same day, the report of the bill for preventing future Princes of Wales from incurring debts was

was reported; and, after a few words from Mr. Anstruther and General Smith, the report was agreed to.

Sir John Sinclair stated, that a variety of experiments had been made, for the purpose of draining lands, by a gentleman of the name of Elkington, which had succeeded so well, that lands, which before were worth only 2s. 6d. per acre, had been rendered worth 25s. per acre by being drained according to his plan. After every other mode now in use for draining lands had been ineffectually tried, Mr. Elkington's had been found uniformly successful. There were, however, some farther experiments necessary to be made, the expence of which Mr. Elkington was unable to defray himself, which would amount to about 1000l.; he should therefore move, that the sum of 1000l. be granted to Mr. Elkington for that purpose.

Mr. Hussy did not approve of the public money being granted away in so profuse a manner.

Upon a division, there appeared, for the motion 34, against it 10.

The bill for preventing distillers from using grain in certain cases was brought up, and read the first time.

H. OF LORDS.

June 23.

The House in a Committee of Privileges; counsel having finished their arguments for and against the claim to the Beaumont peerage, the Lord Chancellor proposed, that the question be put to the Judges to this purpose: "Supposing the barony to have been vested in Henry de Beaumont, and his heirs, and supposing the claimant has proved himself one of the co-heirs descending from his body, according to the last pedigree delivered in, is he then entitled to the barony?" If the Judges should answer in the affirmative, then it would be for their Lordships to consider how far the facts have been proved; but, if in the negative, it would then be unnecessary to stir the question any farther.

The question was then ordered to the Judges.

The bill for preventing the accumulation of the debts of the heir-apparent to the crown of Great Britain, and several other bills, were read.

June 24.

On the order of the day, for the second reading of the bill for the Prince

of Wales's establishment, Earl Cholmondeley (the Prince's chamberlain) rose, and read from a paper which he held in his hand to the following effect: "I am authorized, by his Royal Highness the Prince, to signify to your Lordships his acquiescence, on the present occasion, in whatever the wisdom of Parliament shall recommend."

The Duke of Clarence, after declaring, as on a former occasion, that he had had no intercourse with his royal brother on this occasion, and that he should certainly vote for the bill, made several observations on those clauses which he conceived bore too hard at least, if they did not carry reflexions, on the conduct of the Prince. He apologized for the debts which had been incurred, as arising from a liberality and generosity of mind which reflected no disgrace on his high situation. The Prince, he said, had understood, that on his marriage he was to be totally and immediately exonerated from his debts, not by the tedious process proposed by the present bill. When the largeness of the sum now called for was talked of, the House might recollect the sums given to the King of Prussia and the Emperor; and he believed his brother's security to the English nation was as good as that of either of those monarchs. He objected to the wording of the bill, to restrain future princes, as a personal reflexion on the present prince. He alluded to the Regency bill, and thought the same comity to Monarchy was observable in the present proceeding. He again declared his opinion, that the Prince was entitled to the proceeds of his Dutchy during his minority, and might recover them by law; and concluded by saying, he should, notwithstanding all these observations, support the main principle of the bill.

Lord Grenville, in a short speech, defended the principle of the bill.

Several other Lords spoke; when the motion for the second reading of the bill was put, and carried without a division. The bill was accordingly read a second time, and ordered to be committed on the morrow.

June 26.

Their Lordships, previous to the commission, sat in a Committee of Privileges, Lord Walsingham in the chair, and gave judgement on the Beaumont peerage; which was, that their Lordships were of opinion, that Mr. Staple-

son had not made good his claim to that title.

The Prince of Wales's establishment bill was read the third time, and passed.

A commission was held for the passing of such bills as had gone through both Houses; and the royal assent was given to 28.

June 27.

This day his Majesty, in the usual state, came to the House, where the Commons being sent for, he made a most gracious speech from the throne (*See which see p. 524*).

The Lord Chancellor then prorogued the Parliament to Wednesday, the 5th day of August.

On presenting the bills of Supply to his Majesty this day, the Speaker of the House of Commons addressed him as follows:

"Most gracious Sovereign,

"Your faithful Commons humbly attend your Majesty with the bills which close the Supply for the public service of the year.

"Impressed with a due sense of the nature and importance of the contest in which your Majesty is engaged, your Commons have thought it necessary to make the most ample provision for the several branches of the public service. In discharging the painful but indispensable duty of imposing additional burthens on their constituents, they have derived just consolation and satisfaction from the state of the credit, the commerce, and resources, of the country; and they are encouraged and gratified by the hope that the liberality and exertions of your faithful subjects will be rewarded by the restoration of peace, on such a foundation as will give increased security to the unexampled blessings so long experienced by these kingdoms.

"Other objects, not less interesting to the feelings of your Majesty and of the nation, have also employed the deliberations of your Commons. In consequence of your Majesty's most gracious Message on the nuptials of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, your Commons proceeded to take into their consideration the several points to which your Majesty was pleased to direct their attention, with as much dispatch as their peculiar importance would allow: and they trust that their conduct has manifested the cordial satisfaction which they derive from an event intimately connected with the happiness of your Majesty, and the welfare of your people: some of the provisions and regulations which have been adopted on this occasion, arose from circumstances,

which, painful as they undoubtedly were, would be a subject of deeper regret to your Commons, if they had not produced that gracious communication of the sentiments and wishes of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, which could not fail to confirm the hopes, and gratify the feelings, of a generous and loyal people. In discharging their duty on this important occasion your Commons have been actuated by the persuasion, that the true interests of your Majesty's illustrious family are not be separated from those of the Nation; a principle which animates the loyalty of all classes of your Majesty's subjects, and which binds their duty and affection to a Constitution which they love and revere.

"Another bill, which it is my duty to present to your Majesty, is for providing such a jointure for her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales as is suited to her rank, her dignity, and her virtues. In approaching your Majesty with this Bill, your Commons are impressed with the most earnest and anxious hopes, that, if ever the provision should be rendered effectual, it may not become so, until, under the favour of Divine Providence, a long and uninterrupted continuance of happiness has been experienced from an union, not more calculated to promote the domestic comforts of your Majesty, and of your illustrious family, than to give additional security to those liberties and that constitution which were preserved by your Majesty's ancestors, which have been maintained and cherished by your gracious care and protection, and which it is the fervent wish and prayer of your Majesty's faithful subjects that this country may continue to enjoy, to the latest posterity, under your Majesty's royal descendants.

"The bills which I have in my hand are severally intitled,

"An Act for enabling his Majesty to settle an Annuity on his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, during the joint Lives of his Majesty and of his said Royal Highness; for making Provision out of his Revenues for the Payment of any Debts that may be due from his Royal Highness; for preventing the Accumulation of Debts in future; and for regulating the Mode of Expenditure of the said Revenues.

"An Act for better enabling his Majesty to make Provision for a sure and certain Jointure for her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, for the Term of her Life.

"An Act for allowing a farther Annuity to the Subscribers to the Sum of Eighteen Millions authorized to be raised for the Service of the Year 1795.

"An Act for enabling his Majesty to direct the issue of Exchequer Bills, to a limited Amount, for the Purposes, and in the Manner, therein mentioned."

247. *Designs of the Church and Royal Monastery of Batalha, including the Mausoleum of King John I. and King Emanuel: measured and drawn on the Spot, in the Year 1789. With an historical and descriptive Account of this famous Gothic Structure, translated from the Portuguese of Francis Lewis de Souza; with Remarks and Observations by the Author.*

WHAT has been said of the Monastery of Batalha in our account of Mr. Murphy's Travels in Portugal, p. 849, may serve as a review of this larger work, which is inscribed to Mr. M^s patron the right honourable William Burton Conyngham, one of his Majesty's most honourable privy-council, teller of the exchequer, in Ireland, treasurer of the royal Irish academy, and F. A. S. London, whose portrait is at the head of the dedication. The 27 plates consist of a general ground-plan of the church and monastery; North elevation of the church; interior view of the church and of the chapter-house; elevation of the chancel; elevation of one of the pillars, with its several plans, sections, &c. West elevation of the refectory; entrance into the mausoleum of Emanuel the great, king of Portugal; arches appertaining to the mausoleum; transverse section of the church; section of the mausoleum of king John I.; effigies of king John I. and queen Philippa; longitudinal section of the church; spire of the North end of the transept; elevation of the transept entrance; rails, cornices, and arched modillions. After the preface follows an introduction, treating of the general proportions of Gothic churches, illustrated with four plates. fragments Gothic architecture from this monastery, the 4th of religious customs of the 13th century.

WE thought we had sufficiently apprized our readers of the folly and credulity of the year 1795, in the list we gave of publications by Brothers and Halhed, and on both sides of the question concerning them. We have now to add to them,

248. *The Whole of the Testimonies to the Authority of Richard Brothers, as Prince and Prophet of the Hebrews, delivered at various Occasions. By N. B. Halhed, Esq. M. P. for Lymington.*

249. *A corroborating Proof, from the Holy Scriptures, of the Truth of the Chronology of the World, as given by Revelation to Richard Brothers, in the first Book of revealed*

Prophecies, and as such published by him To which are added, Three Calculations of the different Generations or Epochs, viz. from the Creation to 1795; thence retrospectively to the Creation; and the Age of the World before Christ. In the Year of Christ 1795.

250. *Extracts of Two Letters printed in the Year 1672 at Paris.*

251. *Extracts from the Prophecy given to C. Love, who was put to Death in London, 1651.*

252. *A short Account of the Lord's Dealing to Mrs. Mary Moore, and of her Visions, with her Testimony of Richard Brothers.*

253. *A Word of Faith and a Hint to the Impartiality, &c.*

254. *A Letter of Richard Brothers; Prince of the Hebrews, to Philip Stephens, Esq. with the Answer. A copious Index to both Parts of Mr. Brothers's Prophecies, and also a Table of Texts of Scripture quoted, with an Account of the Prophecies fulfilled.*

255. *A Testimony of Richard Brothers, in an Epistolary Address to the People of England on the impending Judgements of God; with original Letters lately sent to the Queen, the Duke of Gloucester, Earl Fitzwilliam, Mr. Pitt, &c. By G. Coggan, Merchant, of Hull.*

256. *Another Witness! or further Testimony in favour of Richard Brothers; with a few modest Hints to modern Pharisees, and reverent Unbelievers. Also some of the Scripture Marks of the present Times, or Prophecies of the Latter Day. By S. Whitechurch.*

257. *Recent and remarkable Predictions of many great and astonishing Events that are to happen before and at the Close of the present Century, relating to the Revolution in France, the Fall of Popery, and Mahometanism, the approaching general Conversion to Christianity, and the glorious Effects that will arise to the whole World from the present most important and eventful Period.*

258. *A Letter to the Publisher of Brothers's Prophecies by Mrs. S. Green, in which she bears Testimony to the Sanctity of Mr. Brothers, and relates several Visions which she has had in Confirmation of his Mission.*

259. *A Testimony to the prophetic Mission of Richard Brothers. By George Turner, of Leeds.*

260. *An impartial Account of the Prophecies in the Beginning of this Century, &c. In a Letter to a Friend.*

261. *Prophecies fulfilling; or, the Dawn of the perfect Day, with increasing Light breaking forth into all Directions. Addressed to all scoffing Sectaries and others, who, in the Plenitude of their Folly, despise and reject Richard Brothers, as the Jews also despised and rejected Christ, &c. By J. Crosby.*

261. Truth

262. *Truth or not Truth; or, A Discourse on Prophecy, with a Testimony of one, &c. By a Well-wisher towards the Souls of all.*

263. *An additional Testimony in Favour of Richard Brothers; with an Address to the People of the World, both Jews and Gentiles, relating to the New Canaan. To which is added, an Exhortation to the different Nations. By W. Welknell.*

OF all these we can only say, that the subject of them evinces the truth of our Saviour's prediction, that, "many false prophets should arise and deceive many;" and that after them should arise others, who should "shew great signs and wonders, insomuch that (if possible) they should deceive the very elect." Matt. xxiv. 24. It is impossible to read the other predictions, in verses 5—10, without applying them to the present state of things.

The predictions of Messrs. Brothers and Halted have been attacked with irony in the following pamphlets:

264. *A Crumb of Comfort for the People, or a Pill for the Prophets, made palatable by Scrapings from Ovid, Shakspeare, and Hudibras; interspersed with Remarks, critical and explanatory, of the Tragedy of the Boffy Head.*

265. *A Vindication of the Prophecies of Mr. Brothers, and the Scripture Expositions of Mr. Halted.*

266. *A Letter to N. B. Halted, Esq. M. P. from an Old Woman.*

267. *An Enquiry into the Pretences of Richard Brothers, in Answer to N. B. Halted. By a Freethinker.*

ADVANTAGE is taken in this last, not only to insult revelation, but to empty the pockets of the purchasers, by 30 pages from Hume superadded to 10 of the writer's own.

268. *Strictures on the Prophecies of Richard Brothers, and the Publications and Parliamentary Conduct of N. B. Halted, Esq. in their Defence. By a Country Curate.*

HAVE nothing to recommend them: any more than,

269. *Curfery and introductory Thoughts on Richard Brothers's Prophecies, supported by N. B. Halted, Esq. M. P. shewing that these Prophecies are striking Instances of Coincidence with those Accounts of Jesuitic Plots, Conspiracies, and Schemes, which have been detected to have a Tendency towards overthrowing the Christian Religion, Civil Government, and the Order of Human Society. By Christopher Frederic Træbner, Minister of the Gospel to a*

German Lutheran Congregation in Great Eastcheap, Cannon-street.

FULL of German Lutheran mysticism, in language more strange than Richard Brothers's.

270. *An Exposition of the Trinity; with a farther Elucidation of the 12th Chapter of Daniel; one Letter to the King, and two to Mr. Pitt, &c. By Richard Brothers, the Descendant of David King of Israel, &c.*

MR. Brothers is not the first mad-man who has exposed the Trinity; the rest of the pamphlet is a representation of his claims to inspiration and divine commission. In the mean time, his wife and children have made on him claims of more important nature for their necessary support. The publisher of this pamphlet has tacked to the end of it a list of 21 others of a prophetic cast, from Brothers to Nixon, "earnestly recommended to persons of all descriptions."

The time is now past which was to be the great æra of Mr. Brothers's predictions, the Hegira whence his reign was to be dated: the Millenium was to "commence on the 19th of November, 1795, at or about sun-rise in the latitude of Jerusalem." Halted on the Millenium, p. 12.

271. *Two Letters to the Right Honourable Lord Loughborough, Lord Chancellor of England, on the present Confinement of Richard Brothers in a private Mad-house. By N. B. Halted, Esq.*

MR. Halted, having in vain addressed two speeches to the House of Commons in favour of his friend, addresses two letters to the lord chancellor on the impolicy of making Richard Brothers of consequence by confining him and treating him as what he is firmly persuaded he is not, and on the risk of provoking him to execute the judgement he threatens by an earthquake. "If violence is done to Mr. Brothers, and an earthquake *should* happen, how will you persuade mankind that it is a mere natural phenomenon?" But, if the happening of the said earthquake be so problematical, and the day appointed for it be past, should not all men, and Mr. H. himself, be persuaded that Richard Brothers is no prophet?

272. *The Jew's Appeal on the divine Mission of Richard Brothers and N. B. Halted, Esq.*

Esq. to restore Israel and rebuild Jerusalem: with a Dissertation on the Fitness, Utility, and Beauty, of applying ancient Prophecies and Allegories to modern Events; and a singular Prophecy relating to the present and ensuing Century. By Moses Gomez Pareira.

THIS learned Jew, or assumed character, seems to have made a waggish and rabbinical application of the Scripture prophecies to Messrs. Brothers and Halhed.

273. *Most humbly dedicated to the Queen. The Prophecies of Brothers consulted from divine Authority. By Mrs. Williams, of New Store-street, Bedford-square.*

THIS *foi-disants* fortune-teller pours forth counter-prophecies in a more crack-brained, or shall we say impudent, style than poor Brothers.

274. *Some Account of the British Subjects who have suffered by the French Revolution, 1794, 1795.*

IN these two small tracts, which display a considerable degree of historic knowledge, we are informed of the communities of British subjects who, in consequence of the decrees of the French National Convention against all such subjects, have suffered the confiscation of their houses and property, and the severest rigours of imprisonment and want, with a total seclusion of all communication by letter with their friends under pain of death; and of those who withdrew from the Austrian Netherlands, leaving all their property behind them, and sought refuge and security on the peaceful shores of their native land; their property has been confiscated, and their houses mostly destroyed, or turned to profane uses. Of these last, in number ten, the fullest account is here given, and of their settlements in this kingdom, with permission, under the Roman Catholic act, to keep school for the education of young ladies. Those of six other houses have been sent to France, or little is known of them, any more than of the houses of men. Miss Elizabeth Plunket, a Clare at Aire in Artois, was actually guillotined for procuring a petition in favour of a poor priest. Our readers will be pleased to hear that five monks, the poor remains of the silent order of La Trappe, are sheltered among us in the utmost privacy. "At 8 o'clock in the evening they retire to rest, on boards 2 feet wide and 5½ long, with a bag of straw for their pillow, and without taking off their dress ei-

ther in sickness or health. On the eves of great festivals they rise at midnight, and at other times never later than half after one. The different offices which they sing or recite detain them for four hours in the choir. The day thence till eight in the evening is chiefly divided between prayer and labour. They eat at half past two their only meal: from Easter to September they are allowed a collation of herbs and fruit, with a small portion of cheese, and 4 ounces of bread. In Lent their hour of dinner is half after four. Their meal consists of 12 oz. bread with herbs, fruit, barley, or rice, without any other sauce except salt, and their only drink is water. When sick they are allowed eggs, and a small portion of butter, but delicacies and nice cookery are even in that case prohibited. They observe perpetual silence, except when they speak to their superior, or on certain other very particular occasions. Their rule obliges them to share even the least morsel, not only with their brethren, but with any other person whom they know to stand in need of it. However austere their plan of life is, they are known to enjoy good health, and seldom to be ill, which is indicated by the clear and healthy state of their complexions."

275. *The Economy* of a Monastic Life (as it existed in England), a Poem; with philosophical and archaeological Illustrations, from Lyndwood, Dugdale, Setden, Wilkins, Willis, Spelman, Warton, &c. with copious Extracts from original MSS. By T[homas] D[udley] Fosbrooke, M. A. [of Pembroke College, Oxford,] Curate of Horsley, Gloucestershire.*

THIS poem, written in the stanza of Spenser most happily imitated, is inscribed, from motives of gratitude, to Edward Jenner, M. D. and, by describing the duties of church, chapter, and cloister, and adding such ceremonial particulars as he could most conveniently procure, the author hopes he has been able to convey a general idea of the nature of a monastic life. His talents and erudition, we understand, are considerable, and only equalled by the goodness of his heart. His father,

* Why the O was omitted we do not see; it is certainly contrary to true etymology.

† Instead of *Or perhaps*, or *perhaps*, in several stanzas of Part II. we would recommend only *Perhaps*, whereby the measure remains inviolate,

dying without a will, left him an orphan, at 4 years old, to the discretion of his mother, who unfortunately entered into a second marriage with captain Holmes, a man of family and considerable property, all which he spent, together with this young man's fortune, giving him only a bond for 500l. payable when he came of age: add to this, the friend who undertook to answer for his education at the university, died without a will, which on his death-bed he in vain essayed to make in his favour. The dissipation of his fortune by the unhappy second marriage of his mother has reduced him to great necessities. Conscious that a history of British monachism from its origin with Pelagius (Bale, cent. I. section 38) and the apostolic college at Bangor, to the general dissolution would considerably illustrate our national history, he solicits hints, or any other assistance, through the medium of the Gentleman's Magazine, for such a work. We cannot refer him to better materials than those already dispersed in the various general works on ecclesiastical history and antiquities already printed, or the local histories of counties and towns, and the MS collections severally referred to in them. The notes which accompany this poem shew that Mr. F. is equal to the diligence and labour of collecting them, and we flatter ourselves we have correspondents who will forward his undertaking. We regret that we had no opportunity of increasing the list of his subscribers, whom we are happy to find so numerous within his own county and neighbourhood, where, we understand, he is much respected. He must have laid in an amazing fund of reading and information before he retired to his rural situation, where Gloucester seems to be his nearest public library, unless he has some considerable private one at command, as he has had the MS collections of Mr. Smyth, now in the possession of lord Berkeley; of which see *British Topography*, vol. I. p. 371.

This poem was composed in the course of four months, as the best expedient to extricate himself, in the most conscientious manner, from his academical incumbrances.

276. *Portraits of Illustrious Persons of Scotland, with biographical Notices*, by Mr. Pinkerton.

WE are at last gratified with the perusal of Part I. of this curious publi-

cation, the prospectus of which was published above a year ago; but we must agree with the advertisement prefixed that,

"The commencement and arrangement of a work of this nature are accompanied with unavoidable delays; and, where many engravers are employed, many embarrassments must arise; but the Publisher hopes, in future, to bring forward each part from three to six months after the preceding: a period of less delay, and more certain execution, than the publication in monthly numbers, which he has been advised to abandon."

It is unnecessary to repeat what was mentioned in the prospectus concerning the plan of the work, and the surprising neglect which has prevailed in Scotland in this very interesting department. The collection of Danish portraits, by Hoffman, may shew the attention of the most remote countries to this pleasing branch of art and science, a favourite with the most polished nations, both ancient and modern. Nor has it been observed without reason, that portrait-painting is equal to any exertion of the pencil; as, when it displays a character really interesting, it awakens more numerous ideas of mind, life, and action, than any other allotment of the canvas can pretend to inspire. It renders us personally acquainted, so to speak, with former ages; and it imprints with double vigour on the memory the tertainment and instruction of history.

From the specimen of the engravings here given we think credit is due to the artists, and particularly instance The Admirable Crichton, Earl of Leven, Lord Newark, Secretary Maitland, and Duke of Lenox. The portraits from Jonston are faithfully copied, and we hope it is intended to give the whole from that scarce and valuable work.

We were in hopes, from the prospectus, to have seen the portraits of James III. queen, and son, from the very curious originals at Kensington palace, but suppose the difficulty of access to royal collections has occasioned some delay; with several other unengraved portraits mentioned in the prospectus, viz. James IV. Mary in widow's weeds; the same from a painting at Rheims; Cardinal Innes; Regent Murray, &c. but make no doubt they are in forwardness. Upon the whole, we think the work truly in-

interesting to the illustrators of history, and collectors of portraits for Granger.

The Biographical Notices bespeak the known accuracy and candour of the editor; and we, with him, sincerely wish the nobility and gentry of Scotland, in particular, would, in example of the earls of Buchan and Leven, enrich this undertaking by furnishing the publisher with the drawings of any remarkable portraits they possess; and doubt not but every encouragement will be given, both in that and this country, to facilitate so national a work.

In concluding our criticism, we beg leave to observe to the editors that we hope there will not be so great delay in future, a fault which has attended this first part; and could wish they would, in their next, give some idea of the extent they mean to carry it; although, from its not being paged, it is always complete, and can be arranged at the pleasure of the purchaser; an excellent plan for publications of this kind.

277. *Hist. of Leicestershire. (From p. 1034.)*

THE last quotation was wholly from Dr. Farmer. We now begin with the labours of Mr. Staveley, the celebrated author of "The History of Churches," and of "The Roman Horse-leech."

"Of the four parts or quarters of the habitable world, Europe is deservedly preferred; and, amongst the kingdoms thereof, this island of Great Britain, in many particulars, yields not a precedence to any other. That part of this renowned island called England, being divided into shires or counties, by Alfred the Saxon monarch, as all historians agree: this of *Leicester*, lying in the very midst of the land, resembles very much the shape and form of a heart, the most noble and worthy part of any creature, as by the chorography thereof it doth appear. And in the heart and centre of this shire stands this town of *Leicester*, most commodiously to receive the affluence of the ambient country, and to communicate its influence by traffic and commodities into all the divisions and quarters of the shire; and, being seated in an excellent air and soil, with the great antiquity thereof, speaks the wisdom and foresight of the first builders and subsequent restorers thereof: for, as things of slight continuance seldom boast of any considerable duration to the reproach or censure of their authors; so those which are begun and founded with a true foresight and right judgement continue long as lasting monuments of their founders' skill and excellence. We will,

therefore, in the first place, attempt something towards, and in order to, the discovery of the original of this ancient town; premising, that its very great age makes us despair of attaining its very first rise and birth; and therefore we will endeavour to approach as near it as we can, and as any historical evidence will carry us. That great diver into the depth of antiquity Mr. Camden says, that this town made an evident enquiry; and, if any have hoped to find birth in that great not the practice of obscure uncertainty he adventures possibly therefore its vastly so undiscernible to it may well fear it will. That it is very antique chronologers dated 500 years since the building of *Leicester*: indeed, I confess that the credit of these men is not very great; yet it is far safer to believe them *a parte post* than *a parte ante*. But it is agreed by all writers, that *Leicester* was a city or town in the time of the Britons, long before the Romans coming hither; and indeed the variations of its name demonstrate that it hath borne up amongst, and suffered the imposition from, antique and various times and people.

"Whether *Caur-Lenice* be the city on the river *Leir*, or the city of king *Leir*, I leave every man to the liberty of his own conjecture; whilst we may very certainly and infallibly conclude, that it is of a very ancient standing, beyond the reach of any intelligence now extant, as to its original, other than that alliance which it claims to king *Leir*, for the reasons aforesaid. Whensoever, or by whomsoever built, it flourished a long time in the Britons' time, by the name of *Caur-Lenice*; after which, in the time of the Romans, according to the opinion of Mr. Camden, founded on very good inducements, and not hitherto contradicted by any good antiquary, it was called *Rata*: next, by the Saxons, *Legeslra*, *Legora*, *Legeslra*; and lastly, as it is now called, *Leicester*.

"For its state in the time of the Romans, it seems to have been very considerable, and of no small import; being situate upon one of their great military highways, called the *Foss*. Being seated almost in the centre of the land, most commodiously for intercourse with their legions, garrisons, and camps; and being itself a noted station, or camp-place for their soldiers, as well in regard of its convenient situation, as divers other considerable instances; it could not but be much regarded and frequented."

These ideas of Mr. Staveley are confirmed

Armed by many indubitable proofs of Roman residence, Mosaic pavements (of which several elegant engravings are given), Roman coins, &c.; and the famous Roman millary; see p. 859.

"After the retreat of the Romans, the temporary name of *Rata* vanished; and Britains, and succeeding Saxons, with some variations mentioned before, reduced it to its pristine nomination; under which we are now to enquire in what state it did continue. And here we must first reflect upon that most deplorable condition into which the whole land was cast, first by the invasion of the barbarous Scots and Picts; and then by the total conquest of the Saxons: which if any one would more fully and sensibly know, I refer him to the out-cry of the doleful Gildas, who most particularly sighs out in mournful strains the sins and miseries of those times, in which our Leicester took its turn and share. But then, after a long struggle between the Britains and Saxons, and the Saxons at last becoming conquerors, they cantoned out the land into the famed Heptarchy, of Seven Kingdoms; and of those the kingdom of Mercia was the chief and largest, containing all that part of the land which takes up these counties, viz. Gloucester, Hereford, Worcester, Warwick, Leicester, Rutland, Northampton, Lincoln, Huntingdon, Bedford, Oxford, Buckingham, Stafford, Derby, Salop, Nottingham, and Chester; and thus Leicester stood, as it were, in the centre or heart of this new kingdom; and unquestionable was the scene of many great and notable actions; but the barbarity and confusion of those times hath buried all but the mischiefs and miseries of the same in deep oblivion. That this was antiently a city, not only in reputation, but reality, and none of the meanest rank, and that not only for a long time under British denomination, as is before noted, but in the succeeding Saxon and Norman times, is not to be doubted. William of Malmesbury calls it 'an antient city;' and this is farther evident from the principal badges of a city, which it bore, a bishop's see, and walls."

Next follow, from the MSS. of Mr. Staveley and Mr. Carte, Lists of "the bishops of Leicester," and of "the dukes and earls of Mercia, who, like several of the modern princes of Germany, had a kind of sovereign authority."

"The whole kingdom of Mercia was conferred by the Danes in 874 on Ceonwulf *durante bono placito*; but in 877 they took from him the *Coritani*, particularly Derby, Nottingham, Leicester, Lincoln, and Stamford, where they dominated, when the rest of Mercia was placed, by king Alfred, under the go-

vernment of duke Æthelred, to whom he had married his daughter Æthelfleda. This fixes the advancement of Æthelred to the dukedom of Mercia, and his marriage with Æthelfleda, to an earlier period than hath been assigned to it by Dugdale, who places these events in 886; but, in confirmation of what is here advanced, we have a charter, dated 886, Indict. 5, in which he styles himself "dux Æthelred—et patricius gentis Merciorum, cum licentiâ et impositione manus Ælfredi regis," &c.; and to his subscription is subjoined, "Ego Æthelfleda conjux subscribens confirmavi."

The next century was passed principally in predatory warfare, till 1002,

"Wearied with slaughter, the Danes as well as the English were inclined to peace; which was concluded on the payment of a large subsidy from this country, for which purpose the heavy tax called *Danegeld* was imposed by Æthelred. The general massacre of the Danes, which almost immediately followed, is an event well known. Among the victims who fell on that occasion was Gunnilda, sister to Sweyn king of Denmark, who, having been married to Peling, an English nobleman, and embraced the Christian faith, had generously offered herself, her husband, and her son, as hostages for the fidelity of her countrymen; and fell a sacrifice with them to the perfidy of Edric Streona. This treachery was bitterly revenged by repeated ravages till the end of 1007, when peace was again made by the payment of 30,000l. to the Danes.

"In 1009 the Danes again commenced hostilities, and continued their depredations till 1013, when Æthelred formally abdicated his throne: and Sweyn becoming for a time the lordly tyrant of the kingdom, his oppression in a few months was felt so grievous, that he was killed by his own officers, and Æthelred recalled by the almost general voice of the nation. Canute, who succeeded his father on the throne of Denmark, and was equal to him in ambition, and superior to him in ability, continued to make incursions into this kingdom with various success. During all these commotions, Leicester experienced by turns all the ravages of the contending parties; and, early in 1016, being then in the possession of Canute, was plundered by the army of prince Edmund Ironside, which penetrated into Staffordshire, Shropshire, and Leicestershire, seizing all the booty they could find. Æthelred died April 23, 1016, and was succeeded in the monarchy by his son Edmund Ironside; who encountered the Danes in three battles with various success, which were followed by a treaty, in which the kingdom was divided between Edmund and Canute."

(To be continued)

Lines written and recited by the Elder Captain MORRIS, at the annual Meeting of the Subscribers to the Literary Fund, held at the London Tavern, April 21, 1795.*

FROM this lov'd board, unsully'd with excess,
Grac'd by the friends of Genius in distress,
One eve retiring, and unus'd to roam,
I sought my silent solitary home:
There pensive sat; and, as I chanc'd to doze,
The world of spirits to my fancy rose;
I saw, imbosom'd in Elysian bow'rs,
That bore rich fruits and ever-blooming flow'rs,

Deep in the vale of letters, far apart,
Those Wits who perish'd by a broken heart.
There, underneath a myrtle's fragrant shade,
The love-sick Otway at his ease was laid;
Skill'd from soft bosoms to call forth the sigh,
[eye.

And draw the pearly drop from Beauty's
But what avail'd the Poet's tragic art
To please the fancy, or to melt the heart!
If loud applause by men of taste was giv'n,
They kindly left him to the care of Heav'n.
Close by a sweet-brier, Humour's fav'rite child,

The laughter-loving Butler loll'd and smil'd:
His merry King could all his wit repeat,
But, in his mirth, forgot that Bards must eat.
Stretch'd in the shadow of an aged yew,
The form of famish'd Spenser caught my view:

Sweet shade, I cry'd, to Genius ever dear!
Curs'd be those iron hearts that drove thee here:
[woe,

But thou, long since remov'd from earthly
Shar'st joys immortal in the realms below;
Nor canst thou need, amongst th' unbedied dead,
Thy cup of water, or thy scrap of bread.
On scatter'd roses Plato's child reclin'd,
Poor Syd'nham, once the pride of human kind;
[prov'd;

Whose depth of science all the world approv'd
Whom ev'ry Son of Virtue sought and lov'd:
While this meek soul, unfit to bustle here,
Dwelt with his master in the highest sphere,
Press'd for a paltry debt, yet loath to crave,
Despair and honour sunk him to the grave:
More than one tongue the mournful tale can tell,
[ham fell.

How Syd'nham languish'd, and how Syd'n-
His shade it was that spread the joyful news
Of this Society's propitious views;
Unusual rapture seiz'd the spectre throng;
They sang; and this the burden of their song;
"The reign of British cruelty is o'er,
"And starving Authors curse the land no more."
[ther breast

'Twas Syd'nham's fate that mov'd each gen-
To tend'rest sympathy with worth distress;

To plead the cause of self-devoted men,
And save from death the martyrs of the pen.
Let us then execute what Pity plann'd;
And bounty and good-will go hand in hand.
'Tis ours the hermit in his cell to seek,
Neglecting body, and exalting mind;
The speculative sage, the man of books,
Whom folly scorns, and splendor overlooks:
'Tis ours to snatch from ruin and disgrace
The most forlorn, most helpless, of our race.
Then, O! persist in what you've well begun;
Persist with ardour, till the work be done:
Your gen'rous efforts shall at length succeed;
And nations, yet unborn, applaud the deed.

A Tribute to the Memory of Mr G. WINTERS, of Fyfield, Hants; who was cut off by a Fever, June 4, 1795, in his 24th Year.

TIS past: exhausted Nature's struggle's o'er;

The wasted pulse of life shall beat no more:
O pitying Heav'n, receive his parting breath,

And lightly let him taste the cup of Death!
'Twas thy dread will that he should pass away

E'en in the prime of youth—and I obey.
Child of Mortality, 'tis not far off
To murmur at the terrible decree;
Yet, should the deep sigh leave my burst-
ing heart,

As oft I think how hard it was to part;
As lonely recollection brings to view
The early pastimes we together knew,
And runs, with melancholy pleasure, o'er
His form, his actions, e'en the dress he wore,
[more;
Amid those scenes which shall return no
If the big tear in solitude shall swell,
Whilst on a Brother's early fate I dwell,
And sometimes wish—(ah, wish how fond
and vain!)

To call that Brother back to life again;
Do not impute it as a sin—but scan
The weakness and the ignorance of man!
O fled—for ever fled!

Weak Reason staggers at the sudden blow,
That lays so soon the pride of manhood low.
[clos'd,

When she looks back to scenes yet scarcely
Where youth and health in careless ease
repos'd,
[scorn

She starts; as doubtful of events, which
Scarce credible—a mournful waking
dream.

Ye prospects which at life's gay dawn arise,
Phantoms of joy, that swim before the eyes
Of languine youth; enchanting Hope, whose
smile

Still promis'd sure rewards of present toil;
O how have you deceiv'd him! Stern'd to
tread

The flow'ry paths where active Fancy led,
While she, regardful of her fav'rite child,
Like a fond parent, oft look'd back and
smil'd

* For some lines written by Captain Morris on a former anniversary, see vol. LXIV. p. 461; and, for an account of the Society, see our Mag. for January, 1796.

To see how soon his glowing genius caught
 The grateful lessons fine and Nature taught.
 In prime of life to sink to the cold grave!
 Nor worth, nor fond Affection's prayer,
 Could save [gay,
 The drooping victim! Oh, ye young and
 Who lightly trip along the flow'ry way
 Of smiling Pleasure, hither weeping come,
 And pay sad orisons around his tomb;
 Nor slight the warning voice which seems
 to cry, [die!"]
 E'en from the dust, "Prepare like him to
 He late was your companion; and, like
 you,
 Had distant years of happiness in view.
 Yet in his prime!—Be still, my rising
 heart,
 'Twas Heaven's almighty will that we
 should part;
 And let me not its secret plans mistrust,
 For, are not all its dispensations just?
 Yet, Death, thou oft shalt aim thy fatal
 dart
 Ere thou shalt strike a better, nobler, heart!
 Mild to the humble, ardent, and sincere;
 Brave without boasting; prudent without
 fear.
 Had he but liv'd those virtues to unfold,
 Which now to strangers can alone be told;
 His friends—with them unfaded shall they
 bloom,
 Till they like him are silent in the tomb.—
 Cold sluggish Apathy, whose pulse ne'er
 beat
 Irregular from gen'rous passion's beat;
 Or laughing Folly's wild unthinking train,
 Whose first great effort is to fly from pain;
 O'er these sad lines may cast a careless eye,
 May grudge the tribute of one pensive sigh.
 Yet some sad parent's breast, by anguish
 wrung, [tongue;
 Whose sorrows lie too deep to find the
 Some kindred heart, which waits for Time's
 slow aid [made;
 To close the dreary void which death has
 Shall feel anew the pangs it late has known,
 And mingle my afflictions with its own;
 While Pity, in a faltering voice, shall cry,
 "Peace to the dead—his virtues ne'er shall
 die!"

*Ode to SYLVANUS URBAN, on his comple-
 ting the Sixty-fifth Volume of the GENTLE-
 MAN'S MAGAZINE. By H. LIMONNE.*

HOW strange and various are the art-
 ful ways
 Posthumous fame men anxiously pursue;
 Though but a momentary transient blaze,
 And that, alas, assign'd to very few!
 The antient kings of Egypt's mystic race
 In pond'rous pyramids repos'd their fame;
 Their doubtful hieroglyphics who can trace,
 Or who relate their actions, or their
 name?
 The marble column, well-carv'd bust,
 Just like the sculptor, sink to dust,
 And all to Time give way;

Sepulchral monuments in vain
 Wrestle with Time, the prize to gain;
 For, matter must decay.
 But future life in other living minds
 From LETTERS now a safe preservative finds,
 And man immortal thus e'en Time defies,
 Conserv'd through ages living, never dies.
 T' improve this art, and forward this de-
 sign, [strive;
 For more than Sixty years see Urban
 And, while competitors to time resign,
 The fate of changes finds thee still survive.
 What ne'er was wrought from matter's
 hardest rock
 Is by the pen and pencil brought around;
 E'en Time himself receives by these a
 shock, [round.
 And seems confin'd within thy yearly
 What praise is due to him whose plan
 And study is to finish man,
 And harmonize the whole;
 The voice of fame, friend Urban, 's due
 To none more justly than to you:
 You elevate the soul. [schemes,
 For, while attentive to Time's varying
 Thy records fix the facts of man's extremes,
 And give to tell to future ages who,
 And how, the plans of war or peace pursue.
 Ye learned Sophs, who pore o'er books the
 night,
 And in antique researches spend the day,
 O'er coins conject'ring, time restoring right,
 Or in mechanic works preparing way,
 Say, is not due a nation's tribute here,
 To hold a torch to labour's devious steps,
 For more than half a century t' appear,
 The gen'rous friend of novice and adept?
 Though, by opposing gun to gun,
 Immortal honours have been won,
 And some with glory crown'd;
 Yet, Urban, we admire the man,
 Who, fighting on the Poet's plan,
 Spreads olive-peace around:
 For such shall be in future ages blest
 With peaceful honours when his head's at rest;
 Nor, like the Sons of Violence, alone
 Owe all his merit to his mould'ring stone.
 Since life is like a froward child at best,
 And with some bauble must be sooth'd a
 while,
 Happy or wretched, rich or poor, must rest,
 And cease each artifice their days beguile;
 But still to live beyond this sphere below,
 Each anxious breast some symptoms will
 For, elevated or depress'd so low, [betray;
 We feel the bustle of the present day.
 And, as to man his life was lent
 For useful labour with content,
 Let's strive while here on earth.
 Improve the future on the past,
 As time's not made of stuff to last,
 Give something useful birth:
 For, he's the man deserves his future fame,
 Who for improvement's shall prefer his claim.
 Hence, URBAN, thy deserts posterity shall
 own, [stone.
 And their remembrance be thy monumental

INTELLIGENCE OF IMPORTANCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Admiralty-Office, Dec. 12. Copy of a Letter from Capt. Luke, of his Majesty's ship *Caroline*, to Evan Nepean, Esq. in the North Seas; the *Texel* bearing S. S. E. 20 Leagues. Received the 12th instant, without date.

"You will be pleased to inform their Lordships, that his Majesty's ship *Caroline*, under my command, part of Admiral Duncan's Squadron, having discovered, on the 1st of December, two strange sail, bearing S. four leagues, the Admiral made our signal to chase: this happened about eight o'clock in the morning. At half past eleven A. M. came within gun-shot, when we found the chase shewed French colours, and fired a shot to windward. The *Caroline* immediately fired, to bring her to; but she hauled her wind from us, and fired a broad-side. In the course of an hour, after firing several shot, she struck. She proves to be the *Pandora*, a National Brig, three days from Dunkirk, carrying 108 men, and mounting 14 six-pounders. The other, named *Le Septuic*, mounting 12 four-pounders, got off while we were taking the prisoners out."

Downing-street, Dec. 19. The following Dispatches were received last night from Robert Craufurd, Esq. by the Right Hon. Lord Grenville, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Foreign Department.

Head-Quarters of Marshal Clairfayt's Army, Alzey, Dec. 2, 1795.

1. I have the honour to inform your Lordship that Marshal Clairfayt, with that part of his army which during the siege of *Manheim* had been encamped between the Rhine and *Neustadt*, arrived on the 29th in the neighbourhood of *Creutzenach*, where it formed a junction with General *Wartenstoben's* corps, and took nearly the same position that the latter has occupied for some time past, the right flank being at *Bingen*, the left on the heights behind *Creutzenach* and *Furfeld*, and the advanced posts pushed on beyond the *Nahe*. General *Kray*, as soon as he was relieved from the post of *Neustadt*, directed his march towards *Welfstein*; whence, after having received reinforcements from the army, he was to advance by *Lauterecke* and *Meissenheim* to turn the right flank of the enemy, encamped near *Zimmern*, whilst the main body of the army should menace his front. General *Kray* could not arrive at *Lauterecke* before the 1st instant. In the mean time General *Jourdan* advanced with the army of the *Sambre* and *Meuse*, consisting of about fifty-five thousand men, drove back, on the 30th, the Austrian advanced pickets that were on the other side of the *Nahe*, and took a position opposite to that

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of Marshal Clairfayt's army, his right flank being covered by one division posted behind *Lauterecke* and *Meissenheim* on the *Glahn*, his center and left extending along the banks of the *Nahe* to the *Rhine*. At *Bingen*, which is situated at the conflux of these two rivers, and on the right bank of the former, there is a stone bridge over the *Nahe*; but it is equally difficult for either party to undertake any thing on this quarter. Thence to *Creutzenach*, where there is also a stone bridge, the nature of the ground is much more favourable for the enemy than for the Austrians, as the hills on the left bank (that is, on the enemy's side) are very commanding, and close to the *Nahe*; whereas, on the right bank there is a plain of considerable breadth, from which the heights rise in so gradual a slope as to afford, in general, no position for the Austrian artillery near enough to defend the passages of the river without being entirely commanded by the French batteries on the opposite side. These circumstances exist in a peculiar degree at *Creutzenach* itself; so much so, that infantry posted on the hill called the *Schlossberg*, on the left bank, can fire quite into the town and on to the bridge. On the morning of the 1st inst. the enemy were seen in very great force drawn up on the opposite hills. About nine o'clock a large body of infantry, supported by the fire of artillery, very advantageously placed on the heights behind the town, advanced to attack *Creutzenach*: the Austrians defended it with great firmness, but the disadvantages of the situation made it impossible for them to prevent the enemy's at length getting possession of it, which happened at about eleven o'clock. The Austrians, however, having re-formed on this side of the town, advanced again, and attacked the French with so great bravery, that they presently drove them quite over the bridge, and out of the place. The enemy renewed the attack with a large body of fresh troops, and the Austrians in the town being extremely galled by the commanding fire of the French artillery, and by that of the infantry on the *Schlossberg*, and being totally unsupported by their own cannon (which, from the nature of the situation, could not be made use of), they found it impracticable to maintain the post: they therefore abandoned it a second time, and retired to the heights, bringing away the only piece of artillery that had been employed in the affair. The enemy contented themselves with occupying the bridge, and did not venture to shew themselves on this side of the town. The loss of the Austrians in this affair amounts to near five hundred killed and wounded. Fifty of the enemy were taken prisoners, and

and their loss in killed and wounded must have been considerable. The having been obliged to abandon the post of Creutzenach is not of any very material consequence, as the army maintains exactly the same position as before, excepting that part of the line which is opposite that place is thrown a little back, in order to occupy the most commanding heights. At the same time that the above-mentioned affair happened at Creutzenach, General Kray attacked and defeated a corps of the enemy at Lauterecke, and entirely cut to pieces and took two whole battalions. The number of prisoners are eight officers and one hundred and fifty men. General Kray occupies Lauterecke.

Head Quarters of Marshal Clairfayt's Army, Alzey, Dec. 5, 1795.

2. The situation of the Austrian armies on this side of the Rhine is at present as follows, viz.

Marshal Clairfayt's behind the Nahe, from Bingen to the heights behind Volckshelm (near Creutzenach) and Furfield. Two or three battalions at Alfentz and other villages to the left, to keep up the communication with General Kray's corps, which is at Lautereck and Wolfstein, and has lately been reinforced by some battalions from the army. General Nadjendorf is in march from Kayserlautern, which post, and those dependent on it, as Franckenstein, Nipstedt, and Hockspier, were this day occupied by a detachment of General Wurmsers army. Another strong corps of that army extends from Newstadt, behind the Speierbach and Rechbach, to the Rhine, occupying Speier, &c.

By accounts from the Austrian army it appears, that the enemy's loss, in the battle of the 14th of Nov. amounted to about five thousand men, besides about seven hundred prisoners; and that twenty-two pieces of cannon, with above one hundred ammunition-waggons, and some considerable magazines of different kinds, were taken by the Austrians; and other magazines, and numbers of ammunition-waggons, destroyed by the enemy in their retreat.

Admiralty-Office, Jan. 2. 1796.

Extract of a Letter from Admiral Sir John Laforey, Bart. Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels at the Leeward Islands, to Mr. Nepean, dated Martinico, Oct. 22, 1795.

On the 20th instant the Bellona arrived, having joined Vice-Admiral Thompson on the 7th of September, in the latitude 43 deg. 20 min. N. and longitude 38 deg. 9 min. W. In my last I informed you, Sir, with the capture of the Superbe French frigate, of 32 guns, off Desceada, by the Vanguard; since which I have received an account from Captain Warre, of his Majesty's ship Mermaid, dated the 12th instant, that, cruising

to windward off Grenada, he discovered, on the 10th, off La Baye, a ship and a brig at anchor, which, upon seeing him, got under weigh and made sail from him; but the brig soon bore up, and pushed into a small bay called Requain, where the Mermaid followed her, and ran aground close to her; the French, however, got on-shore to the number of 70 troops, and 50 that were her crew, and upwards of 50 had been landed by the ship while at anchor, Captain Warre got possession of the brig, which is named the Brutus, of 10 guns. The next day he chased the ship the whole day, but she escaped in the night. And in a subsequent Letter, dated the 15th, he informed me that he discovered her again on the 14th to Leeward of him, when he chased and captured her, after an action of half an hour, with the loss of one man killed and three wounded in the Mermaid, and 20 killed, and several wounded, of the enemy: that both these vessels were Conventional corvettes. The ship named the Republican, mounting 18 guns, and had on-board 250 or 260 men at the commencement of the action, with a French General and his Staff, destined to command at Grenada. In a Letter, written the following day, he acquainted me, that, upon his return to Grenada with his prize, he had the mortification to find that the important post of Gouyave, or Charlotte town, had been taken by the enemy the night before.

Admiralty-Office, Jan. 2. Extract of a Letter from Rear-Admiral Parker, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels at Jamaica, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on-board the Reasonable, Oct. 27.

This morning his Majesty's ship the Hannibal returned from a cruise to Port Royal, with two prizes, privateers, one the Convention, of twelve guns, and seventy-four men; the other a schooner, of eight guns and sixty-six men.

House-Guards, Jan. 2. A Dispatch, of which the following is an Extract, has been received by the Rt. Hon. H. Dundas.

Extract of a Letter from Major-General Leigh to Mr. Sec. Dundas, dated Martinico, Oct. 31, 1795.

It is with real concern I inform you of the loss of the important Post of Gouyave, in the Island of Grenada; for the particulars of which I beg leave to refer you to Brigadier-General Nicolls's letter of the 18th instant, and to the several reports made to him upon that event, copies of which I have the honour to inclose.

Extract of a Letter from Brigadier-General Oliver Nicolls to Major-General Leigh, dated Grenada, Oct. 18.

It is with extreme concern I report to your Excellency the loss of the Post of Gouyave. The enemy having attacked and carried by assault, the night of the 15th instant, the strong hill which commands the

the harbour and town; Lieutenant-Colonel Schaw did not think his force strong enough to recover it immediately, and, the lower situation not being tenable, he retired to this town, unmolested by the enemy, a march of twelve miles, and arrived here the next morning about nine o'clock. His return, which is inclosed, will shew the loss of the 68th regiment. The 2nd regiment had fifty-five sick there, with three subalterns. One subaltern, Lieutenant Ashe, and sixteen who were able to march with Lieutenant-Colonel Schaw's detachment, are here; the rest have fallen into the hands of the enemy.

Copy of a Letter from Lieut.-Col. Schaw, of the 68th regiment, to Brigadier-Gen. Nicolls, dated St. George's, Oct. 17.

Sir, In obedience to your desire, I should have earlier given you an account of the particulars which obliged me to evacuate the Post of Gonyave, but waited to ascertain our loss, which I find to be 2 Serjeants and 34 rank and file missing, with one Lieut. (Carr), supposed to be mortally wounded. The insurgents attacked a strong piquet, consisting of a Captain, 2 Subalterns, 4 Serjeants, and 60 rank and file, posted on the Hill, commanding the Town of Gonyave; one Subaltern of which, with twenty men, were detached along the ridge running West, about 200 yards from Capt. Hamilton's post, in order to prevent their approach from coming up a valley in their front, which had the desired effect, as Ensign Connor, of the 68th regiment, a very steady and brave officer, checked a column, intended against him, by the vigilance and fire of his advanced sentries. The column then (as he supposes) directed their route towards the Captain's post, as a hot firing soon after commenced there, during a very heavy shower of rain. This circumstance induced Ensign Connor to march to the support of that post; but, on his arrival, fell in with Capt. Hamilton, who told him he had been surrounded with a very superior body of the enemy, which had penetrated and driven his party from the works; and that Lieut. Carr, with several of his men, were badly wounded; all which circumstances were confirmed to me, by the arrival of Capt. Hamilton at Gonyave House, who made me a similar report. During this transaction, a report prevailed that the insurgents were advancing from our rear, and the part of the works below; and I was confirmed in it by firing being heard from the latter-mentioned place. This prevented me from calling up Col. Webster's Black corps, who had the defence of the town, and the protection of the Hospital; as also Capt. Angus's Black corps, who had been posted to defend the Sugar-works, (and, as I had been informed, had perceived an enemy approaching), to make an attempt to recover the Hill again. An at-

tempt, however, was made by all the men I could muster of the 68th regiment; but they were not able to advance farther than the post already mentioned, on the left of the ridge, which was gained with great difficulty, from the very steep and slippery state, occasioned by the constant rains; and finding the enemy to be superior in numbers and in possession of a field-piece, from which they fired grape, as to make it too hazardous, and no probability of success. It was then the general sense of the officers under my command, whose opinions I severally took, to retreat to Sauteur; but, that afterwards being found impracticable, it was resolved to march to St. George's. This, Sir, is a detail of facts, as nearly as I can state to you, of this unfortunate business, but which, however to be lamented, will not, I trust, appear to you either to have proceeded from any want of vigilance or neglect of duty on my side. I have the Honour, &c.

JOHN B. SCHAW,
Major of the 68th reg. and Lieut. Col.
Copy of a Letter from Capt. Hamilton, of the 68th regiment, to Brig.-Gen. Nicolls, dated St. George's, Oct. 17, 1795.

I am this moment honoured with your Letter of this date, in answer to which I beg leave to state, that I joined the guard at Gonyave Hill after dark on the night of the 15th instant, and, on enquiry, found it consisted of one Serjeant, 2 Corporals, and 38 men, of which 11 were Blacks. I then detached a Corporal and 3 British soldiers to a path pointed out by Capt. Pinuiber, to Col. Schaw, with orders, that should the enemy approach that way, to give them their fire, and then retire to the huts, and alarm the men there, and immediately to join Col. Schaw at the house, it being impossible for them to rejoin me, from the nature of the ground. This left me with 1 Serjeant, 1 Corporal, and 35 men, including the Blacks. I then fell them in round the breast-work, in order that each man should know his post in case of an alarm; on doing which I found that I was obliged to leave a space of 2 yards and better between each man, to enable me to occupy the whole of the ground within the breast-work; and, as the night was extremely dark, I thought it necessary to put 4 sentries. At a little after 11 o'clock, Lieut. Carr (who was my Subaltern) visited the sentries, and, on his return, informed me he had found them perfectly alert: in about five minutes after which we heard one of them fire, on which we immediately turned out, and had time to fire from 4 to 5 rounds a man, previous to the enemy's getting up to the breast-work; after which we disputed it with our bayonets, until overpowered by numbers. Some confusion took place among the gunners, which prevented them from firing the field-piece (the only gun we had) immediately on the attack;

tack; and, on the enemy's getting near the breast-work, it was impossible to fire it without endangering our own men; and, indeed, it would have been of little avail, as we were attacked on all sides. With respect to our loss, or that of the enemy, I cannot take upon me to say what it may have been, as the night was so dark as to prevent me from seeing; neither can I attempt to say what was their strength. Before Lieutenant Carr and I quitted the post, there appeared to be at least 100 of the enemy within the breast-work, and from the noise without they seemed to be advancing in great force.

I am inclined to think their loss must have been considerable, as our fire appeared to be well-directed, and our men disputed the breast-work bravely with their bayonets; besides which, they (the enemy) fired on each other for some time after we had been obliged to quit the post. Lieut. Carr remained with me within the works (though wounded) until we found that our men were all driven out, after which we retired. The man who bayoneted him attacked me, when I fortunately shot him, by which I escaped.

I have the honour, &c.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Leghorn, Nov. 28. Signor Jacob Brignole was, on the 1st instant, chosen Doge of Genoa. He has served this high office once before, which is the first instance of the sort in the annals of Genoa.

Warsaw, Dec. 25. Upwards of thirty people, who calumniated the present Administration, have been arrested here, some of whom have been punished with running the gauntlet, and others dismissed after a confinement of three days.

Mayence, Dec. 30. Our Elector, notwithstanding the war, maintains his wonted hospitality and splendour. The expence of his household is estimated at 1000l.

EAST-INDIA NEWS.

The Madras theatre opened for the first time, Feb. 10, 1795, with Shakspeare's Tragedy of Macbeth.

Government have had no tidings whatever of the celebrated mutineer Christian since the loss of the Pandora frigate sent out in search of him, and his desperate associates. The last accounts to be depended upon stated, that, after he had left Otaheite the second time, with the live stock he procured there, he landed on the island of Touborih with only nine Europeans, where he raised a wooden fort, but whence he was driven by the natives, after being wounded himself, leaving most of his goats, and a bull and cow, behind him; after his re-embarkation from that island, no intelligence of his track has been discovered, though it is probable that he afterwards possessed himself of some other small island in the South Seas, and then broke up the ship to prevent a discovery.

Dec. 24. This day advices were received from *Sierra Leone*, dated Nov. 1. by which it appears, that the colony was in good health, and that the rainy season had passed without the death of any European. A factory had been lately established by the Company on a neighbouring river, the Rio Pongas, with the view of maintaining the intercourse lately opened with the kingdom of the Foulas; to the capital of which, situated about 300 miles inland, a

small body of new colonists, who carry with them the arts of civilized life, are on the point of embarking from this country. It appears by the present dispatches, "that attempts had been made by the slave-traders in the neighbouring parts to destroy this new factory, but that their endeavours had happily been defeated through the goodwill of several natives, who are a harmless and honest people, but will beg the teeth out of one's head, and are as bad as Timmanys for rum."

WEST INDIA NEWS.

A letter from an officer on-board one of his Majesty's ships of war of 74 guns, dated *St. Nicholas Mole, St. Domingo, Oct. 21*, to a gentleman in York, after mentioning the fatal effects of the yellow fever on the army and crews of the ships, says, "We are all anxiety to know what consequences the peace between France and Spain has produced: if hostilities have commenced with Spain, we have already lost a fortune; for about a week ago we fell-in with three Spanish ships richly laden, one of them from Buenos Ayres (*Rio de la Plata*); we should have captured an 80 gun ship. It is probable that the Spaniards on this island will resist its being delivered up to the Republican brigands (robbers); and you must not be surprized, should you hear they have thrown themselves under the protection of the English. 100 Spanish horse have already joined us, and are to be taken into pay; I understand many more are creating at this time. We expect 18,000 troops from England, to subdue this island. The French privateers take every thing; they pay no respect to neutral powers; even the vessels of their good friends the Americans they confiscate *in toto*; they do not purchase the cargo, pay the freight, and discharge the ships, as you do in England, but they condemn the whole."

Dec. 31. The Bread-fruit Trees, transplanted by the persevering industry of Capt. Bligh, from their native soil of Otaheite, into the congenial climate of Jamaica, were in full bearing when the last accounts left that island.

IRELAND,

IRELAND.

Dec. 22. A party of Defenders having committed some outrages near *Armagh*, a detachment of Sir John Sinclair's Fencibles, commanded by Lieut. Laing, was sent by a Magistrate to apprehend them. On arriving at the spot, they found the offenders had shut themselves up in a house. The Lieutenant demanded admittance; which they refused, saying, "they were Defenders, and would die rather than surrender." This expression was immediately followed by a discharge of fowling-pieces, through holes they had made in the door. The balls went through Lieut. Laing's great coat and the Serjeant's trowsers. The Military then fired at the door, &c.; and those in the house continued their fire, which wounded some of the people who had followed the soldiers. After discharging several rounds to no effect, the Fencibles forced open the door, killed 5 of them, took 10 prisoners, and set fire to the house. Two of the Fencibles were slightly wounded by entrapment.

Dublin, Dec. 26. On Saturday one of the passage-boats, destined to ply on the Royal Canal, was launched from the slips near the Broad Stone.—This boat is of a new and curious construction, being double-bottomed, and having a riece from stem to stem, deep as her bearings; by which means a considerable body of the resisting water has free passage where the keels of other boats are placed; her double stems and iron sheathing give her altogether a most uncommon appearance.

SCOTLAND.

Lerwick, Dec. 24. A bridal company, consisting of 9 men and 4 women, with a bride and bridegroom, all inhabitants of the island of *Whalsay*, went thence in a boat to *Lunna*, to witness the marriage of the said bride and bridegroom, which was accordingly performed by the Rev. Mr. John Inches, Minister of Nesting, who was then at *Lunna*. On their return home, a violent gale of wind came on, which over-set the boat, and every soul on-board perished. On the same day, a vessel and crew were totally lost on the north side of the entrance into *Haroldswick*, in the island of *Urft*. After the storm abated, some coarse hose, a little coarse wool, and a little tallow, were found, from which it is supposed the vessel was Danish property, from *Iceland*.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Dec. 14. A melancholy accident happened this day: a young lad, midshipman of the *Indefatigable*, having had leave to go to *Truro* to see his friends, went into the kitchen, and taking up a fowling piece, which was unfortunately loaded, it accidentally went off, killed one woman on the spot, and another was dangerously

wounded in the eye. The fowling-piece had but just before been brought into the house by a servant returned from shooting.

Plymouth, Dec. 16. This evening, about 5 o'clock, a dreadful fire broke out in a sail-loft, in Southside-street, belonging to Mr. Douglass, sail-maker; in a few minutes the whole building was in flames; every exertion was made to check its progress, but the lofts were filled with such inflammable substance as rendered every effort ineffectual. In addition to the sail-cloth, rope, &c. belonging to Mr. Douglass, the lofts of the same premises were filled with a valuable cargo of bale goods, landed out of a Danish ship that was then under repair, to which the fire soon communicated, and the conflagration became terrible indeed; the flames presently extended to the houses on each side Mr. Douglass's, and, they being occupied by people of the same profession, their lofts were also filled with the like inflammable articles, so that the fire became extremely alarming, and threatened destruction to the whole neighbourhood: it continued burning six hours, with incredible fury, when, by the great exertions of the inhabitants and the military, with the assistance of the dock-yard and hospital engines, it was fortunately prevented from spreading farther, but the three houses were entirely consumed: the loss is supposed to amount to 15,000*l.* Many of the unfortunate sufferers are uninjured, and subscriptions are now open for their relief. It is a providential circumstance, that the tide was flood at the time, or the fire would have communicated to the shipping in the Pool, and probably in that case half the town been destroyed.

A few days ago, a man who had the appearance of a labourer, was found strangled in a field near *Camberwell*, *Surrey*. It appeared that he had stolen a sheep, the hind legs of which he had tied together, and put them over his forehead, in order to carry it away, but it is thought that, in getting over the gate, the sheep struggled, and by a sudden spring, slipped its feet down to his throat, for in that posture they were found, the animal hanging on one side of the gate, and the dead man on the other.

Lord Spencer's ancient palace at *Allborp*, in *Northamptonshire*, has undergone a repair. The Gothic windows have been taken away, and those on a modern construction substituted in their stead.

A chain of Telegraphs is erected from *Shooter's Hill* to *Dover*. *Gal's Hill* and *Barham Hill* are the intermediate posts.

Lord Sidney, and the rest of the gentlemen of *Chilsebast*, in *Kent*, have subscribed 100*l.* for the purpose of erecting a windmill, principally for the use and convenience of the lower class of inhabitants of that village and neighbourhood: for their wheat, they return them their own composition,

position, which consists of wheat, barley, oats, a great deal of rye, horse, garden, and kidney beans, &c. &c. and in general from four to seven pounds deficient in every bushel of wheat, instead of one pound, which is the average of waste in one bushel for grinding and dressing. The mill is to be subject to the controul of a Committee.

Canterbury, Dec. 17. On Thursday night, as Capt. Faulkner, of the 103d regiment of foot, was returning from a visit to his sisters at Canterbury, he was attacked by three desperate villains, who, after robbing him of everything valuable about him, left him for dead; he was picked up by the Dover coach, and carried to an inn on the road. Great enquiries are made by the unfortunate gentleman's relations about the villains.

Gloucester, Dec. 18. A few days since, an inquisition was taken before the Coroner of this county, at *Little Dunsow*, on the body of Anne Abbott, a poor woman, who resided in a most miserable cottage with two other young women. The deceased had had a fever a few days, which affected her head, and, the night before her death, she was so bad, that the two women thought it prudent not to go to bed, and in the middle of the night they heard her coming down stairs, and went to the stairs foot to see what she wanted, when the poor creature appeared stark-naked, even without her shift and cap. They asked her what she wanted: she replied, "Water," which they offered to fetch her—she replied, "No, she would go herself, and drink as much as she liked;" and immediately forced her way out of the house into the yard: the poor women, who were also very ill, looked into the yard after her; but it being very dark, could see nothing of her till day-light, when she was found drowned in the pond, into which it was supposed she fell, not being able to see her way.—Verdict, Accidentally drowned.

Dec. 25. A melancholy accident happened at *Whitney*, Herefordshire. A post-chaise, in which were two women and a man, travelling from Lington to the Hay, reached the banks of the river Wye, at *Whitney*, about dusk; when the driver rashly attempted to ford at that place, notwithstanding there was a considerable depth of water, and a strong current at the time. They had proceeded but a little way, when the carriage floated, and was forced down the river with such rapidity, that neither the driver nor his unfortunate passengers having the power to extricate themselves, they were all unfortunately drowned; and both horses likewise perished.—The chaise, with two of the bodies in it, was afterwards discovered, and got on shore; the others are not yet found.

Stratford upon Avon, Dec. 27. On Friday last a party of the Irish dragoons, now quartered here, to the number of 6 or 7, sallied forth about 11 in the evening, from

a house where they had been drinking to great excess, and, drawing their swords, insulted and threatened every person they met; till, being reproached for their shameful conduct by Joseph Pinfield, a nailer, they almost hacked the man to pieces in the presence of his wife, who on her knees in vain implored their mercy in behalf of her husband. After they had committed the murder, they gave the mangled corpse several blows and kicks in wanton and exulting cruelty. During the whole night they paraded the streets, sword-in-hand, broke a number of windows, burst open several street-doors, menacing the peaceful inhabitants with instant death, and brandishing their weapons over their heads. About day-break they got to their quarters; and, the murder being presently made public, the Coroner's Jury held their Inquest; and, having returned their Verdict Wilful Murder, six of the dragoons were committed to prison."

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Wednesday, Dec. 23.

The annual elections for the city senate have terminated with much fewer changes than might have been expected from the unusual exertions that were made. The average number of new members, in the most quiet times, amounts, from deaths and voluntary resignations, to eighteen. On the present occasion, there are but twenty-two. In the majority of the wards, all the old members are returned; in others a single member is removed, either of one party or the other, as local circumstances have happened. The strongest contest has been in the Wards of Cheap and Farringdon Without. In Cheap, eight new Candidates appeared, all on the side of Government; and three were successful. In Farringdon, on the contrary, were six new ones on the side of Opposition; who so far carried their point, as to introduce two of their champions, but were disappointed in the main object of their attempt.

Wednesday, Dec. 30.

About 3 o'clock this afternoon, a gentleman was hustled, at the door of Will's Coffee-house, in Cornhill, by several well-dressed pickpockets, and robbed of his pocket-book, containing bank notes to the amount of 500l. together with bills of exchange to the value of 2000l. most of which were accepted and indorsed.

Thursday, Dec. 31.

The Brewers have at length determined not to raise the price of Porter; but, that they may be enabled to persevere in so laudable a resolution, they mean, in future, to resist all superfluous expences; and it has been proposed by an eminent Brewer in the neighbourhood of Liquor-pool-street, to abolish all Publicans Feast Clubs, and the custom of giving money for the entertainment of Benefit Societies.

P. 884. Dr. Owen was the son of a gentleman of genteel estate, whose house was situated at the foot of Mount Caddaredris, near Dolgelley, co. Merioneth, where his son Henry was born, in 1716. He was brought up at Ruthin-school, in Denbighshire, and entered Jesus-college, Oxford, at the age of 19. He practised as a physician three years, when neither his feelings nor his health would suffer him to continue the profession. He was, early in life, chaplain to Sir Matthew Featherstonehaugh, by whom he was presented to the living of Terling, in Essex, which he resigned in 1760, upon obtaining the rectory of St. Olave, Hart-street; soon after which period he became chaplain to the Bishop of Landaff, now Bishop of Durham, from whom he received, in 1775, the vicarage of Edmonton. He died Oct. 15, 1795, leaving one son, Henry-Butts Owen, to whom he had resigned the living of St. Olave's in April, 1794, and five daughters.—It is intended to publish, by subscription, one volume of Dr. Owen's Sermons, for the benefit of his family; a subscription, we doubt not, which will be liberally patronised, both by the friends of the deceased and the public at large.

P. 1053, col. 1, for "Wife of Mr. Wm. Winbolt, of the East India-house, a daughter," read "On the 27th of July, the Wife of Mr. Blagrove, attorney, a daughter." Mrs. Winbolt being sister to Mr. Blagrove occasioned the mistake. (See the next column; and vol. LXIV. p. 861.)

P. 1055, col. 2, l. 43, r. "Nov. 15. At Graveley, co. Huntingdon, the Rev. Mr. Wicksteed, rector of that parish, and fellow of Jesus college, Cambridge; B. A. 1740, M. A. 1744."

P. 1059, col. 1, l. 13. John Johnstone, esq. was the last surviving brother of Sir William Pultney, bart. The early part of his life was passed in the service of the East-India Company. He was a distinguished member of the Bengal Council, and chief of the province of Midnapore, during the arduous contest with the Nabob Cossim Ali Khan.

P. 1060. Mr. Wildman was an eminent solicitor, and nephew and some time partner with the late Mr. Coulthard, of Lincoln's-inn, and, separating from him, married a lady whose fortune amounted to not less than 30,000l. by whom he has left several children.

BIRTHS.

LATELY, at Castle Howard, the Countess of Carlisle, a son.

Dec. 5. At the rectory-house at Hanwell, co. Middlesex, the Lady of the Rev. G. H. Glasse, a daughter.

24. At Swansea, in South Wales, the Lady of Count Collins, two sons and a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

LATELY, in the county of Limerick, Ireland, Saul Bruce, esq. of Castle-Connel, to Miss Frances Fitzgibbon, daughter of the late Thomas F. esq. and niece to the Earl of Clare.

In Ireland, Richard Zouch, esq. first clerk to the Secretary to the Lords of the Treasury, to Miss Hare, daughter of the Rev. Charles H. of Clare-street, Dublin.

Capt. Wilkes, of the Leicestershire militia, to Miss Hindley, of Birmingham.

At Carlisle, the Rev. William Paley, D.D. subdean of Lincoln cathedral, archdeacon of Carlisle, &c. to Miss Dobinson, of Carlisle.

In June last, Mr. William Winbolt, of the East India-house, to Miss Blagrove, sister of Mr. B. attorney.

Dec. 11. At Gosport, Capt. Wm. Brouwell, of his Majesty's ship *Sans Pareil*, to Miss Faulkner, daugh. of the late Admiral R.

28. At Hull, Mr. G. L. Roberts, attorney, to Miss Harriet Bridges.

29. George Palmer, esq. of Nazing, to Miss Bond, daughter of the late William B. esq. of Wick, co. Worcester.

At Gilling, co. York, William Tweddell, esq. only son of John T. esq. of Unthank-hall, co. Northumberland, to Miss Anne Cradock, second daughter of Sheldon C. esq. of Hartforth, near Richmond.

At Runtou, co. Norfolk, William Beaton, esq. of Fulham, co. Middlesex, to Miss Rebecca Munnings, daughter of Christopher M. esq. late of Bilney-hall, Norfolk.

Mr. Twells, attorney, of Barkston, near Grantham, to Miss Padley, of Carlton, near Nottingham.

At Lichfield, Dr. Hall, physician, of Colchester, to Miss Salt, eldest daughter of Thomas S. esq. of Lichfield.

At Norton, co. Durham, Thomas Bradford, esq. of Oundle, co. Northampton, to Miss Johnson, second daughter of the late Rev. G. J. of Norton.

30. Mr. Charles Upham, jun. hatter, to Miss Carthew, of Exeter, daughter of the late Mr. P. C. merchant, of Tiverton.

At Chessham, Bucks, Mr. John Pater, of Watling-street, London, to Miss Nash, dau. of Joseph N. esq. of Chessham.

31. Mr. Salter, of the Poultry, to Miss Busby, daughter of the late Henry King B. esq. of Cavendish-square.

Rev. Thomas White Cogan, B. A. of Trinity-college, Oxford, and vicar of East Dean, Suffex, to Miss Louisa Carpenter, eldest daughter of the Rev. James Baden C. of Chichester, and rector of Elsted.

At Amport, Hants, William Moffatt, esq. of Queen-square, London, to Miss Elizabeth Harrington, third daughter of the late Dr. H. of Thruxton, Hants.

Rev. Thomas Drewett, B. A. of Christ Church, Oxford, to Miss Anne Sadler, daughter of the late Edward S. esq. of Garlington, co. Oxford.

At

At Thornhill, near Wakefield, Mr. Parkinson, of Hull, druggist and chemist, to Miss Greenwood, daughter of the Rev. Mr. G. of Thornhill.

DEATHS.

May **A**T his house at Menabilly, near 25. Fowey, aged 70, of a paralytic stroke, the Lady of Philip Rashleigh, esq. M. P. for Fowey, and F. A. S.

30. At Palycatchery, Ensign Michael Seton, eighth son; and, on the 15th of July, at Bombay, Lieut. Edward Seton, Malabar interpreter, seventh son of the late Mr. Daniel Seton, merchant in Edinburgh, both in the service of the Hon. East India Company.

Oct. . . . In Essex, aged 96, Mrs. Bradbury, relict of the Rev. Wentworth B. rector of Wickham Bonhunt, co. Essex, who died in 1765.

In the West Indies, a victim to the yellow fever, Lieut. Brietzcke, of his Majesty's ship *Hanibal*, second son of the late Charles B. esq. of St. James's place.

At Cambridge-pen, in St. Thomas in the East, Jamaica, George Goodin Barrett, esq. member of the Assembly for the parish of St. James, an assistant judge of the Grand Court, and colonel in the militia of that Island.

Rev. Matthew Henderson, minister of the Associate Congregation of Chartiers and Buffaloe, near Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. He was attending the cutting down of a tree on his estate, and, by standing too near it when falling, was crushed to death by one of its branches. He was a native of Kinrossshire.

15. At St. Vincent's, of his wounds, Capt. Robert Vaughan, of the 59th reg.

16. Of the yellow fever, at Jamaica, in the service of his country, Charles-William Newport, esq. midshipman on board his Majesty's ship *Raisonable*, commanded by Capt. Robert Parker. He was descended from an ancient and honourable family in the county of Hertford; and the commander in chief at Jamaica, Admiral Parker, who was his friend, and Capt. Robert Parker, who was to him a second father, bear testimony that his Majesty's service has lost a most promising young officer.

Nov. 7. At Fulham, co. Middlesex, Mrs. Anna-Maria Chauncy.

16. In Upper Canada, Richard Tickell, esq. eldest son of the late R. T. esq.

25. At sea, on board his Majesty's ship *Barfleur*, Mr. Roger Onslow, midshipman, eldest son of Vice-admiral O.

Lately, Alexander Dickson, esq. of Fairy-hill, near Swansea. He was found dead in his parlour, with a gun lying by him, the contents of which had entered his head, as it is supposed, by accident.

In his 83d year, Mr. Joseph Wimpey, late of Northampton. He retained his in-

tellects to the last moment, and has left among his manuscripts some valuable acquisitions to literature. He published "The Challenge; or, Patriotism put to the Test; in a Letter to Dr. Price, occasioned by his late Publications on the National Debt, 1772" (see our vol. XLII. p. 141); "An Essay on the present high Price of Provisions, with proper and suitable Remedies, 1772," 8vo; "Rural Improvements; or, Essays on the most rational Methods of improving Estates, 1777," 8vo; "Letters occasioned by Three Dialogues concerning Liberty; with Remarks on Dr. Price's additional Observations on the Nature and Value of Civil Liberty," 1778; a paper "On the State and Cultivation of Timber," in vol. VIII. of the Bath Agricultural Society, 1795.

At her house in St. Sidwells, Mrs. Rennells, who for many years kept a respectable boarding-school adjoining the cathedral in Exeter. Her abilities as a governess, her tender and affectionate attention, added to her excellent and easy mode of instruction, not only demanded the approbation of parents and guardians, but the universal love and esteem of those ladies committed to her care.

At his house at Deal, in his 79th year, Admiral Bray.

In St. Andrew's-square, Edinburgh, Dr. Colin Drummend, physician.

At Great Hale, co. Lincoln, Mary Morton, school-mistress, and clerk of that parish for the space of 32 years.

At Tetenhall, in the 81st year of her age, and the 51st of her widowhood, Mrs. Catherine Nickin. She enjoyed all her faculties to the last moment, and was the only surviving great grand-daughter of the late Lord Chief Justice Hale.

Aged 93, Mrs. Weldon, of Doddington, near Stamford, co. Lincoln.

At Ainderby-Steeple, co. York, aged 77, the Rev. John Dent, many years vicar of that place, and rector of St. Ostrington.

At Pembroke, in South Wales, Dudley Ackland, esq. brigadier-general of his Majesty's land forces in the West Indies, and colonel of the 91st regiment of foot; and, a few days afterwards, at Trim, co. Meath, in Ireland, his sister, Mrs. Jane Jamer, relict of Francis J. esq.

Mr. James Smith, farmer, of Hatfield, co. Essex. He was seized with the cramp in one of his fingers, which ran up his arm, and thence into his stomach, which caused his death in two hours.

Lieut. James Guthrie, of the royal navy. This valuable young man was the eldest son of James G. esq. of Craigie, near Dundee. At an early age he embarked in the naval service of his country, and in 1790 received a commission. In the following year he was appointed second Lieutenant of the *Providence*, Capt. Bligh, in his voyage

to Otaheite, to transport the bread-fruit to our West India colonies. Throughout the whole of this anxious voyage his health was in a declining state; and it was evident to the writer of this last tribute to his memory, that he was not long for this world of woe. Shortly after the arrival of the Providence from her voyage, an operation, which gave him temporary relief, was performed on his side; and soon after, in hopes the milder climes of Italy would restore him to his wonted health, his endearing friends bade him their last farewell. His health so much improved as to enable him to embark on service with Ld. Hood; but this prove only a flattering hope; for, though full of military ardour, sickness again obliged him to withdraw, and, at the age of 26, in his way to his native home, Death, as if his friends should not be witnesses to the melancholy event, stopped him short at Inspruck, in Germany.

Dec. 5. At Ovingham near Newcastle, Mr. John Bewick, engraver in wood, the art of which he had brought to the highest perfection, as, among other specimens, may be seen in the "History of Quadrupeds," published at Newcastle, 1790, 8vo, and to be followed by an history of birds, not yet published.

8. At his house in Aldermanbury, London, Joseph Newton, esq. of Salford-house, co. Oxford.

9. At Guernsey, after a long and painful illness, David Thomson, esq. merchant.

13. At Banff, James Donaldson, esq. of Kinnairdis.

15. At Ardsfouran, in Ardsraig, Mr. Donald Ghisholm, merchant.

16. At Bath, Mr. Peter Gibbons, of Waterford

17. Aged 87, after a few hours illness, at the Mount in Wrexham, co. Denbigh, Mrs. Wynne, relict of the late Robert W. esq. of Garthwin, and sister of the late Thomas Hyton, esq. of Leeswold, co. Flint.

At Kucharn, Capt. Lowrie Leith, of the Princess of Wales's or Aberdeenshire fencible regiment.

18. At Langattock, near Crickhowel, Brecon, aged 77, James Ford, M. D. physician-extraordinary to the Queen.

19. Mrs. Ettv; see p. 1088.

In London, the Rev. J. S. Dupuis, B. A. late of Grays, Essex.

At Huskards, near Ingatestone, Essex, Mrs. Langdale, widow of the late Geo. L. esq. formerly of Long Melford, Suffolk.

At Halsted, Susannah Greenwood, one of the people called Quakers.

20. Aged 79, after a long and painful illness, Mr. Martin Heaton, formerly an officer in the excise, and for many years past a resident at Lincoln.

In his 98th year, the Rev. John Cooper, minister of Glas.

GENT. MAG. Supplement, 1795.

At Barnborough-hall, aged 69, Mrs. Griffith, relict of the late Rev John G. M. A. rector of Handsworth.

Suddenly, at her house at Edmonston, Mrs. Lindsey, wife of Capt. L.

21. At Winchester, Thomas Chapman, esq. barrister at law, of the Middle Temple, and formerly of Trinity-coll. Oxf.

At Glasgow, John Home Purves, esq. second son of Sir Alex. P. bart. of Purves.

At Sutton, co. Salop, Walter Mansell, esq. formerly an eminent merchant at Charles-ton, South Carolina.

22. At Aylstone, near Leicester, Mrs. Townsend, wife of Mr. John T.

23. Mrs. Bull, wife of Mr. John B. of the public library on the Walks at Bath.

24. Mrs. Healey, wife of Mr. H. one of the Loyal Leicester Volunteer Infantry.

At Liskeard, of a paralytic seizure, after a very lingering decay, the Rev. Thomas Morgan, late of Exeter; whose excellent qualities, both of heart and mind, will long be remembered with regret by those who have enjoyed the pleasure of his acquaintance and friendship.

25. At the mansion-house of Delbury, co. Salop, Mrs. Cornewall, lady of the Rev. Dr. C. dean of Canterbury, and sister to the Countess of Abercorn.

Mr. Putterill, many years post-master of Lincoln, and master of Christ's-hospital charity-school in that city.

At Copenhagen, aged 80, the Count de Stackelberg, ambassador from Sweden to that Court.

At Bromyard, aged 103, Moses Phillips. He was by trade a basket-maker, but had served in the army during the reigns of George I. II. and III. He was remarkably upright, and quick in his walk, retaining all his faculties and sight till within a few months, when a bad humour broke out in his eyes. He carried on his business till within the last two or three years. He has left a widow, aged 85, and a son in the army, who is gone to the West Indies.

At Hammer-smith, Mrs. Hatchett, sen. wife of Mr. H. of Long Acre.

26. Aged 28, Andrew Duncombe, a hair-dresser. About three weeks ago, playing with one of his master's cats, which was observed to foam a great deal, and which has since entirely disappeared, he received a slight scratch on the back of the hand, which he took little or no notice of at the time. The wound healed in two or three days, but was always observed to be inflamed; however, it still passed on unnoticed, although the cat had disappeared, till the morning of Dec. 25, when he felt a violent shooting in the part, and a head-ach, which prevented his working. At night he was seized with all the symptoms of violent hydrophobia, and next morning, about four o'clock, died.

12

In Little Leicester-street, near Swallow-street, Piccadilly, of the hydrophobia, occasioned by the bite of a mad dog, John Girdley, labourer, leaving a wife and four poor children. About a month prior to his death every medical assistance that Dr. Ford and others of the faculty could devise was used to avert the impending evil, but in vain. On the 24th inst. strong symptoms of canine insanity began to shew themselves in this poor man, which were attended with perturbation of mind and restlessness of body, which hourly increased in the day and night of the 25th; and, on the morning of the 26th, he became so convulsed as to bound from the bed on which he lay, though held by a strong man, ending in a shudder, with great emotion of countenance; the disorder increased about twelve o'clock to a violent degree. His speech being less articulated, the foam more copious, and the convulsions more violent, about two in the afternoon he received from a medical hand a draught, which he survived a few minutes only.

At Abingdon-lodge, co. Cambridge, the seat of Thomas Fissett, esq. after a short illness, Charles William Cox, esq.

John Knight, esq. of Wolverley, co. Worcester, one of the most eminent iron-masters in the kingdom.

Lady Smith, relict of the late Sir John Silvester S. bart. of Newland-park, near Wakefield.

Suddenly, near Horn's cross, between Rochester and Dartford, John Williams, tailor, of Maidstone. He breakfasted at his daughter's at eight o'clock apparently in perfect health, and dropped down dead on the road. In his pocket the following lines were found:

John Williams is my name,
Maidstone in Kent a town of fame;
But if from home I lose my life,
I hope some-one will inform my wife;
In Queen-street she does dwell,
Phebe is her name, and known full well:
If in London it should be,
My daughter lives 2 above 143,
Old Gravel-lane, Ratcliff-highway,
Her name is Wills, as I may say;
But if near Woolwich I feel the stroke,
My sister lives near the Royal Oak:
Or if near Gravesend I should fall,
Brother Fletcher lives at Claphall;
But sister she is married, and gone,
My wife she is dead, and I am left forlorn.

27. At Inverkin, aged 98, Janet Lyon.

Mr. George Willox, merchant, in Old Aberdeen.

28. At his house in Tavistock-street, Covent-garden, after a lingering illness, Mr. John Helfa, trimming-manufacturer to the Prince of Wales.

At Edmonton, Mr. Bampton, late of Gracechurch-street.

In his 72d year, Mr. Thomas Wood, a

reputable book-binder of the university of Oxford. In 1755 he married Jane Bradshaw, by whom he had nine children; about two years after her decease he married Mary Shepherd, whom he has now left a widow, and by whom he had 22 children, three of whom were born blind.

Aged 67, Mr. John Fagg, attorney at law, of Ramsgate.

29. In Park-street, the Hon. Mrs. Murray, wife of Admiral M. and daughter of Thomas Lord King.

At Camberwell, Mrs. Curteis, wife of William C. esq.

Of a consumption, Mrs. Harriet James Graves, wife of the Rev. Morgan G. rector of Redgrave with Botesdale, and of Hinderley, co. Suffolk, and only surviving daughter of the late Rev. Richard Head, vicar of Cheveley, Berks, brother to the late Sir Thomas Head, of Langley, in the same county.

At Banff castle, the Countess-dowager of Findlater and Seafield.

At his house in George-street, Edinburgh, Thomas Wilkinson, esq. of Barrowhill.

At Dublin, in her 103d year, Mrs. Beresford, grand aunt to the Marquis of Waterford.

At Higham, co. Norfolk, Mrs. Pearson, wife of the Rev. Henry P. LL. B. and daughter of Dr. Arnold, physician at Leicester.

Aged 90, Mr. John Early, of Witney, co. Oxford, senior assistant of the incorporated company of blanket-weavers. In viewing the character of this gentleman, whether in private life or in his extensive commercial connexions, we see striking examples of pure integrity and goodness of heart very rare to be met with.

Thomas Harrison, esq. who had been partner upwards of 50 years in the house of Pease and Harrison, and Pease, Harrison, and Co. bankers, at Hull.

30. At the Hot wells, Bristol, in his 20th year, George Edward Harrington Hayward, esq. lieutenant in the East Devon militia, and only son of Thomas H. esq. of New Lodge, Berks, nephew of Sir John Harrington, bart. and Henry Southby, esq. of Carlwell, in that county.

At Kilkenny-castle, the Right Hon. John Butler, Earl of Ormond and Viscount Thurles of the kingdom of Ireland. He is succeeded in titles and estates by his eldest son, Lord Thurles, M. P. for the city of Kilkenny.

At his house in Boswell-court, Carey-street, Mr. Richard Woodhouse, clerk to Bridewell and Bethlem hospitals.

31. At Newcastle, John Lowes, esq. of Ridley-hall, co. Northumberland.

GAZETTE PROMOTION.

Dec. **R**ICHARD HODGSON, esq.
30. **R** knighted.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. John Walcot, LL.B. Bitterléy R. *vice* Hastings, resigned.

Rev. Mr. Gill, of Wilford, near Nottingham, Tugby V. co. Leicester, *vice* Allen, dec.

Rev. William Bond, M. A. Baſton R. co. Suffolk.

Rev. Thomas Emly, M. A. Aldborough V. co. Suffolk.

Rev. John Thoresby Bird, Bradfield St. Clare R. co. Suffolk, *vice* Curteen, dec.

Rev. Charles-John Smyth, St. Mary in the Marsh curacy, and St. Augustine R. both in Norwich.

Rev. Thomas Wright, M. A. fellow of Brazen Nose college, Oxford, St. Mary Whitechapel R. co. Middlesex, *vice* Dr. Holmes, dec.

Rev. Charles Holwerthy, B. A. Bourne V. co. Oxford.

Rev. John Chislett, LL.B. Thornton V. near Horncastle.

Rev. Peter Hansell, Catton V. Norfolk.

Rev. John Whittington, Cold Aston R. co. Gloucester, *vice* Batchelor, resigned.

Rev. Cæsar Morgan, D.D. Todd St. Giles R. co. Norfolk, *vice* Oswin, dec.

Rev. Mr. Vadlell, Littleport V. *vice* Morgan, resigned.

Rev. John Holland, of Thame, co. Oxford, Aston Rowant V. with Stoken Church chapelry annexed.

Rev. John Rowe, M. A. Bittadon R. co. Devon, *vice* Barbor, dec.; also, Alverdiscott R. in the same county, void by resignation.

Rev. John Torr, B. A. Dolton R. co. Devon.

Rev. John Rose, M. A. second master of Merchant Tailors school, St. Martin Outwich R. London, *vice* Bishop, dec.

Rev. Mr. Omrod, Kensington V. co. Middlesex, *vice* Waller, dec.; Rev. Mr. Ripley, Kelvedon V. co. Essex, *vice* Omrod; and Rev. Richard Waller, M. A. (son of the late Archdeacon W.) Birch R. near Colchester, co. Essex, *vice* Ripley.

Rev. John Owen, curate of Fulham, *vice* Ripley.

Rev. Henry Vyvyan, M. A. Tidcombe Portim R. co. Devon, *vice* Newte, dec.

Rev. Montagn Barton, B. A. Broad Clift V. co. Devon, *vice* Acland, dec.

Rev. T. Farmer, B. A. of Emanuel-college, Cambridge (son of Mr. T. F. of Leicester), St. Luke R. Old-street, London, *vice* Waring, dec.

Rev. Edward Morthead, M. A. Calstock R. co. Cornwall, *vice* Coles, dec.

Rev. Mr. Eade, Stow Bedon V. Norf.

Rev. J. W. Newton, St. George at Colgate curacy, in Norwich.

Rev. Hammond Robertson, M. A. Hartishead perpetual curacy, co. York.

Rev. George Bowles, Caverswall V. *vice* Wolfe, dec.

Rev. Philip Wren, Ipsley R. co. Warwick, *vice* Dolben, dec.

Rev. John Seagrave, M. A. Compton Wynyate R. and Tyſe V. co. Warwick, *vice* Paget and Mavor, resigned.

Rev. Jonathan Williams, St. Teath V. co. Cornwall, *vice* Eliot, dec.

Rev. Ozias Thurston Linley, Bawburgh V. and Sprowston and Great Plumstead curacies, all in Norfolk.

Rev. John Wood, M. A. Duloe V. co. Cornwall, *vice* Cole, dec.

Rev. Francis Davis, M. A. All Saints R. Worcester, *vice* Wigley, resigned.

Rev. Mr. Graham, chaplain of Christ Church, Oxford, Copul V. co. Bedford, *vice* Silk, dec.

MR. URBAN,

Queen Ann Street East, Dec. 31.

IN your Obituary, p. 1015, mention is made of the death of Mrs. Elizabeth Goodere, at Exning, co. Suffolk, on the 4th of November last. I admit that such an event has really happened, but beg leave to correct a very great error and impropriety in the article which mentions the death of Mrs. Elizabeth Goodere. I feel myself warranted in such correction, being perfectly capable of throwing light on the subject; and I have a right to do so, by having the honour of being related to the deceased lady both on her father and mother's side. The article abovementioned should have stated Mrs. Elizabeth Goodere to have been eldest sister to the late Sir Edward Goodere, bart. of Burghope, co. Hereford, and sister to the present Sir John Dinely, bart. For, taking the article upon the credit which it now stands, it would seem that there was not now in existence such a person as Sir John Dinely. I can inform you, that the present Sir John Dinely, bart. and the late Sir Edward Goodere, were twin-brothers; there was only half an hour's difference in their births. Surely the worthy family at Exning will not contradict this fact; for, it would seem that they were ashamed of owning the present brother; which I am sure they are not. I am sorry to give you trouble on this subject: what reconciles me to the idea is, I recollect your Magazine is a kind of storehouse of heraldic knowledge; and I felt myself not a little hurt on the matter, as the article alluded to seems to imply that there is no such person as Sir John Dinely, and that he only assumed the title; which might possibly tend to a derangement of his affairs; I mean with those persons only who could not ascertain to Sir John's identity. It is worthy of remark, that the present Sir John Dinely, bart. is a near cousin to the late much-esteemed Marquis of Rockingham, descended legitimately from the noble families of Rockingham, Rutland, the great family of Neville, and from many other antient and illustrious families, now resides at Kennington Cross, Surrey, and was yesterday in perfect health considering his advanced stage of life.

J. WATTS.

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The LONDON GENERAL BILL of

CHRISTENINGS and BURIALS from December 9, 1794, to December 8, 1795.

Christen'd { Males 9344 } 18361. Buried { Males 10778 } Increased in Burials
 { Females 9017 } { Females 10401 } this Year 1938.

Died under 2 Years 6466	20 and 30 - 1443	60 and 70 - 1816	100 - - 1
Between 2 and 5 1982	30 and 40 - 1901	70 and 80 - 1321	101 - -
5 and 10 768	40 and 50 - 2153	80 and 90 - 579	102 - -
10 and 20 764	50 and 60 - 2920	90 and 100 - 65	105 - -

DISEASES.		CASUALTIES.	
Abusive & Stillborn 738	Evil 2	Measles 328	Bit by a Mad Cat 1
Abcess 38	Fever, malignant Fe-	Miscarriage 6	Broken Limbs 3
Aged 1637	ver, Scarlet Fever,	Mortification 262	Bruised 2
Ague 10	Spotted Fever, and	Palpitation of heart 1	Burnt 15
Apoplexy 100	Purples 1947	Palsy 76	By a Corn 1
Asthma and Phthific 936	Fistula 5	Pleurisy 11	Choaked 1
Bedridden 15	Flux 12	Quinsy 2	Dropped down dead 3
Bleeding 27	French Pox 22	Rheumatism 3	Drowned 99
Bruisen and Rupture 16	Gout 116	Rising of the Lights 2	Excessive Drinking 5
Cancer 78	Gravel, Strangury, and	Rickets 2	Executed* 6
Canker 1	Stone 26	Scurvy 4	Found dead 4
Chicken Pox 1	Grief 6	Small Pox 1040	Fractured 4
Childbed 142	Head-Ach 1	Sore Throat 23	Frighted 1
Cold 56	Headmouldshot, Hor-	Sores and Ulcers 5	Killed by Falls and
Colick, Gripes, Twist-	shoehead, and Water	Spasm 6	other Accidents 60
ing of the Guts 8	in the Head 81	St. Anthony's Fire 1	Killed by Fighting 1
Consumption 573	Jaundice 56	Stoppage in the Sto-	Killed themselves 26
Convulsions 4758	Jaw Locked 1	mach 14	Murdered 1
Cough, and Hooping-	Imposthume 4	Suddenly 120	Scalded 5
Cough 311	Inflammation 466	Surfeit 1	Shot 1
Croup 17	Leprosy 1	Swine Pox 49	Strangled 2
Diabetes 1	Lethargy 2	Teeth 61	Suffocated 3
Droopy 97	Liver-grown 3	Thrush 18	Total 245
	Lunatick 91	Worms 18	

* There have been executed, in Middlesex and Surrey, 28; of which number 6 have only been reported to be buried (as such) within the Bills of Mortality.

